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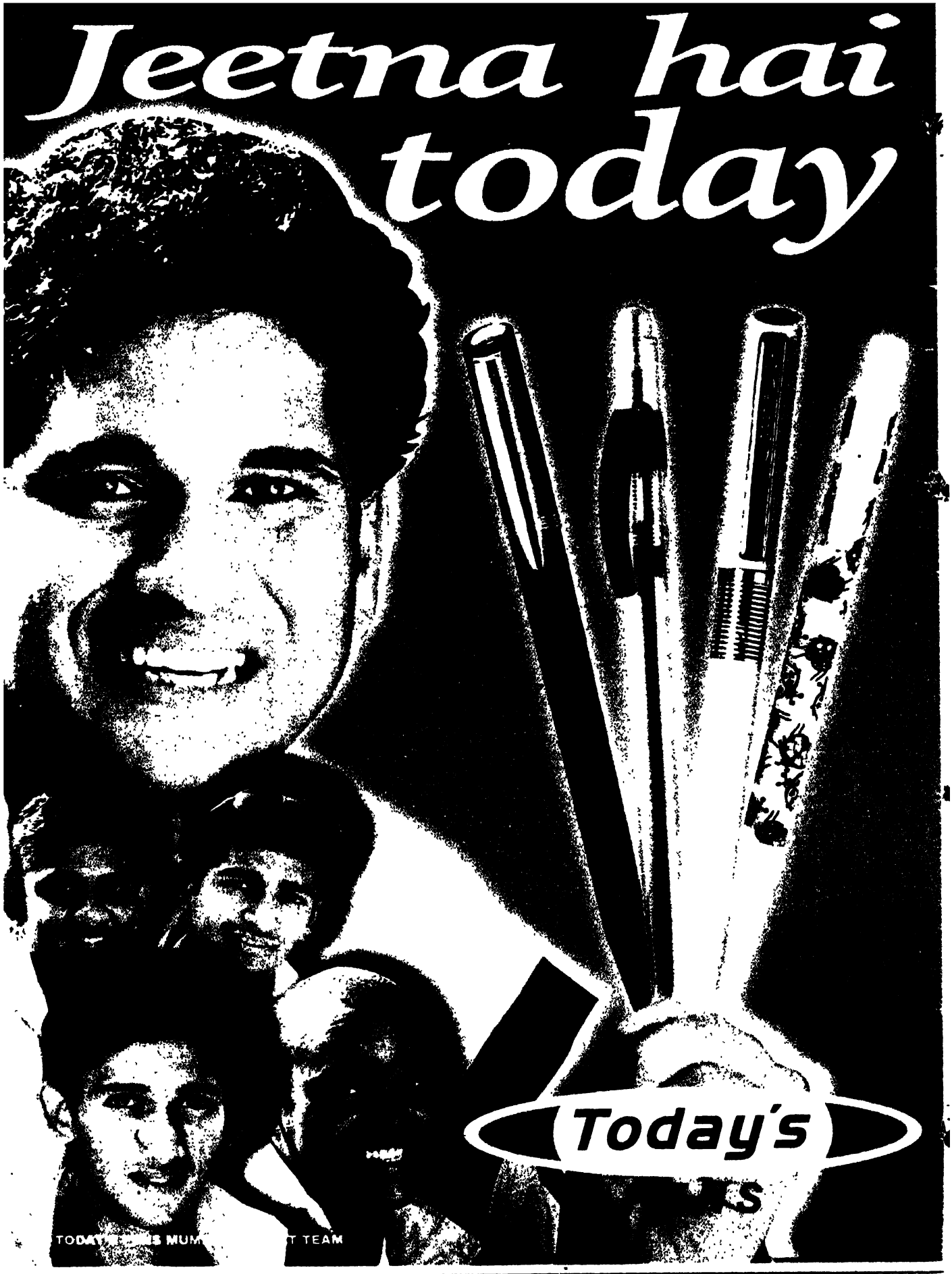
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—James Mackintosh

Loyalty means nothing unless it has at its heart the absolute principle of self-sacrifice.
—Woodrow Wilson

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—Oliver Wendell Holmes

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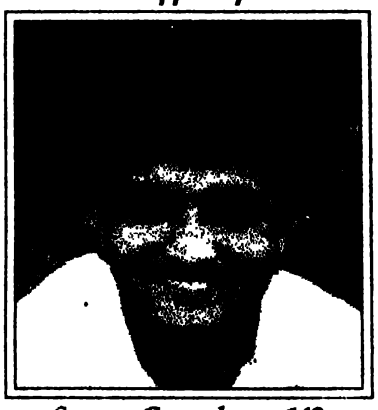
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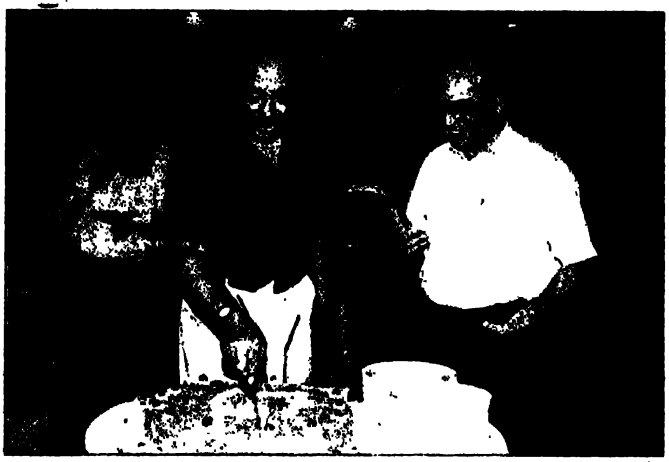
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67 Lakh Readership Celebrated with Rain Blast

The readership of *Competition Success Review* and *General Knowledge Today* is 67.16 lakh as per the latest Indian Readership Survey, 1999. The readership of *Competition Success Review* is 33.66 lakh and the readership of *General Knowledge Today* is 33.50 lakh. Both of these are the largest read youth magazines in the country.



CSR celebrated 67 Lakh Readership with Rain Blast at Hotel Siddharth, New Delhi on May 22, 1999



Mr. Dipak Basu, Director GPI, cutting the '67 Lakh Cake' while Mr. S.K. Sachdeva, Editor CSR, is enjoying the moment



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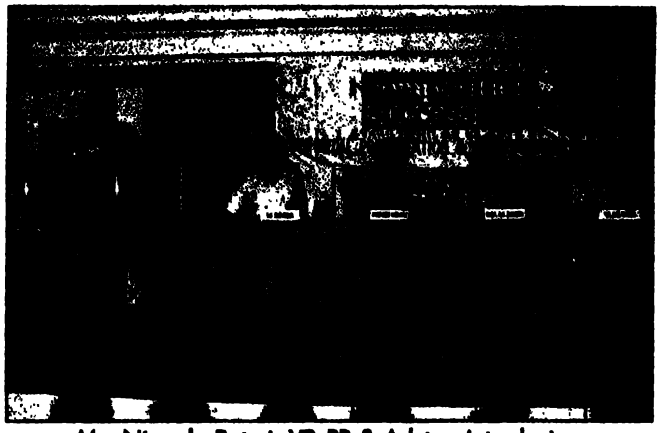
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CSR Gold Medals

The topper of the year Ms. Bhawna Garg, who completed her B.Tech. from IIT Kanpur, Amit Negi who bagged the second position is also a B.Tech from the same IIT, while Mr. Deepak Tayal who got the third position is a product of IIT Delhi. All the three were invited to a special function organised on May 31, 1999 at Siddharth Hotel, New Delhi to felicitate and honour them with Gold Medals and mementos for their exceptional achievements. All of them emphasised that *Competition Success Review* has been very useful to them and they have been reading it for the last many years.



Ms. Nirmala Raturi, VP, PR & Advtg., introducing Mr. S.K. Sachdeva, Mr. Virender Mohan, Prof. R.S. Dhillon and Dr. S.K. Bhatia to the distinguished guests



Mr. S.K. Sachdeva, Editor CSR, welcoming Mr. Virender Mohan, Editor-in-Chief, United News of India



Mr. Virender Mohan presenting CSR Gold Medal for Exceptional Achievement to Ms. Bhawna Garg

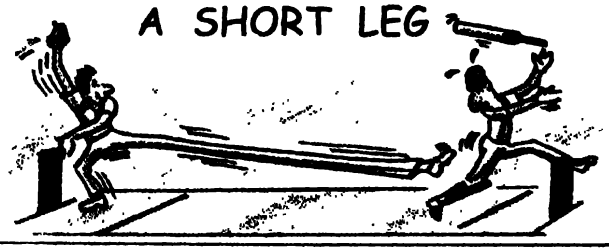


Mr. Virender Mohan presenting CSR Gold Medal forExceptional Achievement to Mr. Amit Negi

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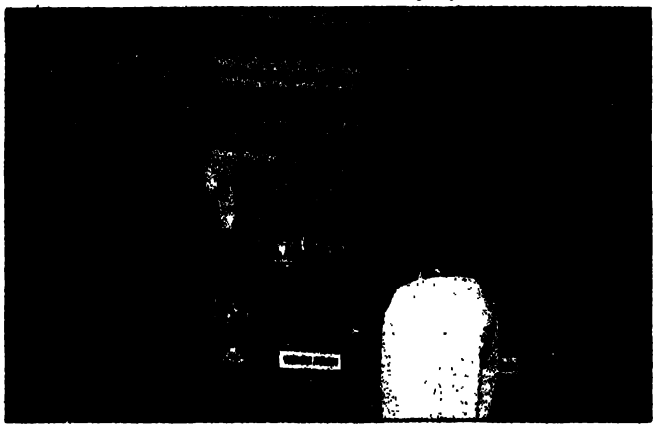
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The medals were presented by Mr. Virender Mohan, General Manager of the United News of India, who said that motivation was an important factor to propel achievers to greater laurels and *Competition Success Review* was doing a highly commendable service to the youth of the country. Those present on the occasion included Dr. S.K. Bhatia who heads the Delhi State Publishers and Booksellers Association, and Prof. R.S. Dhillon, President, Federation of Educational Publishers in India, who hoped that "honest bureaucrats can mould our corrupt politicians."



Mr. Virender Mohan presenting CSR Gold Medal for Exceptional Achievement to Mr. Deepak Tayal



Ms. Bhawna Garg speaking on the occasion said that hard work, dedication and good time management helped her make the grade



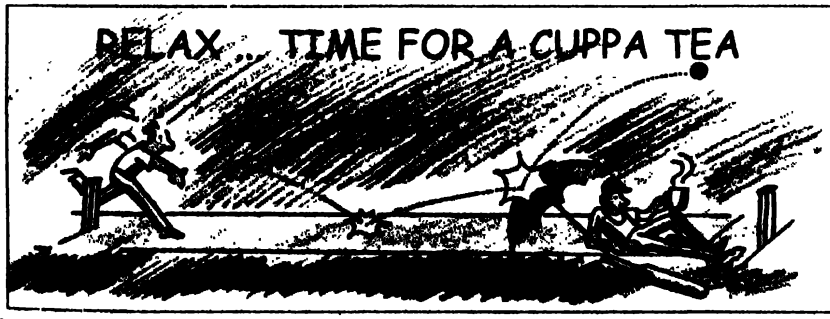
Mr. Amit Negi gave credit to his patience, planned and systematic approach



Mr. Deepak Tayal emphasised that there was no short cut to success but hard work

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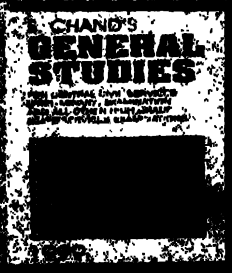
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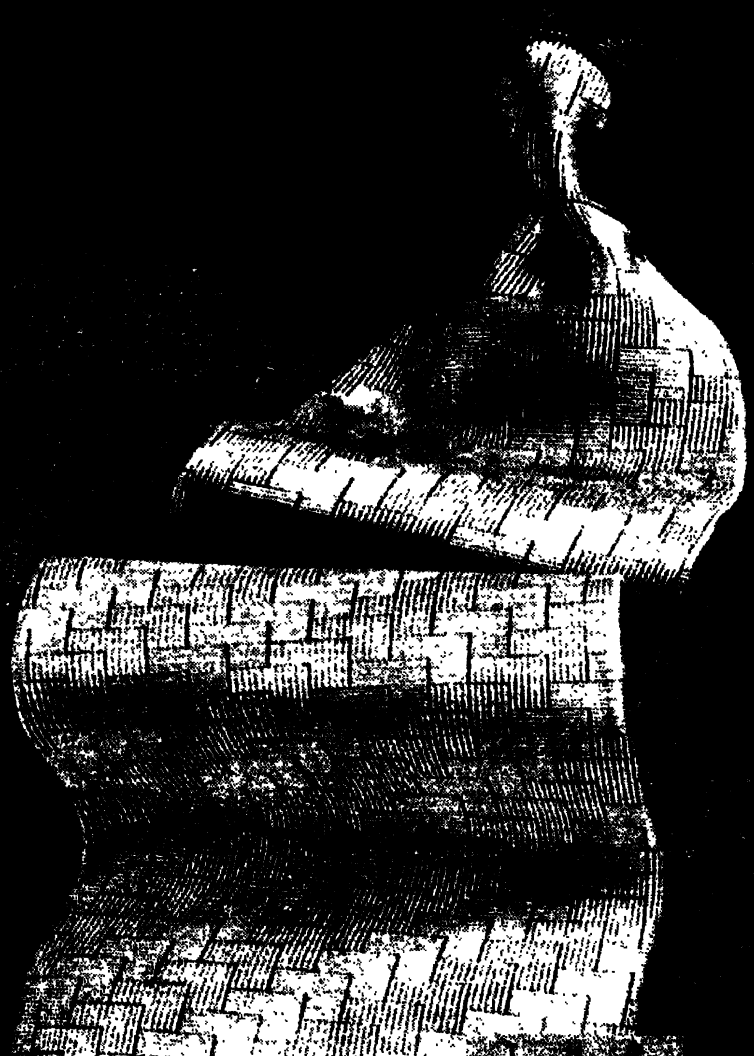
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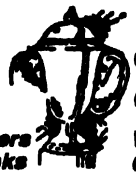
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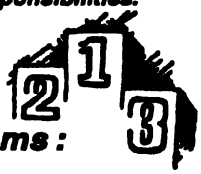
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Visualise the image of what you would like to become in life. Do you want to be a leader of revolutionary leader, a freedom fighter, a famous lawyer, a renowned professor, a skilled engineer or a great doctor? Let your ambition surface. Be true to your own self. Your aspirations may soar even daydreams and wild castles in the air in the start. Never mind and never fear. What appears impossible today will become reality tomorrow with your determination, dedication and application. Anything which you regard now as of great value or accomplishment was a mere thought, idea or dream at one time, be it the Taj Mahal, Mona Lisa, Moon-Walk, Water Board or Aeroplane.

Success comes when you get what you want or desire. The starting point, then is to figure out what you want in life. If you don't know what you want, the question of getting it does not arise at all. You must, therefore, have a goal, an objective or a target. You decide your goal according to your vision, day dream, inclination, ability, personal skill, knowledge and needs. Think Big and not small. Aim at the sun and shoot high. Never settle for small things. Verily, the sky is the limit for those who dare and do. Gandhiji was a frail man, a lone individual. Yet he challenged the mighty British empire on which the sun never set. He had the vision and displayed the courage and confidence to go after his visionary goal with stubbornness and. The mighty British empire was shaken and shattered to pieces and India leaped to freedom and so also many other colonies in all other continents and corners of the earth. And Gandhiji was a frail man. He had no army, no money, no Arms and no knowledge.

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Kargil War

Betrayal by Pakistan



Just a few months ago when India's Prime Minister Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee and a handful of eminent Indians from different walks of life had a bus ride to Lahore with all the best intentions in the world to open a new chapter in bilateral relations with Pakistan, none could have ever imagined that Pakistan would use the goodwill visit to camouflage its evil designs over Kashmir. The unfolding tragic drama in Kargil and the neighbourhood caused by the blatant violation of the Line of Control by infiltrators backed by Pakistani soldiers is a part of the sinister conspiracy to destabilise the situation in Jammu and Kashmir after Pakistan failed to marshal enough support in its bid to internationalise the Kashmir problem.

Pakistan has all along exposed its bloody hands in Kashmir by playing the communal card and by waging a proxy war right from 1947. The first war with Pakistan was triggered by such open incursions by tribesmen and other irregulars supported by the regular Pakistan Army, and but for the timely action by the Indian armed forces, the entire Jammu and Kashmir would have been subjected to the naked aggression of Pakistan. Beaten hollow by three wars of 1947, 1965 and 1971, Pakistan reverted to its insidious methods of proxy war from 1989 by indulging in what is known as trans-border terrorism. The infiltrators, backed by the Pakistan Army and the government, ran amok in the Kashmir Valley indulging in arson, rape, kidnappings, brutal massacre and making their writ run all over Kashmir turning it into a valley of fear. Almost the entire Pandit families living in the valley for generations running, have been driven out of Kashmir. Once a paradise for tourists, Indian and foreign, Kashmir suddenly became a dreaded area for all, except for those who lived on violence.

The elections held in Kashmir sometime ago and the slow disenchantment shown by Kashmiris with the cult of violence as also the strong measures taken by security forces and the government to contain terrorism have forced Pakistan to open a new front in Kashmir.

India has now learnt from the mistakes of the past. While it knows how to promote goodwill with her neighbours, it wouldn't allow a repetition of the tragic scenario of 1947 when the UN legalised a "Pak-occupied Kashmir" instead of asking Pakistan to vacate aggression on the complaint lodged by the then Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. On its own, the Indian Army could have easily thrown out the invaders then and there would not have been any kind of Kashmir problem. The Kashmir issue is quintessentially an issue created by the aggression of a part of India by Pakistan and pacifist gesture of India's first Prime Minister who went to UNO while Indian forces were on the brink of driving out the marauders from the whole of Jammu and Kashmir. To say that the majority of the population of the State are Muslims is beside the point just because India does not subscribe to the theory of a theocratic state where the State promotes a single religion: as a secular state, India is also home to Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Parsees, Jains and Buddhists, besides the Hindus. And unlike Pakistan every non-Hindu can aspire to the highest post of the country. In fact, after Indonesia, India has the largest Muslim population in the world. Pakistan's sinister designs are aimed at undermining the secular and multi-religious character of the Indian polity. And this neighbour of ours has been trying to secure its objective through proxy wars, terrorism, fanning communal flames and tendentious propaganda targetted for a foreign audience.

But this time, Pakistan has been caught on the wrong foot. Even its staunchest ally, USA, admits that the present trouble has been stirred up by Pakistan's flagrant violation of LoC. Tragically India is fighting a war within its own territory because of the grievous betrayal it has been subjected to. India never thought Pakistan was planning to give just lip-service to the Lahore Declaration which seemed to raise great hopes not only in the subcontinent but in the rest of the world.

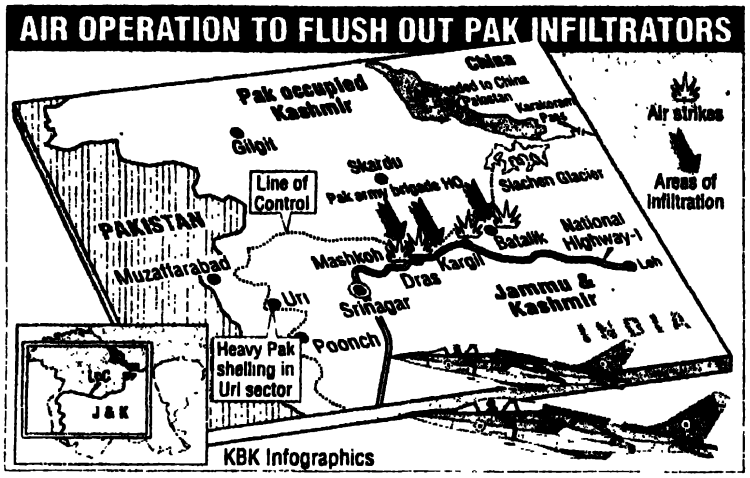
In the course of the last few weeks during which our Air Force has gone into action and during which our soldiers and officers have paid with their lives and limbs to eject those who have intruded into our sacred motherland, we have seen a new India and a new leadership emerging.

Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee loves peace and that is why he went all the way to Lahore to meet his counterpart in Pakistan. But he does not believe in the peace of the graveyard where our jawans are allowed to die in vain. In no unmistakable terms he has made it clear to both Pakistan and the rest of the world that India wouldn't tolerate aggression.

The series of events from 1947 climaxed by the latest standoff at Kargil has shown that Pakistan remains a neighbour not to be trusted under any circumstances. Mr. Vajpayee himself conceded in his address to the nation on June 7, 1999 that Pakistan's actions have resulted in the repudiation of the letter and spirit of the Lahore Declaration and a violation not just of one article of the Shimla Agreement, but its eight-fold violation." Pakistan has done exactly what the Shimla Agreement wanted the two sides not to do (clause iv) — "it has used force in an attempt to unilaterally alter the Line of Control."

The Shimla Agreement binds both Pakistan and India to respect each other's territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence. It repeatedly enjoins that neither side shall use the threat of force or force to affect the territorial integrity of the other and specifically lays down that the "Line of Control regulating from the ceasefire of December 17, 1971 shall be respected by both sides." By its latest act of aggression Pakistan has flagrantly violated the Shimla Agreement.

There is a famous saying : "Beware of the fury of the patient man." It is only the strong who can afford to be patient and India's present leadership knows how to act when the crisis comes. And it did act when the time for retaliation came. The present conflict may drag on for many months until the intruders are pushed behind the LoC. India is determined to resist any attempt by Pakistan to alter the LoC by force, incursions or subterfuge.



In the days ahead our defence forces have a task clear-cut for them : to see that the strategic Srinagar-Leh Highway—the lifeline of Ladakh—remains unbreached. Secondly, they have to plan a grand strategy to preserve the sanctity of the LoC which could be ensured through the ensuing bilateral talks which would show how far Pakistan is sincere in going by the Shimla Agreement and the Lahore Declaration. Here is an opportunity for Pakistan to behave and withdraw gracefully from LoC as demanded by international public opinion including that of USA and Russia. Alternatively, India is left with the one and only option of defending its territory.

Pursuit of diplomacy should not be dismissed as an act of pusillanimity. This is the only way by which unnecessary bloodbath could be averted especially at a juncture in the history of both the nations when they have become nuclear powers. But India is the last country to succumb to any kind of nuclear blackmail. India is fighting a war within its own territory against elements who have been planning for a long time to foment trouble in the valley.

The discovery of the bodies of Pakistani soldiers in the Batalik sector on June 4, 1999 shows how far is the involvement of the Pakistan Army in the insidious operations across the LoC. According to Army sources, six months of planning must have gone into the setting up of posts, on rugged, snow-bound mountain tops at altitudes ranging from 16,000 to 18,000 feet.

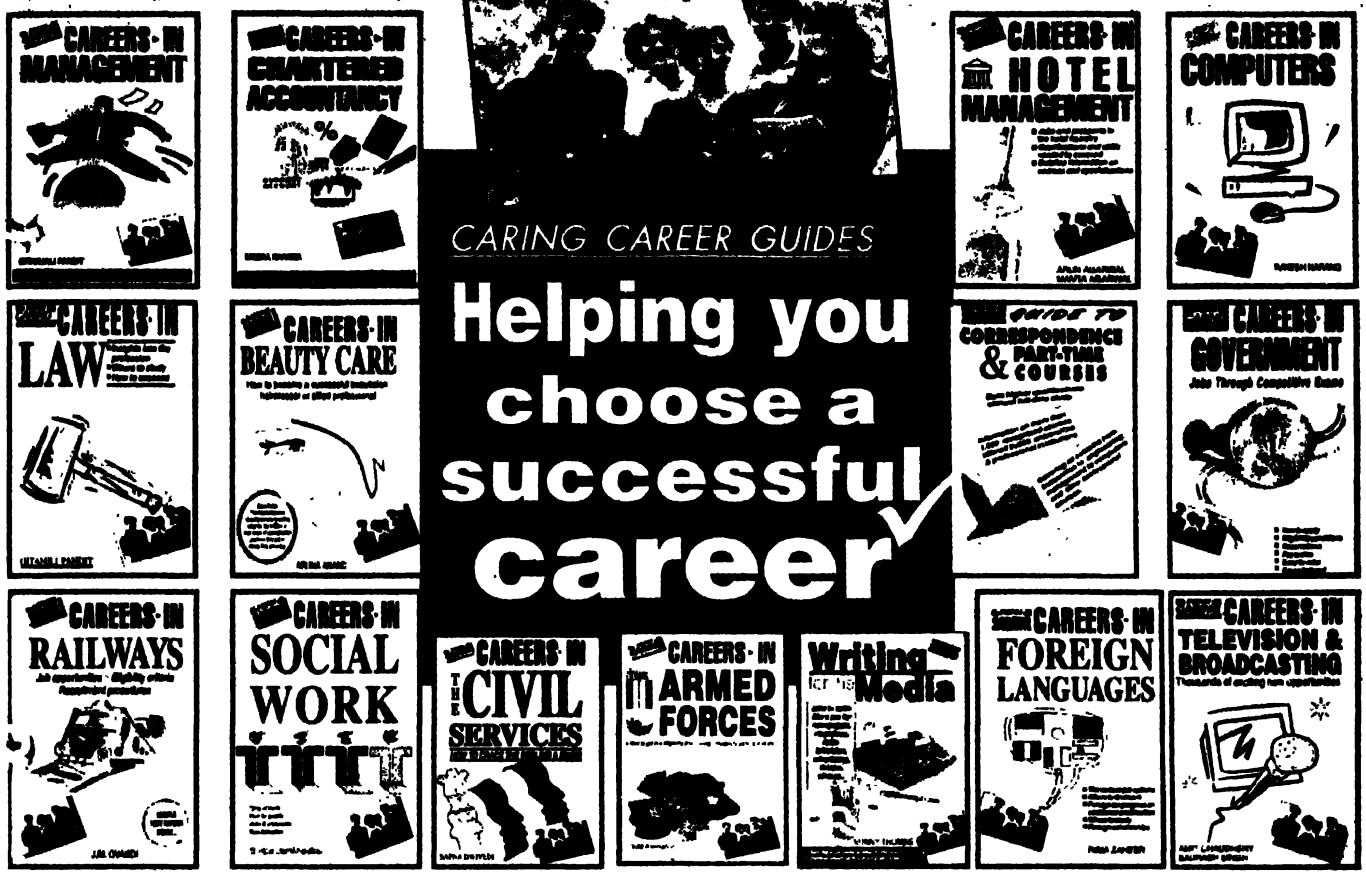
Luckily for India, Pakistan's dirty game has been totally exposed. Almost all reports appearing in Indian and world Press point to Pakistan's complicity in the transgressions of LoC. Pakistan's staunchest ally, USA has, for the first time, accused Pakistan of violating the border. Its closest ally China to whom it ceded a large chunk of illegally-occupied territory of Jammu & Kashmir also cold shouldered it during the recent visit of Pak Foreign Minister (June 11) while Russia has asked it to restore status quo ante. One Western diplomat is reported to have said that the Indian account of events is correct. He says that it is simply too large an incursion, too well-equipped and extensively planned, to have happened without the sanction of the highest powers in Pakistan. The subtle motive is simple enough : internationalise the Kashmir issue.

The time has come for all sections of public opinion and political parties to rally round the government in its onerous task of throwing out the aggressor however long the battle could last. As never before, the pilot who takes off on his sorties in one of the highest battlefields in the world and the jawans who fight, need the support of the entire nation.

On an issue that concerns the integrity and the inviolability of India's sacred borders, there shall not be any kind of politicisation. All the political parties have to see that the ongoing low-key war in Kargil as one that affects the entire nation have to join together to fight our enemy as one man along with our brave jawans. This is the time to show that India is one indivisible entity out to crush anyone who seeks to destabilise it.

The rest of India and the world can hardly visualise the grim battle Indian soldiers have to fight to wrest every inch of land the enemy has captured by acts of duplicity. The jawans have to move virtually step by step and move in a gingerly manner inch by inch in treacherous mountain terrain to eject the intruders from the Mushkoh Valley, Drass, Kaksar and Batalik subsectors of the Ladakh district. As the enemy is cosily ensconced at the ridge lines at the dizzy high 13,000 feet, our jawans are vulnerably positioned at the rocky, barren terrain with no cover at all. And they will have to move under cover of night to scale down the intensity of casualties. Clambering upwards in a single file with rations, weapons and other wherewithal and avoiding the deadly gaze of the marauders, well-armed and positioned at vantage points, is a gamble the results of which can hardly be predicted. But the caravan never looks back in the exchange of fire, for the success of the mission is more important than the lives they sacrifice for the nation. It is a mountain warfare in icy heights few countries have ever seen, but the soldier, fired by the spirit of supreme sacrifice, never shirks the responsibility to take on their treacherous enemy. According to Lt. Gen. Harwant Singh, former Deputy Chief of Army Staff, "for a post of 10 men at 15,000—18,000 feet, another 40 are required to sustain them logistically. To evacuate one casualty from such a post, a relay team of 16 men would be required. In winter, this problem would multiply."

Ahead is a heady, ruthless, guerilla and mountainous warfare which the enemy will try its best to turn it to its advantage using diplomacy and the ruse of bilateral talks to strengthen its strategic position wrested by befooling a credulous neighbour and which India can ill-afford to lose just because what is involved is not a few tracts of terrain, but the vital need to kill the snake in its embryo. Small fires will grow into a conflagration when we delay in putting them out at the right time. Enough is enough and we have to win the war whatever be the cost. □

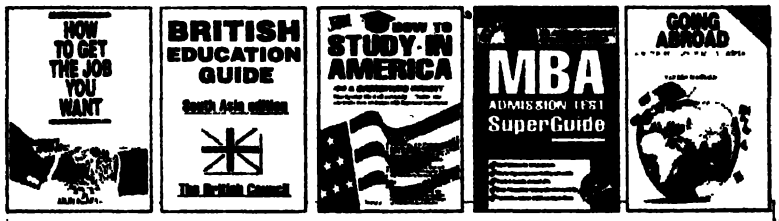


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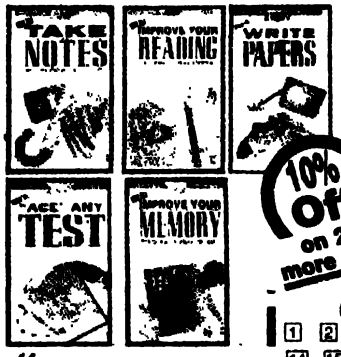
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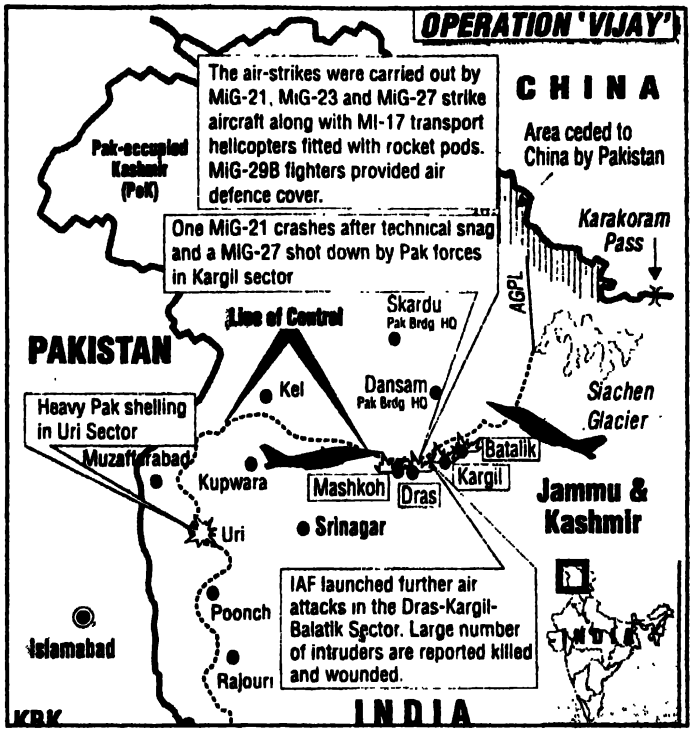
Operation Vijay

On the sixth day of the launching of Operation Vijay to flush out infiltrators from the Drass-Kargil-Batalik sector in the Kashmir Valley, the Prime Minister, Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee admitted in New Delhi on May 31, 1999 that a war-like situation had developed on that front—something like what had begun 52 years ago. Pakistan had sent in infiltrators assisted by their soldiers to occupy Jammu & Kashmir for the first time just after Independence in 1947. Then, a second time in 1965, they had unleashed intruders into the Valley as part of Operation Gibraltar, leading to the second Indo-Pak War. Next, consistent infiltration since 1989 with hundreds of armed Pakistani-armed militants regularly crossing different points on the Line of Control (LoC) to spread mayhem like an epidemic in the State gave rise to militancy there. This time, a thousand Pakistani infiltrators had made a home of the Kargil hills before India realised that we had a virtual war on our hands. This time, the infiltrators had breached the LoC and perched themselves on strategic heights up to six to seven kilometres inside Indian territory.

Also Read
No Headway in Indo-Pak Talks on Kargil... P. 27

It was on May 6, 1999 that an Indian Army patrol first discovered intruders in the Batalik sector and the army actually realised the larger plan. By May 10-14, 1999, the Pakistani intruders were well into the Drass, Kaksar, Mashkoh and Batalik sectors, dangerously threatening the strategically crucial Srinagar-Leh highway--the virtual line of communication. On May 16, in a major counter-insurgency operation, the Army succeeded in forcing Pakistan-backed infiltrators to flee from one of the ridgelines in the Kargil area in the north of the State and were in the process of clearing rest of the militants from the Drass and Kargil sectors of north Ladakh. Reinforcement were rushed from the 15th Corps (stationed in Srinagar) to the affected areas.

As the area could not be fully cleared of the infiltrators, the Indian Air Force planes went into action on May 26, 1999 to strike at the Pakistani infiltrators entrenched on the strategic heights of the Kargil area. The action, as emphasised time and again, was within the Indian side of the Line of Control. "This is the start of the operations and they would continue till our defence forces occupy our territory," an official statement said, adding, "Any escalation of this conflict will be entirely the responsibility of Pakistan." Pakistan's Prime Minister, Mr. Nawaz Sharif was reported as saying that a war on the sub-continent "could not be ruled out". This was later retracted by the Pakistani Information Minister, Mr. Mushahid Hussain. But after a fortnight of launching its operations in the sector, the Indian troops were prepared for a long haul to evacuate the infiltrators. India took a firm position that there was no compromise on the intrusion on the LoC, which Pakistani Foreign Minister Sartaj Aziz said was not properly demarcated". Pakistan's efforts to internationalise the issue also came to nought as the United States refused to intervene in the matter and advised Pakistan to vacate its illegal occupation of the Kargil sector by its infiltrators and foot soldiers. US President, Mr. Bill Clinton wrote to Pakistani Prime Minister, Mr. Nawaz Sharif on May 4, 1999 echoing the Indian stand on the sanctity of the LoC. He emphasised in his communication that the ongoing standoff between India and Pakistan needed to be defused and respect for the Line of Control was essential.



The US Ambassador to India, Mr. Richard Celeste also hoped that "as quickly as possible the intruders would be withdrawn and the military action could be scaled back... We know the Government of India is working very hard under tough circumstances to make sure that doesn't happen." Russia has also called for restoration of "status quo" in the LoC and said New Delhi's military action in the Kargil sector was "fully in accordance" with India's sovereign right to defend its territorial integrity.

Meanwhile, the IAF pilot, Flt-Lt. K. Nachiketa, who was captured by Pakistan during the operations on May 27 was released after eight days of captivity in Islamabad. He arrived in New Delhi on June 5, 1999 raring for action. India's spokesman made our stand clear on the issue: "Pakistan must withdraw its armed intrusion and aggression... And rectify the situation for which it is solely responsible."

As Islamabad made the usual war cries, the IAF, assisted by the ground troops, went ahead with Operation Vijay and in the first three days about 400 infiltrators were flushed out of the Indian territory. India firmly rejected the offer of a third-party mediation by the UN Secretary-General, Mr. Kofi Annan. Initially, India dismissed fears of a warlike situation, while emphasising that its sole concern was to clear the Indian territory of intruders. Treating the operations as a localised affairs, the official rationale for the recourse to air strikes contained four points:

(i) any delay would have encouraged Pakistan to extend its operations, and called for a more severe response;

(ii) non-eviction of infiltrators would have changed the alignment of the LoC to India's disadvantage,

(iii) the security of the vital Srinagar-Leh road would have been threatened, and

(iv) continued occupation of the heights would have led to further infiltration.

Pakistan's response was to send its Foreign Minister Sartaj Aziz for talks to New Delhi, but the Prime Minister, Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee accepted the offer only on May 31 for talks aimed at defusing the tension on the border, saying, "It would be better if Pakistan called back the infiltrators."

As the infiltrators (firmly established as a Pak Army-Taliban nexus) were on the run and Operation Vijay intensified on the sixth day of action with air raids continued overnight with French-made Mirage 2000

aircraft being deployed for reconnaissance and jamming radars set up by the infiltrators. The Indian casualities so far are 86 killed, 8 missing and 220 wounded as the Indian troops engaged Pakistani Army regulars and Afghan mercenaries in close combat. In addition, the undeclared war has so far cost India more than Rs. 200 crore @ Rs. 10–12 crore per day. Pak army suffered 267 casualties. The intruders were being isolated with the Indian Army—re-establishing its authority up to the LoC in some areas. However, the intruders in some positions were still managing to get supplies from across the LoC, enabling them to continue to offer resistance.

With the Pakistani artillery targetting Indian positions at Turtuk in the Ladakh sector and the edges of Srinagar Valley, it was expected to open multiple engagements on the 520-km LoC in Jammu & Kashmir to ease Indian pressure on the intruders. This exercise by Islamabad was aimed at giving the Pakistan-backed intruders breathing space in the Kargil sector through military and even diplomatic means. The Indian army facing the enemy atop from a low disadvantageous position has to operate under severe constraints such as not to cross the LoC and open new fronts to ease presence on Kargil sector due to political consideration unlike its Pak counterpart.

India's Space Hat-Trick

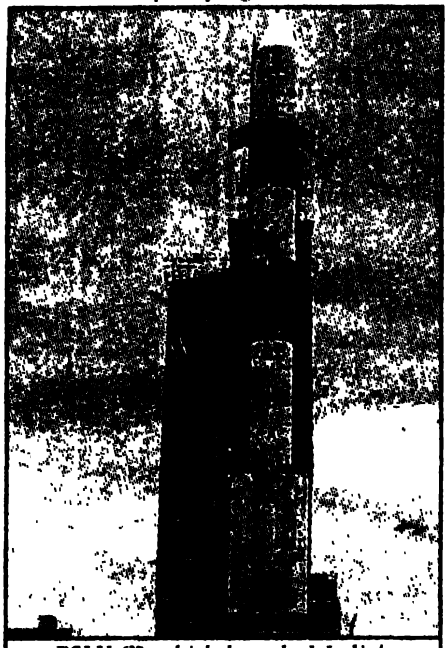
India crossed an important milestone on May 26, 1999 when the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) successfully put into orbit three satellites—an Indian remote sensing satellite and German and a Korean satellite—using its latest hi-tech vehicle, PSLV-C2. The launch was carried out from the arid SHAR Centre at Sriharikota, about 100 km from Chennai.

The majestic, four-stage 44.4-metre-tall PSLV-C2, with a lift-off weight of 294 tonnes soared into the sky from Sriharikota with a spectacular and successful first-ever multiple launch carrying three satellites—the indigenous 1050 kg Ocean Remote Sensing Satellite (IRS-P4), the 45-kg German Tubsat and the 107-kg South Korean Kitsat-3 in the near-circular polar sun synchronous orbit at an altitude of 727 km, proclaiming to the world India's capability to provide launch services to foreign satellites commercially. In the process, the ISRO netted $ 1 million from the launch, almost recovering the entire cost (Rs. 48 crore) of the IRS-P4 Oceansat. India thus entered the $10-billion space commerce market.

It is the country's first satellite dedicated to ocean studies including information on chlorophyll distribution to identify potential fishing zones and study of coastal areas, sea surface temperature, liquid water contents and water vapour in the atmosphere above oceans. Encouraged by this initial success, the ISRO is planning a more advanced version of the Oceansat satellite.

The German Tubsat, a joint project of DLR Institute of Space Sensor Technology and the Technical University of Berlin, will be mainly used to carry out tests involving three-axes altitude control and to qualify different subsystems related to Earth observations, while South Korea's Kitsat-3 is an engineering test satellite. Its main purpose is to develop different technologies for high performance micro-satellites and qualify them in the low-earth orbit space environment.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee, who observed the launch from mission control, said : "Today is a proud day for Indian science. India's space programme, which has been going from strength to strength, has scaled a new height of global excellence." Wiping away tears of joy Mr. Vajpayee could be seen effusively hugging ISRO Chairman, Dr. K. Kasturirangan and his team mates. A beaming Dr. Kasturirangan told reporters, "It was a flawless launch and one of the best we have had so far." He said that the countdown for ISRO dream flight GSLV would begin by the end of 1999. That would mark the completion of India's bid to become fully self-reliant in its ambitious space programme.



PSLV-C2 which launched India's IRS-P4 and other two foreign satellites from Sriharikota on May 26, 1999

Mr. Vajpayee told the jubilant nation on this achievement : "It is thrilling for me to be here and watch the mighty engines of the rocket roar and send it hurtling into space. It renewed my confidence in the strength and capabilities of our people. The continuing success of our space programme shows how reaching for the stars, literally, is within our grasp.... We must compete in the global village, not only for investments in India but for markets abroad." Declaring that India wanted "peace in the sky, peace on Earth and peace everywhere", he said India would be a space power in the 21st century.

The same day, a naval version of the *Trishul* missile was also successfully flight-tested at the Dronacharya Naval Base in Kochi The missile was tested in guidance mode as an anti-sea-skimmer against low-altitude targets, according to a Defence Ministry spokesman. The objects of the test-flight were met as it marked a step towards evaluation and induction of the missile in the Navy by the year 2000.

The Congress Melodrama

The Congress is on the crossroads agair Internal dissension has had its toll on th 114-year-old party that has ruled the countr for most years since Independence. The part has split time and again over personality based rather than ideological issues. The firs split came in 1969 over the election o President when the so-called Syndicate an Mrs. Indira Gandhi parted ways and th party came to be known as the Indir Congress.

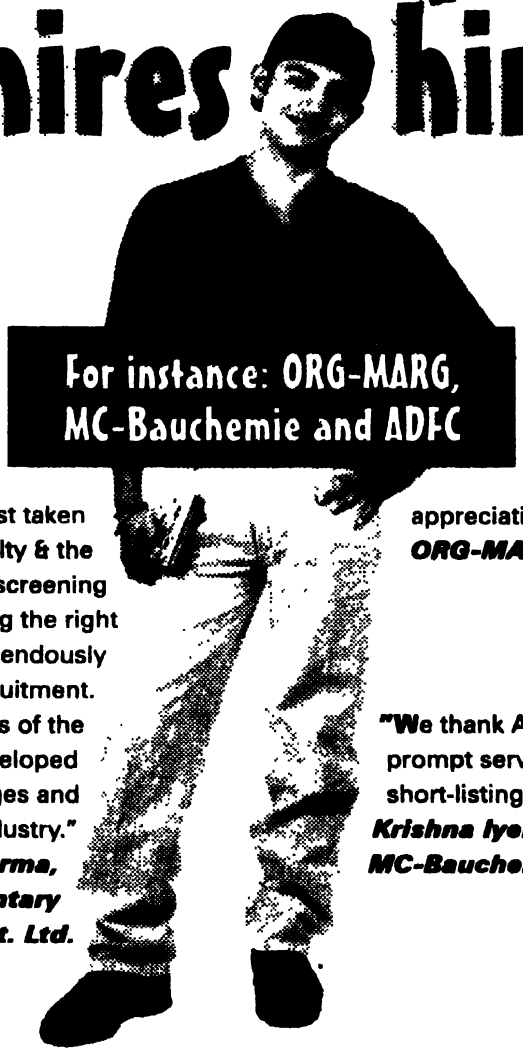
Another personality-based split cam about in mid-May 1999 when the 'rebel Congress leaders—Sharad Pawar, Purn Sangma and Tariq Anwar—raised th question of Mrs. Indira Gandhi's daughter in-law, Mrs. Sonia Gandhi's citizenship an her consequent unsuitability to become th party's prime ministerial candidate in th run-up to elections to the 13th Lok Sabha They termed it as a matter of national sham that a person of foreign origin should b chosen to lead the country of nearly a billio people after the elections. The same trio ha kowtowed to Mrs. Sonia Gandhi earlier whe she made her mark in national politics i the November 1998 elections to Delh Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Mizoran State Assemblies. She had been hailed as th saviour of the moribund party.

Although the BJP leadership had made i clear that it would not make the question o Mrs. Gandhi's nationality a poll issue, thes senior Congress leaders fired the first salv on May 15, 1999 when, in a letter to th Congress President, they questioned he credibility as a projected Prime Ministeria candidate of the party in view of her foreig origin. Mrs. Gandhi promptly submitted he resignation to the Congress Workin Committee that was convened the next day In their letter, the signatories had demande that the party manifesto for the 13th Lo Sabha elections should suggest constitutional amendment to debar peopl of foreign origin from holding the posts o the President, Vice-President and Prim Minister.

True to Congress culture of subservienc and dependence on a single individual t pull it through any crisis, there was a spat of resignations, notably from the Chie Ministers of Delhi, Orissa, Rajasthan an Madhya Pradesh, who expressed thei unqualified support for Mrs. Gandhi an expressed their faith in her leadership. Ther were also demonstrations and threats of self immolation if the Congress President did no change her mind over the resignation issue Mrs. Gandhi's supporters described the trio' action as a "deliberate design" to bring dow the prestige of the party. The 'rebels' wer 'expelled' from the party and Mrs. Gandh bowing to the wishes of the rank and file o the Congress, withdrew her resignation o May 25, 1999, thus terminating he resignation drama that lasted for nine days

On their part, after a wait-and-watc

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mode, Messrs Sharad Pawar, Purno Sangma and Tariq Anwar had confabulations with like-minded partymen and others. They announced the formation of a new political party, called the Nationalist Congress Party (NCP) with Mr. Pawar as President and Mr. Sangma and Mr. Tariq Anwar as General Secretaries on May 27, 1999. According to Mr. Sangma, the new outfit sought support of all those "who shared their 'agenda', including those in the Congress Party who are with us in mind, heart and soul but reticent at the moment". The NCP would "keep an equidistance between the BJP and the Sonia Congress". The statement issued on the occasion in New Delhi reiterated that only naturalised citizens of India can head the Government of our people and decried the "theatrics and melodrama of resignation and re-entry played by the Congress leadership to project a false sense of internal solidarity" subsequent to the expulsion of the rebel trio.

On her part, Mrs. Sonia Gandhi has said the Congress' prime ministerial candidate would be chosen by party MPs at an appropriate time. She would, however, lead the party in the forthcoming elections, thus sidestepping the controversy over her citizenship for the time being.

In the meantime, NCP held a big rally in its support in Shivaji Park, Mumbai on .... demonstration its strength. At the same time, Congress General Secretary, Pranab Mukherjee has announced that Smt. Sonia Gandhi would be a Prime Ministerial candidate in the next elections thus enlivening the controversy once again about the foreign origin of Mrs. Gandhi

INS Mysore Commissioned

The Prime Minister, Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee commissioned India's second indigenously-built destroyer *INS Mysore*, on June 2, 1999 at the Naval Dockyard, Mumbai. Equipped with several hi-tech systems, *INS Mysore* has been formally inducted into the Western Naval Fleet. Built at the Mazagon Dock, the 5 700-tonne destroyer is being inducted into the Indian Navy within two years of the commissioning of *INS Delhi*, the first warship of its class.

INS Mysore is a multi-functional warship embodying the very cutting edge of technology. It is capable of operating in a multi-threat environment with its impressive array of weapons, sensors, equipment and machinery, equipping it adequately for neutralising any adversary at sea, below it, or in the air-space above it. It comprises 16 surface-to-surface missiles, a battery of surface-to-air missiles, four 30 mm Gatling guns, torpedoes, anti-submarine rockets and chemical warfare. *INS Mysore* is a milestone in achieving India's penchant for self-reliance and the Navy's indigenisa-tion programme for the next millennium, specially in the post-Pokhran scenario.

Goa Assembly Elections

The Congress was swept back to power in Goa, securing absolute majority in the Assembly elections to the 40-member House on June 5, 1999. The State has had ten government in the last decade. The party secured 21 seats, way ahead of the Bharatiya Janata Party which got major gains with ten seats, a sharp increase from 4 in the previous elections in 1994. But the regional outfit, Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party, suffered a marked decline with its strength coming down from 12 to just four. The United Goan Democratic Party and the Goa Rajiv Congress, a splinter group of the Congress, won two seats each.

Interestingly, the BJP while conceding its defeat has indicated the communal aspect of these election. Out of the 21 seats bagged



Luizinho Faleiro
Chief Minister of Goa

by Congress as many as 17 belonged to Christian community, according to a BJP spokesman, who claimed that the Congress played the "Christian Card" to its ultimate goal of securing the majority However, BJP's attempt to ignore regional parties such as MGP and go it alone, was also an important factor in dividing non-congress vote and its resultant discomfort.

Goa Congress leader, Mr. Luizinho Faleiro was elected leader of the House on June 7, 1999 and he was sworn-in as Chief Minister on June 9, 1999.

The Chief Election Commissioner, Dr. M.S. Gill, announcing the completion of Assembly elections in Goa, said that the Election Commission had set a new record with the fastest results in any State in India till date. Elections in the 40-seat State were conducted with the help of electronic voting machines, used for the first time in an entire State. Dr. Gill said there were over 1.5 lakh such machines, which would be used extensivel during the general elections later in 1999.

National Democratic Alliance

In the run-up to the 13th Lok Sabh elections, Bharatiya Janata Party and its allie have formed the National Democratic Alliance (NDA). It was after prevaricatin for three years that the BJP and its allie finally decided to give themselves a nam on May 15, 1999. The move is meant t present the alliance as a cohesive unit on th eve of the mid-term polls. The issue, whic had been agitating the partners for quit some time, was clinched at a coordinatio committee meeting held at the Prim Minister's residence in New Delhi. Th occasion also saw the formalisation of th Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam's (DMK) an its new-found allies-- the MDMK PMK and the Tamil Rajiv Congress-- relationship with the Bharatiya Janata Party The other partners of NDA are the Akali Da Lok Shakti and Samata Party. Conscious o its minority vote bank in the wake of its tie up with the BJP, the DMK told the BJP-le Front—the new National Democratic Part (Rashtriya Jantantrik Gathbandhan) shoul have a "radical and reformist approach", b inclusive and reach out to the minorities Mr. Murasoli Maran asked the BJP to effec a "grand reconciliation" with the minorities and shed any hidden agenda that may com in its way. The Tamil Nadu Chief Ministe Mr. M. Karunanidhi has justified his party' alliance with the BJP, saying it had distanced itself from the communal agenda.

The manifesto of NDA would be differen from the National Agenda for Governanc and be more "liberal", according to reports with the constituents in this "radica reformist alliance" enjoying the right to hav their own supplementary manifesto.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Atal Beha Vajpayee was made NDA's Chairman a Home Minister, Mr. L.K. Advani Chairma of the four-member committee formed t frame the alliance's common agenda alon with DMK leader Murasoli Maran, Defenc Minister George Fernandes and Externa Affairs Minister Jaswant Singh. However, th Indian National Lok Dal leader Om Prakas Chautala struck a discordant note in th proceedings, saying, "We'll have nothing t do with the alliance if the BJP ties up wit the Haryana Vikas Party (HVP) for th ensuing Lok Sabha polls."

It remains to be seen whether the Telug Desam Party and the National Conferenc agree to join the alliance. However according to Mr. George Fernandes, th Trinamool Congress and Mizoram Chie Minister Mr. Zoramthanga "assured u that they would abide by whatever decided".

Meanwhile, both INLD of Mr. Chautal and Trinamul Congress did not participat at a recent meeting of NDA; even though both its leaders were present in Delhi.

The World

No Headway in Indo-Pak Talks on Kargil

Pakistan's intransigence to respect the sanctity of Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir delineated and signed by the military officers of the two countries nearly 27 years ago on December 11, 1972 in the aftermath of Shimla Agreement, rendered the Indo-Pak Foreign Ministers talks on Kargil, (sought by Pakistan obviously designed to publicise its peaceful posture to world community, wherein it had been completely isolated on this issue) an exercise in futility with India rejecting Pak Foreign Minister's "specific" suggestion for a "partial" de-escalation of the situation by withdrawing Indian troops from the proximity of LoC and by halting air and artillery attacks on the positions held by intruders; and Pakistan sticking to its stand that LoC was open and not clearly demarcated in certain areas; though delineated on maps in the wake of Shimla Agreement. In order to justify its armed intrusion in Kargil sector on a massive scale, it even brazenly accused India of having violated the sanctity of the LoC a number of times since Shimla Agreement.

India's response, as put forth by its Foreign Minister, was "We are for a total de-escalation of the situation not just a partial de-escalation as suggested. And the only way to do it is by vacating the aggression and restoration of status quo ante.

During talks, India raised two specific issues—aggression in Kargil sector and inhuman treatment of 6 Indian soldiers (whose mutilated and disfigured bodies were returned the other day) while in Pak custody. On the first issue the Pak Foreign Minister conceded that the intruders did cross the LoC from Pak side but they were "Kashmiri Freedom Fighters" and on savage treatment meted out to Indian POWs, his utterly shameful and illogical response, as revealed in his press conference on return to Islamabad on June 12, was that "these bodies were in Pakistan for three weeks and could have been affected by weather conditions during this period"; thus blissfully glossing over the fact that Pakistan had earlier claimed capture of Indian patrol party comprising 6 soldiers while on a reconnaissance mission in its illegally-held areas in Kargil sector. He even dismissed taped conversations between Pak Army Chief-General Parvez Musharraf and his Chief of Staff, Lt. General Mohd. Aziz, released by India on June 11, 1999 indicating explicitly Pak army's role in the present aggression as "doctored" and declared "In sum, we want peace but if war is imposed on us, we have the capability to defend ourselves and our vital national interests".

Having been snubbed by international community especially by USA President Clinton apart from Russia and others, and completely isolated, Pakistan rushed its Foreign Minister to China, its firm age-old close ally in the nuclear armament programme and otherwise to garner support on Kashmir issue one day prior to his scheduled visit to India on June 12, 1999. China too reportedly advised both Islamabad and New Delhi to exercise restraint and solve their conflict through peaceful means without letting Kashmir situation deteriorate in order to maintain peace and stability in the region. Indian Foreign Minister also visited China on June 14-15, 1999 to discuss belateral issues. During talks, China *inter alia* suggested "a security dialogue between the two countries to discuss regional and global security concerns.

Meanwhile, Pakistan has hiked its 1999-2000 Defence Budget by 10.9% saying it was Government's top priority especially in the present situation, an obvious allusion to the on-going conflict in Kargil sector. In this connection, the admission by Pakistan's Inter Services Public Relations Directorate for the first time, regarding the presence of Pak regular troops in Kargil and Drass Sector is quite ominous and vindicates India's contention in this regard unequivocally.

In sum the whole exercise right from Shimla Agreement and Lahore Declaration exposes Pakistan's dagger-in-cloak policy. The Indian Prime Minister Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee while on a visit to Kargil on June 13, 1999 rightly bemoaned the "Pak betrayal" and its peace pretensions.

Meanwhile, the reported revelation by German Foreign Minister, Josechka Fischer about views expressed on the Kargil conflict by the Foreign Minister of G-8 at a summit in Cologne is rather disturbing. Mr. Fischer according to a report in a Pakistan daily published in London, said "We agreed that because of the dangerous nature of this conflict and the fact that a nuclear arms race is the backdrop of this issue, we cannot afford to take merely the role of a spectator. The nuclear powers—the US, France, UK and Russia want to mediate in this conflict as well" (The Cologne meet was held to hammer out a peace deal with Serbia over Kosovo crisis and it is just possible Pakistan's mis-adventure in Kashmir may be aimed to get Kosovo replicated in Kashmir too.)

In the meantime carrying forward its double-track diplomacy, Pakistani Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif rang up his Indian counterpart on June 13, urging him to defuse Kashmir tensions through "mutually acceptable" approaches.

Peace in Kosovo

Till the other day, there was a faint hope in different quarters that the Kosovo crisis may be coming to an end. But hopes were circumscribed by many 'ifs' and 'buts'. A peace deal could be scuttled by lingering fear and mutual mistrust.

At long last, peace descended on war-ravaged Kosovo and Yugoslavia, on June 10, 1999 when NATO's Secretary General, Javier Solana, convinced of Serbs' intention to move its about 40,000 strong armed forces out of Kosovo as per US intelligence reports, ordered suspension of NATO air operations against Yogoslavia, after incessant missile and air strikes lasting 78 days which destroyed 450 artillery pieces, 220 armoured personnel carriers, 120 tanks, more than half of Yugoslavia military industry and 35% of its electrical power. The indiscriminate bombing did not spare any target, civilian or military—hospitals, prisons, power stations were reduced to rubble. Belgrade home to 2 million people, was plunged in darkness with blackouts, being the order of day and night as NATO jets flew 35,000 missions including almost 10,000 bombing runs, dropping special 23,000 cluster bombs and missiles in the 11-week operations. Ultimately the recalcitrant President Slobodan Milosevic had to surrender before "a mighty alliance of 19 nations with 780 million people, working together in the first sustained military operations in NATO's history", thus claimed US President Bill Clinton in a televised speech on June 11, 1999. In fact, the Serbian War or the Kosovo crisis was a one-sided affair where NATO chose to bombard Yugoslavia to total devastation, destroying its infrastructure, killing its civilian population. The Kosovo crisis was a monumental example of the arrogance of military might, reducing to nullity institutions set up to promote world peace and the contumely of a regional alliance arrogating to themselves the powers of global cop usurping the powers of the UN.

Thousands of elated Belgraders took to the streets to celebrate the agreement. Carrying Yugoslav flags and flares, honking car horns, and uncorking champagne, relieved citizens of the Yugoslav capital, who bore the brunt of the air strikes, milled the main city square on June 9. Anti-aircraft tracer bullets criss-crossed the city's night sky, not to spot NATO planes, but to celebrate the dawn of peace. The Kosovo refugees in camps in Albania too embraced and danced, happy in the hope that they would return home soon.

Cowed down by mass destruction of its men and materials, through NATO's incessant air strikes, the Serbian Parliament accepted on June 3, 1999, a peace plan for Kosovo submitted to the Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic by EU's envoy, Finnish President Martti Ahtisaari, and the Russian emissary, Viktor Chernomyrdin. The outlines of the plan were agreed on May 6, 1999 by the Foreign Ministers of the G-8 industrialised nations. The peace plan was delivered to the Yugoslav President on June 2, 1999. There was guarded relief in European capitals over the Yugoslav President's reported acceptance in principle of the terms drawn up by G-8 countries and Russia and end the Kosovo War.

The historic peace deal was signed in a tent in Kumanovo, close to the Macedonian-Kosovo border. The NATO Foreign Ministers including Mr. Robin Cook, the British Foreign Secretary, remained on high alert in Cologne while the last-minute negotiations went on. (The war cost Britain alone millions of pounds and if the deal had not been signed, it would have had to send its troops for ground invasion.)

Under the terms proposed by G-8, and agreed upon by Russia and main NATO allies, Serb troops are to withdraw from Kosovo with an international peacekeeping force replacing it. The administration of Kosovo will be placed under a UN mandate.

Under the peace plan, the UN Secretary General Mr. Kofi Annan, has wide-ranging authority in the civil aspects of peace deal and has to set up an interim administration to govern Kosovo until a political settlement decides its future. Meanwhile peace keeping forces from Britain and France, advanced to Kosovo by land and air on June 12, 1999 to ensure the safe return of nearly a million ethnic refugees.

Meanwhile, the ministers from America, Europe and Russia have begun finalising details of what is being termed as the Marshall Plan for the Balkans. Over 5 million pounds a year is likely to be spent for the region. Britain hopes to get this plan finalised quickly. However, USA is unlikely to help rehabilitate Serbia as long as Milosevic remains President. They are also keen to bring Mr. Milosevic before the War Crimes Tribunal. Addressing the Serbian people directly on June 10, 1999, President Clinton called Milosevic "an indicted war criminal" and declared that "as long as he remains in power, we will provide no support for reconstruction of Serbia".

Though peace has been ushered in Kosovo, yet there are many hurdles to be crossed. These are : (i) Russia's insistence that its peace-keeping troops would operate independently in Serb-populated areas of North Kosovo and NATO's insistence of a unified command, (ii) repatriation of some 800,000 Kosovars, bulk of whom have sought asylum in the adjacent countries as also the daunting task of rebuilding Kosovo, (iii) lurking fears that the Serb army may renege any time during post-peace period to start trouble on any pretext including the issue of 1,80,000 Serb civilians living in Kosovo, (iv) Yugoslavia's insistence on its sovereignty over Kosovo (v) disbanding of Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) with a strength of 15000 guerillas and last but not the least, (vi) no provision for a Russian presence in Kosovo in the NATO announcement earmarking occupation zones for the USA, Britain, Germany, France and Italy.

Meanwhile, according to latest reports, USA has agreed to earmark an occupation zone to be manned by Russian army.

Barak Lifts up Israeli and Arab spirits

He is a soldier who fights for peace, taking the cue from his mentor who fought a war to bring glory to his country and then became a great martyr for the cause of peace. Mr. Ehud Barak who won a decisive election victory over Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu in May 1999 virtually draws a curtain over the sordid interlude introduced in the relations between Arabs and Israelis. When Barak addressed tens of thousands of supporters who converged on the Rabin Square, the plaza in Tel Aviv, where his godfather Yitzhak Rabin was killed in 1995, he brought a fresh breeze into the lives of Arabs who were smarting under the humiliation caused by the hawkish Netanyahu and those of Jews who yearned for a thaw in the relations with Arabs.



Israeli Labour party leader, Mr. Ehud Barak, who was elected as Israel's next Prime Minister defeating conservative incumbent Benjamin Netanyahu in a surprise landslide victory, in Tel Aviv on May 18, 1999

On the morrow of his victory on May 19, 1999 Mr. Barak felt that enduring peace alone was good for Israelis and the Arabs. In Palestine, the P.L.O leader Yasser Arafat treated the victory march of Barak as if it were his own. He and his people had virtually passed through an ordeal by fire all through the Netanyahu interregnum that saw the intentional scuttling of the peace accord assiduously nurtured by Yitzhak Rabin.

When, like Rabin, Mr. Barak talks of peace, he is no pacifist running away from the battle scene. Here is Israel's most decorated soldier who has seen action on different fronts. As a commando in the elite Seyeret Matkhal—a group to which Mr. Netanyahu also belongs —the new Prime Minister of Israel participated in and led several exploits that earned Israel the high reputation of having grit and resources for taking on an enemy with grit and perseverance. People in Israel recall the proud day when Mr. Barak was one of the gutsy that stormed a hijacked aircraft at the Tel Aviv airport in 1972 in which several Palestinians were killed.

While Mr. Netanyahu tended to divide Israelis and unite the Arabs, Mr. Barak is dead earnest about unity among Israelis as well as Arabs. To the Jews he offers security and Arabs restitution of their basic rights.

The once tough guy in a soldier's uniform kindled the hope of a thaw in West Asia when he signed the historic peace accords with Jordan and the Palestinians. Will there be a new dawn in the relations with Arab countries like Lebanon and Syria ?

Mr. Barak's victory has been a victory for peace eluding the West Asian region for years. A pragmatic politician, Mr. Barak knows that an independent Palestine is a reality and one can't simply wish it away. He is keen to withdraw from not only the West Bank, but also from Gaza Strip and the self-proclaimed security zone in Southern Lebanon. He knows that peace and security are synonymous; Israel can hardly feel secure with daggers drawn at the Arabs. Unlike Mr. Netanyahu and the diehard who followed in his footsteps, Mr. Barak has come to terms with the Palestinian statehood that has acquired legitimacy with the Palestinian people having their own territory, President, a Parliament, a national anthem, a flag and having diplomatic ties with more than 100 countries. Can Israel afford to erase a geographical and historic reality ?

Peace with Palestine could open the gates of a new friendship with Syria. Syria is asking for the return of the Golan Heights which Israel captured during the 1967 Arab-Israeli War.

The elections held in May 1999 were in fact mid-term elections to have a people's verdict following differences in the Likud coalition over Israeli withdrawl from occupied Arab land as per the 'land for security' agreement signed by the Israeli and Arab leaders in Washington in October, 1998 Although there was little difference between the Likud Party and the Labour over the fundamental principle of 'land for security', both the parties vied with each other over securing better terms on such vital issues as those of borders, refugees, settlements and the status of the holy city of Jerusalem.

South Africa : Mandela Passes Sceptre to Mbeki

The second General Election held in South Africa after the end of the apartheid era showed that the African National Congress (ANC) is as popular as ever before, if not more. ANC is no longer the party of the

blacks alone; it has received the support of all. As Mr. Thabo Mbeki takes over as President of South Africa from the veteran Mr. Nelson Mandela on June 16, 1999, a new chapter will begin in the annals of South Africa. Fortunately for South Africa power has come to a leadership that has grown mature and farsighted and can leave behind the scars of a cruel apartheid regime that had denied basic rights to the majority community. That explains why people, irrespective of racial divide, voted for the ANC and its new leader Mr. Thabo Mbeki. The West has yet to absorb the great qualities of the people of Africa and Asia who have learnt to 'forget and forgive' the white masters that enslaved them for centuries, exploiting them, their resources and depriving them of their basic freedom. A true successor to the Nobel Laureate Nelson Mandela, the new President Mbeki too seeks to build a South Africa "that truly belongs to all who live in it."

In the elections held on June 2, 1999, the African National Congress has won an overwhelming majority in the National Assembly, winning 266 of the 400 seats. The Democratic Party, with 36 seats, comes a distant second, improving upon its record of just seven seats in the last elections, displacing the New National Party as the official Opposition in the National Assembly. The Inkatha Freedom Party has won 34 seats (8.39 per cent of the vote). The biggest loser in the elections is the New National Party : its tally of 28 seats is barely a third of the 82 it had secured in 1994.

ANC has all along provided a kind of united leadership to the people of South Africa integrating all communities to secure the common goal of progress and prosperity for the entire South Africa. The Truth and Reconciliation Commission set up by Mandela sought to expose the ugly face of the champions of apartheid making them rue for the inequity foisted on a community just because of the colour of their skin and making the Africans feel that their wrong-doers have been duly punished.

It is now left to the successor of Mandela to go ahead with the task of consolidating racial harmony and undertake the much-needed social reforms and economic build-up.

Megawati Sukarnoputri : The New Star In Indonesia

In Megawati, the people of Indonesia conjure up the halcyon days of Indonesia's formative years when the new nation was ruled by President Sukarno. In giving a mandate to Ms. Megawati Sukarnoputri's Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-Perjuangan), the people of Indonesia are keen to outlive the nightmare of President Suharto. Over 96 per cent of the 112 million registered voters exercised their franchise in the general election held on June 7, 1999. The election was a grand climax to a turbulent period in Indonesia that saw outbursts of violence against the corruption and one-man rule of President Suharto. Suharto's ignominious exit and the enthronement of President Habibie hardly extinguished the embers of discontent in Indonesia that had enough of the misrule of Suharto and his cronies.

President Suharto had tried his best to gag the dissent expressed by the daughter of Sukarno even purging her from the post of the leader of the Nationalist Party in 1990s. But Ms. Megawati stood up to all humiliations with stoic calm, the dividends of which are paid to her now by the people of Indonesia. As Ms. Megawati's PDI-Perjuangan stays ahead of other parties in the election results, the National Awakening Party headed by Mr. Abdurrahman Wahid has come to occupy the second position. Together with Mr. Wahid and Mr. Amien Rais of the National Mandate Party, Ms. Megawati has formed a united front to fight this election on a common agenda. The election has been monitored by a high-profile delegation of international observers headed by the former American President, Mr. Jimmy Carter. If all goes well, Ms. Megawati Sukarnoputri will emerge as the fourth and the first woman President of Indonesia.

Nepal : A Pause In Coalition Politics

Coalitions anywhere in the world, including India and Nepal, provide the worst recipe for instability. India has learnt it at a great cost at the Centre in the last four years and decades earlier in the fragile coalition experiments in West Bengal and Kerala. When the coalition partners put their petty ambitions above the vital need of smooth governance, the coalition collapses. This bane has stalked the coalition politics in the Himalayan Kingdom of Nepal too. But this time when the electorate in Nepal was asked to give a choice in the elections to the Pratinidhi Sabha or the Lower House of Parliament, they gave a different verdict : the return to power of the Nepali Congress after the bizarre merry-go-round of as many as six coalitions licking the dust in a span of five years after the elections in 1994.

The patriarch of Nepali Congress, Mr. Krishna Prasad Bhattarai has become the new Prime Minister of Nepal.

Like the Congress in India, the Nepali Congress is the oldest party in Nepal having taken on the Rana regime and the partyless Panchayat System. In the third Parliamentary elections since 1990, when multi-party democracy dawned in Napal, the Nepali Congress won 111 of the Sabha's 205 seats. A split in the Communist Party of Nepal swelled the ranks of supporters for the Nepali Congress. Added to this was the sudden death of Manmohan Adhikari, the veteran Communist leader and founder of the Communist movement in Nepal during the period immediately preceding the elections.

In the 50s, Mr. Bhattarai spearheaded a revolt against the Rana family that ruled Nepal for more than a century. He was one among the many leading figures who fought for multi-party democracy in Nepal, a goal that was achieved in 1990. For championing the cause of democracy, Mr. Bhattarai was imprisoned more than once.

Mahendra Chaudhry : New Prime Minister Of Fiji

The mills of God grind slowly, but they grind exceedingly small and that was the case in the change of guard in Fiji. Exactly twelve years ago when an Indian-dominated government came to power, a former Army colonel, Sitiveni Rabuka triggered a coup to pull down a legally elected government. And in multi-racial societies, a few bully their way to the throne and the alarmed Indian community that was about to outnumber the local Fiji population developed cold feet. There was a flight of fear and a few Indians migrated to other countries for new pastures even as the economy under a racist regime was fast crumbling. But the Fiji Labour Party under Mr. Mahendra Chaudhary did not lose hope and waited with stoic patience for better days to come.

And it did come as nemesis for Rebuka and a reward for long-standing patience for Mr. Mahendra Choudhary who returned to power with a comfortable majority.

In a span of 12 years Rabuka did enough to stoke the flames of ethnic hatred. He redrafted the Constitution just to prevent an Indian-dominated party from having a decisive say in the running of the government. A Constitution that sought to treat the Indian minority that forms 44 per cent of the 800,000 population as second class citizens had a boomerang effect when a huge capital outflow crippled the Fijian economy. Once Rabuka mended ways and democratised institutions, Fiji was allowed to return to the Commonwealth and other international bodies from which it was expelled when racial hatred was inflamed after the coup.

In the flush of victory, Mr. Mahendra Choudhry is a picture of unruffled poise. Victory after a long period of tribulation has not swept him off his feet. In the elections held in May 1999, his Labour Party won 37 of 71 seats in Parliament. He has in his Cabinet more Fijians than Indians : 11 Fijians and six Indians.

The Fiji islands were annexed as a British Crown colony in 1874. Large numbers of Indian indentured labour were imported into the islands to work on sugar plantations and soon the Indians outnumbered the Fijians. Fiji became an independent democracy in 1970 with land ownership and political power concentrated in the Fijian minority. Election in 1987 brought the Indian dominated coalition to power only to be toppled in a coup engineered by Lt. Col. Sitiveni Rabuka who ascended to power in May 1987. On June 2, 1992, he became Prime Minister under a new Constitution that guaranteed a majority of seats for ethnic Fijians in Parliament. He was re-elected as PM in February 1994. The rest is history. ❑

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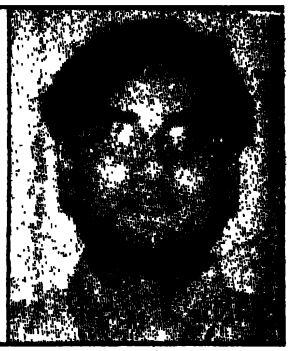
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Dedication, Time Management & Hard Work : Secrets Of My Success

— Bhawna Garg, IAS Topper (1999)

Ms. Bhawna Garg (22) has secured the first rank among the successful candidates of the Civil Services Examination, 1998-99.

She is a B.Tech (Chemical Engineering) from IIT, Kanpur.

We publish below an exclusive interview she gave to *Competition Success Review*.

***CSR*: What is the secret of your success in the Civil Services Examination ?**

Ms. Bhawna Garg : Hard work, dedication and good time management, support of my parents, my sisters and God's grace.

Q. How much time do you think one requires for serious preparation for this examination ?

A. One year of dedicated study once you decide about it

Q. Which journals and newspapers have you been reading for the General Knowledge and other papers ?

A. *Competition Success Review, General Knowledge Today, Frontline, The Hindu* and occasionally, *Outlook*.

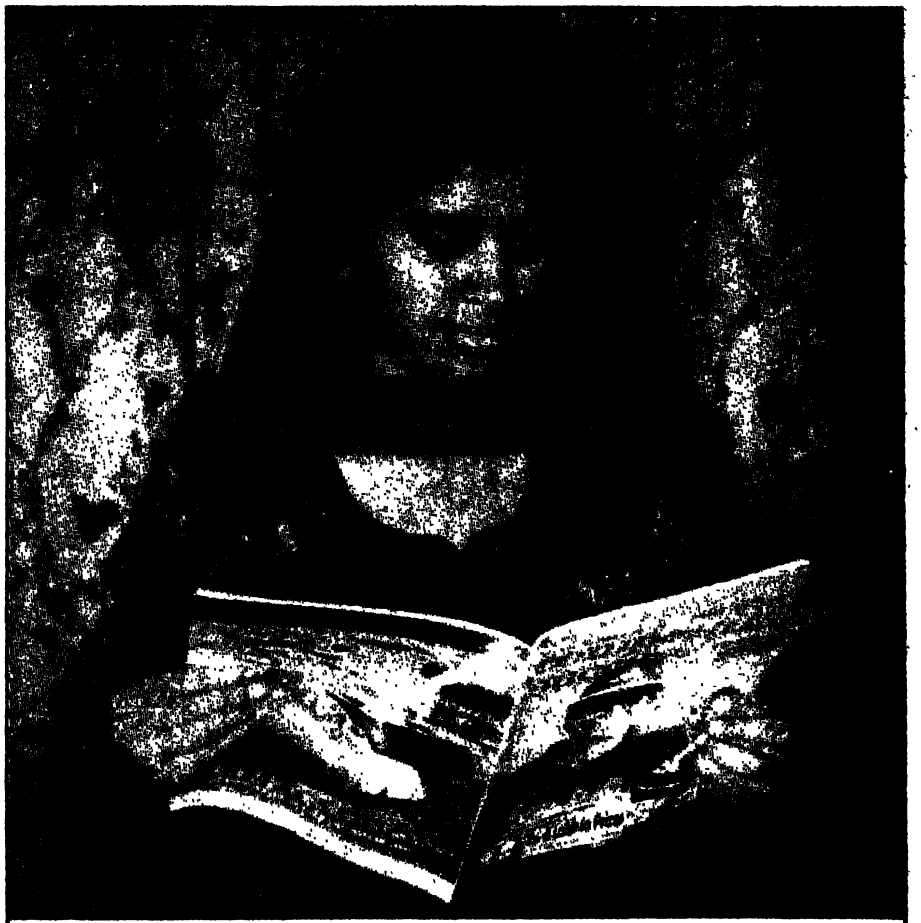
Q. What is your impression of the Interview Board ?

A. They were cooperative but at times seemed aggressive, trying to provoke my ire through counter questions, some leg-pulling and checking if I really meant my word.

Q. What is your advice to the future aspirants ?

A. Only after considering all the pros and cons of this exam, one should decide about it. Then a whole-hearted effort, good time management are most essential. Five months after the Prelims is a crucial time. For sure, one must keep one's options open for an alternate job security that gives more self-confidence in oneself.

Q. *Competition Success Review*, the largest selling youth magazine in English,



"*Competition Success Review* provides a good overview of a lot many essential things... The interviews of the toppers acquainted me as to what is required... and the other articles also helped me widen my knowledge base and develop my personality."

—Bhawna Garg



has been extremely helpful because...

A. ...it provides a good overview of a lot many essential things. Before going for the in-depth study of the General Studies subjects, CSR gives a fair deal of idea about it.

Q. What prompted you to choose Civil Services as your career ?

A. The best way to reach out to the masses to serve them, the diversity of the job and its challenging nature.

Q. How did your parents, family and friends contribute to your success ?

A. Without their support, nothing was possible. They helped me manage my time very well without being demanding. Also Lokesh and Navneet—my seniors preparing for the exam—kept me in touch with every useful information. While I was preparing at home, Prof. Sagar gave me a lot of moral support.

Q. Had you not been selected in the Civil Services Examination, what would have been your reaction ? Which other service/career would you have gone in/ opted for ?

A. I was confident of getting within first 100. If it was not in IAS, I was prepared to write the Prelims again. So though sad, I would have taken things casually but had apprehension about myself as to whether I would be able to study that hard for the second time and sustain my enthusiasm. I had joined Infosys Tech in January '99.

Q. How would you visualise your success ?

A. My faith in the Almighty, my parents' confidence in me, all have worked out. Hard work pays Dreams come true—even more than that.

Q. What were your Optionals for the Civil Services Examination ?

A. Mathematics (Prelims), Chemistry and Mathematics (Mains).

Q. What was your criterion for the selection of Optionals ?

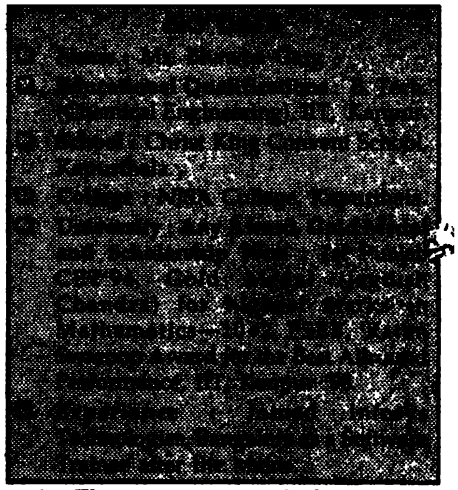
A. *Mathematics*—Aptitude, general interest and scoring.

Chemistry—background (Chemical Engineering), general interest and confidence in my scoring abilities in this subject.

Q. How did you prepare for your Compulsory papers ?

A. Gathering of course material and knowing what is to be read is most important. Reference to the last 10 years' Question Papers and accordingly knowing well the required study pattern is most important as well as confidence in the subjects chosen, no matter if they are not the popular choices.

Q. How do you visualise the role of *Competition Success Review* in moulding the careers of the youth ?



A. The interviews of the toppers acquainted me with as to what is required for this Exam and the other articles also helped me widen my knowledge base and develop my personality.

Q. How did *Competition Success Review* help you in your preparation for the interview ?

A. The entire magazine helped me in general. However, the features on Interviews, Group Discussions, etc., helped me, in particular, to mould myself according to the requirements of the Interview.

Q. What is your opinion about *Competition Success Review* ?

A. *Competition Success Review* is extremely useful and indispensable for serious aspirants—extensive coverage, well-written essays, and especially the feature 'IAS Toppers Talk to You'. I have been reading *Competition Success Review* for many years.

Q. What is your opinion about *GKT*?

A. *General Knowledge Today* too is useful. It updates your General Knowledge. An in-depth study gives a good bird's eye-view of a vast range of subjects.

Q. What do you think is the better way of preparation between selective, intensive study and wide extensive study ?

A. Selective intensive study for Optionals and intensive plus extensive study for General Studies papers.

Q. Is the pattern of the examination appropriate for selection ? Would you recommend any improvement ?

A. O.K., but the time span in line with different exams may be reduced.

Q. Do you feel that there should be no restriction on the number of attempts ?

A. Four attempts give ample opportunities as it is difficult to sustain one's enthusiasm for so long.

Q. With the resumption of Essay Paper in the UPSC Examinations, we are giving four senior essays every month. Is this focus-oriented, analytical feature helpful for the IAS aspirants ?

A. Definitely. It gives insight into the style of writing; the topics are well-chosen and informative.

Q. How do you think *Competition Success Review* could be more useful to the candidates appearing in the Civil Services and various other competitive examinations ?

A. Model Question papers can help more. ❑

Better Your English



"Do you speak English?" the interviewer asked Rahul at a job interview.

"Of course, I do sir," replied Rahul confidently.

"Well, what do you think of the standard of English in India, today?"

"Sir, according to me, it is poor".

Rahul thought that he was making a good impression on the interviewer by his command of English. Unfortunately it was not so. In the very language of Rahul there is a usage mistake. Do you know what it is?

Well, it is in *'according to me'*. When we want to give an opinion or express our views we don't use *'according to me'*. We use expressions like **'I think, I feel, In my opinion, my view is etc'** in such situations.

So, Rahul should have said, **"I think it is poor"**

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Self-Confidence, Planning And Systematic Study

—Amit Negi, IAS Topper (2nd Rank) (1999)

Amit Negi (23) has secured the second rank among the successful candidates of the Civil Services Examination, 1999.

He has done B.Tech from I.I.T., Kanpur.

We publish below an exclusive interview he gave to *Competition success Review*.

***CSR:* What is the secret of your success in the Civil Services Examination ?**

Amit Negi : Dedication, hardwork, patience, self-confidence, planned and systematic study, good wishes of many people, luck and grace of God.

Q. How much time do you think one requires for serious preparation for this examination ?

A. About 12-15 months.

Q. Which journals and newspapers have you been reading for the General knowledge and other papers ?

A. *Competition Success Review, General Knowledge Today, The Hindu, The Economic Times, The Times of India. Frontline* and *Yojana.*

Q. What is your impression of the interview Board ?

A. The Board members were very warm, cordial and of helpful nature. They formed their questions in such a way so as to bring out the best in me.

Q. What is your advice to the future aspirants ?

A. One should always choose one's optional subjects with great care and thought. Believe in yourself. Work hard patiently and you'll surely make it.

Q *Competition Success Review*, the largest selling youth magazine in English, has been extremely helpful because...

A. ...it gives a lot of information at one single point. It is of very motivating nature and helps sustain the enthusiasm of students during their study.

Q. What prompted you to choose Civil Services as your career ?

A. Civil Services offer you a very challenging, diverse, responsible and a prestigious job. You are involved with the development of this country and working with the public.

Q. How did your parents, family and friends contribute to your success ?

A. My parents, family and friends have always motivated and inspired me. My parents taught me how to face challenges in life and emerge a winner.

Q. Had you not been selected in the Civil Services Examination, what would have been your reaction ? Which other service/career would you have gone in/ opted for ?

A. I would have been disappointed. However, since I had already been selected for the Indian Forest Service in 1998, I would have pursued that career.



"*Competition Success Review* gives a lot of information at one single point. It is of a very motivating nature and helps sustain the enthusiasm of students during their study."

—*Amit Negi*

Q. How would you visualise your success ?

A. It's basically a dream come true. It's my biggest achievement so far in life.

Q. What were your Optionals for the Civil Services Examination ?

A. Prelims—Mathematics; Mains—Mathematics and Physics.

Q. What was your criterion for the selection of Optional subjects ?

A. I was very comfortable and at ease with these subjects. Also I had a lot of interest in them and my fundamentals about these subjects were also strong. All this gave me confidence.

Q. How did you prepare for your Compulsory papers ?

A. A day before the exams, I went through the last two years' papers. For General Studies I formed a list of important topics and covered with the depth required.

Q. How did *Competition Success Review* help you in your preparation for the interview ?

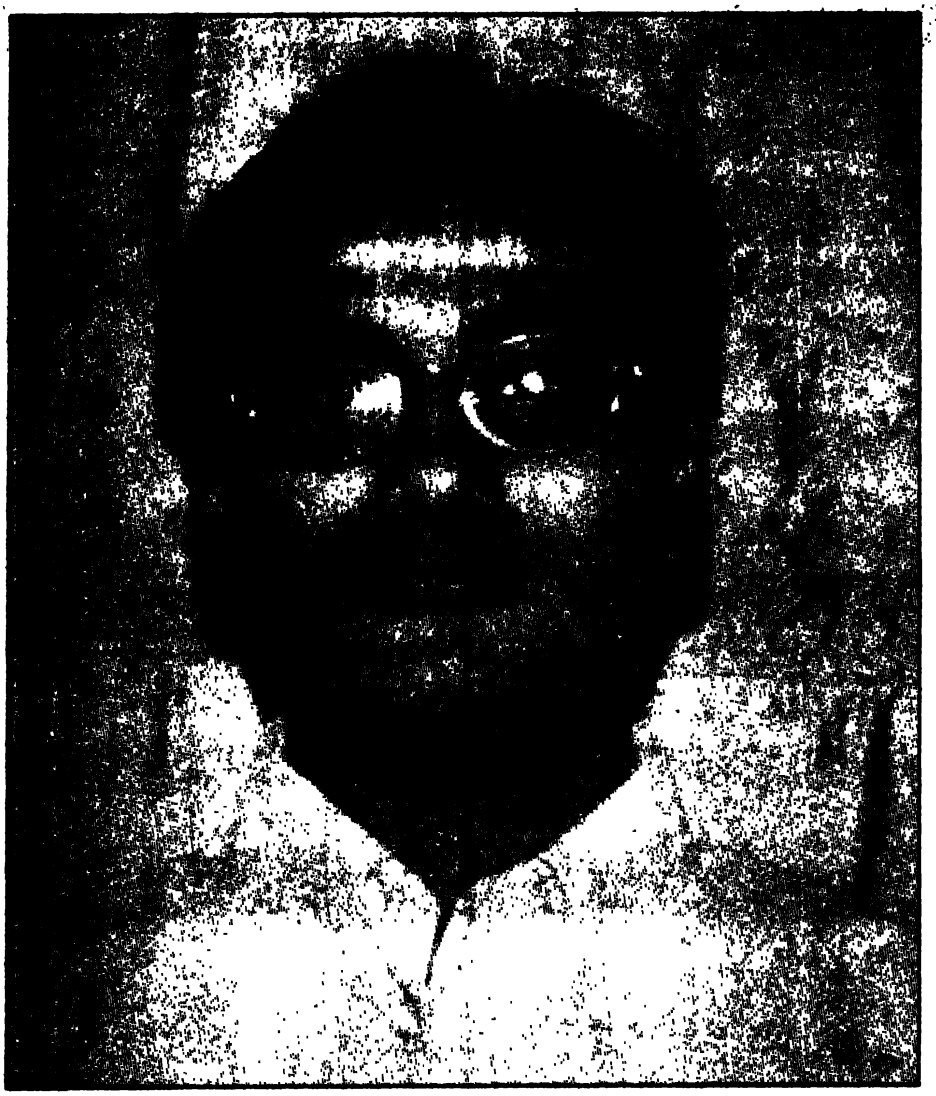
A. It gave me all the relevant information required at one place. The interviews of past successful candidates were very motivating in nature. Also, the senior essays proved very helpful.

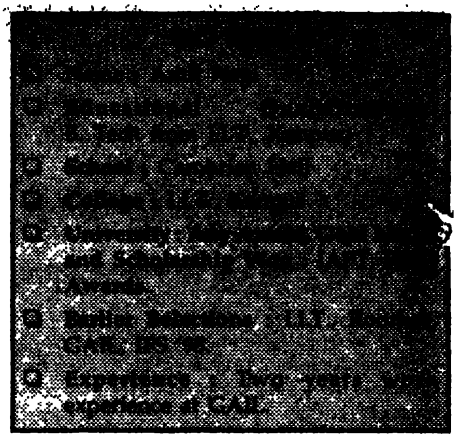
Q. What is your opinion about *Competition Success Review* ?

A. It is a very good magazine, containing all the material required for any Civil Services aspirant. It is of a very motivating nature and helps candidates in building up self-confidence.

Q. What is your opinion about *General Knowledge Today* ?

A. It is a good magazine, especially for





Civil Services Prelims.

Q. What do you think is the better way of preparation between selective, intensive study and wide, extensive study ?

A. I would recommend wide, extensive study. Civil Services being so unpredictable an exam, one cannot really afford to leave out any topics.

Q. Is this pattern of the examination appropriate for selection ? Would you recommend any improvement ?

A. Yes, I think this is quite appropriate.

Q. Do you feel that there should be no restriction on the number of attempts ?

A. Four attempts are more than sufficient for any serious candidate to prove his worth.

Q. With the resumption of Essay Paper in the UPSC Examinations, we are giving four senior essays every month. Is this focus-oriented, analytical feature helpful for the IAS aspirants ?

A. Yes, definitely.

Q. How do you think *Competition Success Review* could be more useful to the candidates appearing in the Civil Services and various other competitive examination ?

A. CSR should give some tips on how to write balanced answers in the examination. Also, some pages should be exclusively reserved for topics relevant to the Civil Services. ❑

Personality Tests

Mock Interviews Helped

— Bhawna Garg, IAS Topper (1999)



Since my performance in the Mains Exam was upto the mark, I was expecting an interview call I prepared for my hobbies very well. Books and Magazines on Bird Watching complemented my field knowledge about the subject. Also, my biodata mentioned about my participation and organisation of cultural activities. So collecting of thoughts on my activities proved useful. My sister Rachana, Ity and I had taken some mock interviews while I was in Delhi, a few days before the Interview. The vast store of magazines at IIT gave me good reading opportunity and access to relevant material.

My interview was in the morning session on 11th May. I reached there at 9 a.m. My interview started at noon. I was dressed in a Lucknowvi suit—well starched and ironed—greyish colour. The time in the waiting room I spent talking to my fellow mates of my group.

After entering the room, I wished Board members and took the seat on being offered. The first question came on my hobby of Bird Watching and its implications. The other questions were related to social issues, S&T, cultural activities, the taxation policy, role of a civil servant, Indian polity (Fundamental Rights, Role of Supreme Court, writs, etc.) I was very confident calm and poised. My face always bore a smile unperturbed by the tricky, cross questioning of the members. The Chairperson noticed it.

I had not prepared in-depth about 'Culture' but I stressed that being involved in organising activities, I was having brush with cultural aspects, too side by side but do not have an indepth knowledge about it, but they stressed on the subject. My interview ended abruptly while talking about the Harappan Civilisation, the techniques to determine the stature and complexion of the dead bodies at the excavated sites.

After this, I thanked all of them. I was not very satisfied with my interview. ❑

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Engineers As Bureaucrats

— Amit Negi, IAS Topper (2nd Rank) (1999)



I had done well in the Mains and hence was expecting the call for Personality Test. On receiving the call, I was elated and it boosted my self-confidence. I immediately formed a group of five students. We framed an exhaustive list of all topics of national and international importance. Besides this, I personally prepared questions relating to my home district, home-state, job, family, hobby, educational background and various other topics mentioned in the biodata form.

Then I collected all the relevant information. This was followed by group discussions and mock-interviews. On the D-Day, I dressed up in grey trousers, white shirt, black shoes and a matching grey tie with stripes. I was the second-last person to be interviewed. So, I spent my time talking to other persons in my group and reading newspapers. When my turn came, I said my prayers and was ushered into the room. The interview started with a question on my engineering background and why I wanted to join the Civil Services. This was followed by the energy scenario in India and the world at large. The other questions I was asked about were about my priorities as a district magistrate and the rampant corruption in public life. The most ticklish question was about social groups, their conflicts and their impact on society (politically, economically and in cultural fields). It was a very unexpected question. I thought hard about it and after some hints from the Board member, who asked the question, I managed to give a satisfactory answer to it. The last question was on Kosovo crisis.

Overall, I think my interview was very satisfactory. The Board members were very warm and encouraging. Their questions checked my reasoning ability, mental alertness, honesty, integrity and the clarity in my views. They were helpful and didn't cross-question much.

Ultimately, it was my self-confidence which carried the day and I think it is of utmost importance that you remain cool during the interviews and give answers in a clear and coherent manner. ❑

My Biggest Mistake

I Ignored Revision

— Bhawna Garg, IAS Topper (1999)



After the Mains, I joined at Infosys Tech, Bangalore as a Software Trainee. Working in the private sector and with a busy schedule over there, I totally lost touch with the Interview preparation. I developed some inertia for the Exam in spite of being very confident of expecting an interview call. I was lucky that my interview was scheduled fairly late after the result declaration and I got ample time to prepare.

An overemphasis on Indian Economy, the subject I was not very comfortable with and a lack of revision of Indian Polity before the General Studies paper might have proved harmful

I was satisfied with my preparation for the Mains, but an over emphasis on Indian Economy, the subject I was not very comfortable with and a lack of revision of Indian Polity before the General Studies paper (didn't touch the subject for the last 15 days) might have proved harmful. ❑

Not Consulting Past Papers

— Amit Negi, IAS Topper (2nd Rank) (1999)



My biggest mistake was that my selection of questions in Mathematics Paper-I was not good and I ended up preparing questions which were hard and not as scoring as compared to others. Also, I did no practise question papers for General Studies. As a result, I didn't have any idea about the length of GS Paper-I and so ended up leaving questions worth 50-60 marks. Also,

I did not practise question papers for General Studies. As a result, I didn't have any idea about the length of GS Paper-I and so ended up leaving questions worth 50-60 marks

I did not pay much emphasis on facts and stressed mainly on views

My advice to all readers is that they should at least solve mock papers of previous years so that they are aware of their speed and the length of papers ❑

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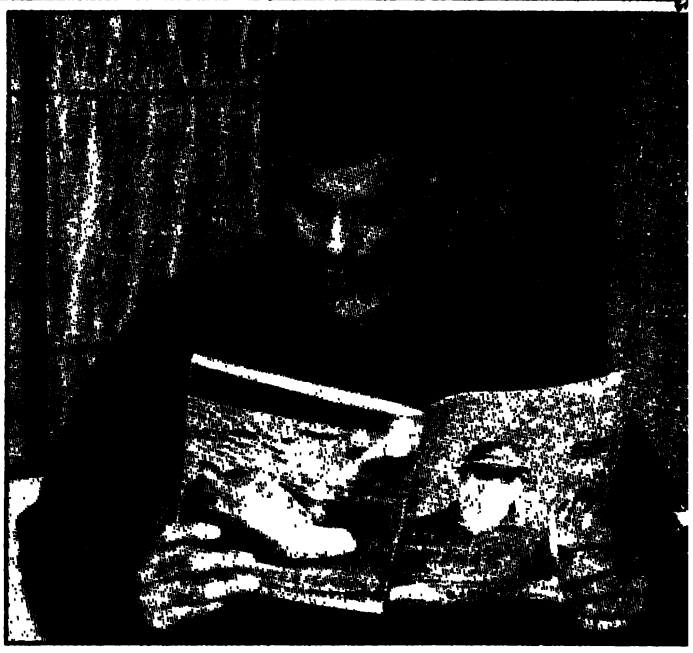
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How To Succeed In Civil Services Examination

— Deepak Tayal, IAS Topper (3rd Rank) (1999)



The first and the foremost step to achieve success in Civil Services Examination is to aim high and have a belief in oneself. Once that is done, one is prepared to give it a go. The first step involves a suitable choice of the Optional subjects for the Preliminary examination and the Mains. I think that the choice of subjects should be based on interest and comfort level rather than how scoring they are. One should have a natural inclination and aptitude towards these subjects. It always helps if the choice of optionals for the Prelims is one of the subjects chosen for the Mains. After this, it depends on the particular individual as to what he feels about the method best suited to him and his instincts. But in general, preparation can be broadly classified as long-term or short-term depending on the available time for preparation. For a long-term, one should begin with one of the Optionals for the Mains and try to finish as much as possible until about 15 days to 2 months depending on the comfort level for the Optional chosen for Prelims and whether one began with the same subject or not. This should be followed by preparation for the Prelims. In the Prelims, there is no need to give undue emphasis to the General Studies and to waste time in order to attempt to cover everything. A quick study of different areas of General Studies is enough if one has prepared thoroughly for the Optionals in which attempt should be made to score more than 225 marks.

Preparation for Mains should begin soon after the Prelims is over and one should not waste time waiting for the interview. Here again the major thrust should be on preparing for Optional subjects more thoroughly and give them more time. The preparation for General Studies can be highly selective and one can easily see that there is a similar pattern in the questions asked in different years. Of course, there is no harm to cover it more extensively if one feels that there is a lot of available time.



On the other hand, if one is following short-term preparation either because of lack of time available for studies or because he feels more comfortable with it, there are some suggestions for books from my side, based on what I did. For History & Indian Polity, selected portions of Unique's Guide and for Current Affairs, Economy & Science and Technology, Spectrum's current affairs are good enough to score more than 325 marks if one has the ability to grasp them quickly. It helps if one has read magazines and newspapers regularly but if he is unable to do so, there is no cause for panic and one can do without them. A major part of the preparation should go towards the Optionals.

The most important thing to know about the Interview is that it is not a question-answer session and what they are looking out for is different aspects of one's personality. As far as possible, the answers given should reveal a particular aspect of one's personality and attempts should not be made to present make-up appearance or politically correct answers. There is no harm in taking extreme views if one is able to justify them. One need not get carried away by the flood of books and coaching institutes. If one feels that he is confident enough to take on his own, he can do without them. Most of the questions asked in the Interview are opinion-based. For such questions, it always helps if one already has some views on the issue and he can present them spontaneously. If it is a relatively new issue the best approach is to think there and also to be seen thinking. If the candidate seems to be applying his mind in an effort towards reaching the solution it is the best thing that can happen in an Interview. For the knowledge-based questions, the presentation of the answers becomes more important. One should not make himself appear as having crammed up the facts rather the answers should be presented in a conversational manner. There is no need to panic for the Interview and even "I don't know, Sir" should be said with confidence and cheerfulness. One is not expected to know everything under the sun.

Finally, whatever the stage might be, one has to have faith and confidence in himself. An individual should be the best judge of what he thinks as the best way to prepare. He should not follow the crowd if it doesn't suit his instinct. Once that happens, he is bound to succeed and excel.

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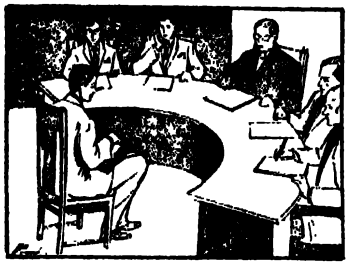
Interview Ingredients

The object of the interview, as stated in the UPSC prospectus for the Civil Services Examination, is to assess the personal suitability of the candidate for the service or services for which he has applied, by a board of competent and unbiased observers. During this personality test, the candidate will be interviewed by the Board, who will have before them a record of his career as furnished by him in the Board questionnaire. The candidate will be asked questions on matters of general interest and on the subjects he had studied as well as on the subject he had chosen for the written examination.

The interview is intended to judge the mental calibre, attitude and outlook of the candidate along with his leadership qualities and character traits. Thus, it would be an assessment of not merely academic proficiency and intellectual qualities but also social traits and interest in current events. Some of the qualities to be judged can be listed as : (1) mental alertness, (2) critical powers of assimilation, (3) balance of judgement, (4) clear and logical exposition, (5) variety and depth of interests, (6) ability for social cohesion and leadership, and (7) intellectual and moral integrity

The important thing to bear in mind is that the interview is not a strict cross-examination or a routine question-and-answer session. On the other hand, it is a natural, though directed and purposive, conversation which is intended to reveal the mental qualities and bring out the leadership traits of the candidate. During this conversation, the candidate has to listen as well as speak. Normally, he will be required to do the major share of the talking, expressing his ideas, views, opinions and comments and also arguing his case and justifying his stand or conclusions by adducing sound, sensible, rational, logical and convincing reasons. He should be sure of himself, remain consistent and be sincere.

The Personality Test is not intended to be a test either of the specialised or general knowledge of the candidates, which has been already tested through the written



papers. Further, candidates are expected to have taken an intelligent interest not only in their special subjects of academic study but also in the events which are happening around them, both within and out of their own State or country, as well as in modern currents of thought and in new discoveries which should rouse the curiosity of well-educated youth. Thus, the candidates should be prepared for some questions relating to their native State, on India and international current events and on the burning topics of the day.

> It comes as a refrain everywhere in life: stay cool. More true when you get braced up for the interview. Appearing for the interview in a cool, composed and relaxed manner brings out the confidence and courage to meet challenging situations in life. A cool mind seldom commits mistakes and is bound to succeed in every phase of life.

To enable the aspirants and our inquisitive readers to understand and appreciate the finer aspects of this important Personality Test, we are happy to present here an interview in action. It is a tape-recorded version of a 'live' interview with expert comments provided at appropriate places. A careful study of this interview with further follow-up training can assure brilliant success to all those who are determined to better their careers and reach the top.

The Candidate

Raj Kumar Yadav is a cheerful young man of average height and medium build. He has on average complexion and the smile on his lips reflects his pleasant attitude and friendly disposition. His curly hair is well shampooed and properly combed after a recent haircut. His clean and well-shaven face reflects interest and keenness. He looks smart and well-dressed, and his general turnout shows that he has taken trouble to groom himself adequately for the occasion. It is obvious that he has taken the interview seriously and is doing all he can to come out with flying colours in this crucial test. His striped dark colour trousers, light polyester shirt, matching striped tie, prominent belt and buckle and shining shoes as well as his erect and confident bearing face give him the advantage of an excellent and impressive appearance. On arrival, he reports to the assistant at the reception, greets her with a warm smile and fills in the relevant forms. He also studies the seating plan, the particulars of the Chairman and Members of the Board and the interview timings fixed for the candidates that morning. Thereafter, he moves over to the library where he could read or relax till his turn for the interview comes. Soon Yadav's name is announced whereupon he takes leave of his friends and proceeds to the interview room with firm, steady steps in a confident manner. Before going in, he gently taps on the door and obtains formal permission to enter. After walking inside, he closes the door gently and proceeds towards the chair meant for the candidate. He comes to a smart halt near the chair, stands to attention and greets the Chairman and Members in a pleasant, cheerful and audible voice.

The Interview

Yadav : Good Morning to you all, Sirs.

Chairman : Good Morning, Mr Yadav. Please be seated. (*He points to the chair meant for the candidate*)

Yadav : Thank you, Sir. (*He sits down smartly and awaits the next observation or move*

WINNING STRATEGY

"Never give in, never give in, never, never, never—in nothing great or small, large or petty—never give in except to convictions of honour and good sense," so said Sir Winston Churchill, the soldier, writer and the statesman of Britain. So fully beyond reminding everyone of us to go beyond the infirmities of the mind—fear, doubt, indecision, anxiety and other negative emotions—in our relentless pursuit of success. The Prime Minister of Britain, during [illegible] World War II years, Churchill once said, "Give us the tools, and we will finish the job." Success is sure for those who [illegible] hearts and good minds. Only the brave, brimming with confidence about can challenge others and remain [illegible] You, too, can do so if you have the will.

from the Board. His warm and genuine smile continues to radiate cheerfulness. He also looks relaxed and confident).

Chairman : Mr. Yadav, I see you belong to Bihar. Can you tell us briefly the reasons for the comparative backwardness of the State and the poor law-and-order situation there as witnessed by the frequent communal conflicts, atrocities on Harijans and cruel treatment meted out to prisoners, and so on.

Yadav *(With a smile)* : Sir, first and foremost, Bihar, due to historical reasons, is industrially and economically lagging behind to a great extent. The people are mostly dependent on agriculture which, again, is completely at the mercy of the monsoons. More often than not, the monsoons either fail totally or cause floods, both harmful to the crops. Frequently, the monsoons do not oblige us for up to three years continuously resulting in severe drought and famine. The Bihar famine is the most notorious and regarded as the worst in the country Second, Bihar was not one among the former British Presidencies like Bengal, Bombay or Madras. The whole State was under the grip of zamindars and the majority of the people were exploited by the landlords and their agents. They were kept in perpetual poverty. Morever, the State has very high density of population. Industrialisation and modernisation of agriculture is the answer to most of our problems, but it is bound to take time. A way has to be found to save the State from recurring droughts and famines by conservation, better utilisation and augmentation of the State's water resources. If the water wasted in floods could be saved and stored, the drought situation can be better managed. So far as deterioration of law-and-order is concerned, poverty, unemployment, lack of education and the caste factor are the main causes. Unfortunately, the present-day politicians are exploiting religion and caste to catch votes The upper classes, who were dominant and powerful at one time but are equally poor like others, now blame the backward classes for their miseries. Corruption has become rampant and the law-enforcing authority has been made ineffective Heredity and birth, and not, economic status and educational backwardness, are taken as criteria to give, the label of backward classes. There is also the constant war between the landed gentry and the landless labourers. The have-nots and the unemployed youth are restless and impatient. In modern times, and increasingly in India, violence has become a way of life. Assam, Punjab, the insurgency in the North-East are some glaring examples. We can say poverty, violence, communal and class conflicts, corruption and other such evils have really become national issues. The industrial and social backwardness of the State makes the situation more alarming in Bihar.

Chairman : I agree with you that communal and class divides contribute largely to the violent upheavals witnessed in Bihar. But these do not apply to Punjab. The Land of the Five Rivers is the most prosperous—economically and industrially. This disproves your contention that poverty and economic backwardness are the main culprits.

Yadav *(With a smile):* These are the main factors for the poor law-and-order situation in Bihar. Of course, everywhere the politicians have rendered the police as well as the Civil Services corrupt and ineffective. As for Punjab, it is politics and external influences which have contributed to the violence.

First Member : What solution would you suggest to overcome this problem? Do you think dividing large States like Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, etc., into smaller States would help to improve the law-and-order situation?

Yadav *(Smiles):* If you permit me, Sir, I would like to start with the second part of your question first. As we are all aware, Assam was originally a large composite State, which was later split into five or six smaller ones. Such division into smaller States has obviously not solved the law-and-order problem there. Besides, insurgency in Mizoram, etc., we have violent agitations in the truncated Assam proper itself Tripura is a small State, but it has a serious law-and-order problem. The original East Punjab was later divided into Punjab and Haryana both of which are small States, especially when we compare them with Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, or the pre-partition Punjab. Yet, we have been confronted with the worst violent terrorism in Punjab. In addition, we have to cope with more inter-State disputes on border adjustments, capitals, river waters, etc. The "sons-of-the-soil" phenomenon is another serious problem. The reorganisation of States on linguistic basis has been of no help a all Looking into the past, the Benga Bombay and Madras Presidencies wer much larger and yet were administere quite efficiently. Therefore, creation of sma States may not be the answer in all case There could even be serious disadvantage We have to invest in new capitals legislatures, High Courts, Governor Cabinets and so on. In my view, th politicians who want to corner votes an win elections and capture power at any co and by any means are the real culprits. The fan trouble. We have seen, as in Punja where the people have been economicall better-off, the ambitious and unscrupulou politicians can create trouble. Hence, th Constitution should be amended to provid for disqualification for life and deterren punishment for politicians and politica parties which use religion, caste, creed language and such diverse factors fo mobilising votes and winning elections.

Then something swift and sure shoul be done to eradicate poverty and illiteracy These are interlinked to industrialisation modernisation of agriculture, conservatio and augmentation of water resources reduction in unemployment, etc. Ther should be short-term as well as long-term plans and projects. The population explosio should be arrested. The Police and the Civi Services should be given a free hand to d their assigned jobs without any politica hindrance or interference. The mass medi must be fully used to educate the peopl and bring about the desired social chang from a feudal past to the present space age

Comments : *The Chairman noticed from th dossier of the candidate that he belonged to Bih and began the interview by asking him a questio about the situation in his native State. We fin that the candidate has grasped the questio well and understood its implications correctly*

(Continued on page 121

IAS TOPPER SAYS



I was expecting the call for Personality Test on the performance in the Written Test was satisfactory.

For the interview, first I identified various issues—socio-economic, national and international and then collected data on them. Later, I shared my views with my friends and discussed problems, we tried to evolve a comprehensive solution. Nevertheless I interacted with well-informed, experienced and reputed administrators and professors on specific issues, which were relevant to my background. All this helped me arrive at precise conclusions on every issue.

On the day of interview, I had dressed up in a very simple manner. I was relaxed while waiting for the interview as I believed that interview was basically not a question-answer session but an occasion wherein we can share our views with highly intellectual and receptive elders. This belief, combined with my preparation, made all the difference. I was completely involved in the interview. On the whole, the interview was very encouraging and most of the questions were based on my background. I confidently answered all questions to everybody's satisfaction. Finally, I left the Interview Board fully satisfied with my performance.

—P. Sampath Kumar, I.A.S.

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J.C. CHAUDHRY
PRINCIPAL

Improve Your Memory and Use More of Your Mind Power

For Your Success in Exams and Competitions. ***(Most people use only 10%.)*** ***by Raj Bapna***



Dear friend,

My name is Raj Bapna. I want to tell you some ideas from my *new surprisingly powerful* course "Raj Bapna's Mind Power Study Techniques."

Why Use Only 10% Mind Power

Yogis have always known that each person's mind is very powerful. The scientists now say that most people use only 10% of their mind power. That upto 90% of mind power remains hidden and unused.

My course teaches you to use part of this 90% to study better, to improve your memory, and to get success in your exam and competition.

Surprising But True

Consider this: You have been learning many subjects in schools or colleges for 10, or 12, or more years. It is surprising that they do not spend even 1 hour to teach you how to use more of your mind power for success.

My powerful, result-oriented course will help you in everything you want to study: **English, Physics, Accounting, History**, etc. and for **IAS, PMT, IIT, Board Exams, PO, Bank, UPSC, SSC, CA, CS,** etc.

Can't Make You Superman. No Magic.

I want to make it clear that my course cannot make you a superman or give you success by magic if you do not work hard.

What my course can do is to help you discover the hidden talents and natural abilities of your mind such as reading faster and remembering more in less time.

I guarantee that my course will help you towards success if you are a sincere and ambitious student who studies average or more, is different, and seriously wants to get success. Both toppers and ordinary students will greatly benefit.

Just as a strong foundation helps to build a good building, this course helps you to make the best use of your hard work and studying/coaching.

Improve Your Memory Quickly

You will learn many easy techniques to improve your memory in this course. Let me give brief summary of two such techniques here.

Technique 1. The brain has two memory stores, short-term and long-term. Research shows that without revision, after 24 hours we remember only 18%. After 1 month only 5%. It clearly shows that we must revise. But, most students do not revise systematically, so much of their hard work is wasted. I teach you the powerful techniques "Systematic Revision" and "Daily Routine" so that you can revise and remember more in less time.

Technique 2. Scientific research has proved that for better memory, we should take rest and not study continuously for hours. You will learn my technique "Rest Routine" to get maximum benefit from the rest. This technique relaxes you, changes your brain waves, and puts you in a "learning state".

Read Faster to Revise Faster

Everyone can learn to read and understand 300, 500 or more words per minute. But, many of us read only about 100 words per minute. My "Finger Technique" will double your speed in 60 minutes.

You may read slowly for these reasons: (1) If you read aloud or move lips (2) If you hear sounds in your mind (3) If you read one word at a glance rather than reading many words (4) If, without being aware, you read some words again and again.

This course will help you to overcome these habits. The best use of reading faster is not to study new chapters for the first time, but to revise again and again quickly so that you can remember more in less time.

What Will You Learn

My course helps you in these Critical Success Factors: 1. Good increase in your memory & concentration 2. Your effectiveness to read faster and learn will increase greatly 3. Increase in your ability to study longer without getting tired (body or mind) or feeling sleepy 4. You will experience that you are capable of achieving much more success than you currently do (even if you are already very good) 5. Enhance your intelligence 6. Improve writing, spelling, interview skills 7. Learn exam secrets to get more marks for what you have studied 8. Avoid big mistakes that can cause failure.

You Will Also Learn These

1. Some major mistakes of exam days & how to avoid them 2. More techniques for improving memory, concentration, and intelligence 3. How to use time in the classroom for success 4. Mind maps: new scientific way to take notes 5. Program yourself for success using the power of beliefs, imagination, and Neuro Linguistic Programming 6. Advanced memory techniques to remember long sequences, spellings, and complicated things 7. Interview techniques for self-confidence & success 8. How examiners correct answer papers, and how to use this knowledge to get more marks 9. Mega-vitamins can increase your intelligence during exam-days 10. How for 2 types of questions, you can get more marks.

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This unique course combines 5000 year old Indian techniques with the latest scientific discoveries in brain research, nutrition, psychology, and music in America and other countries. This course is protected by the Copyright Law so nobody can copy this material.

Can You Answer These Questions

- For better memory, should you study early in morning or late in night?
- For better memory, should you read fast or slow? Should you study continuously or take rest?
- Do examiners give you more marks if you write more pages?
- Which vitamins can help your brain to function better and to improve your IQ?
- For how many hours must you sleep?
- Is it good for your IQ to eat just before an exam?



Proof of Benefit

Our Student Sets All India Memory Record

Our student Rajiv Chaudhary set a memory record (Limca Book of Records). In interviews to newspapers he said, "The secrets of my newly developed memory are postal courses *Mind Power Study Techniques* and *Mind Power Music* from the *Mind Power Research Institute, Udaipur.*"

Before joining our courses, he was an ordinary student and scored only 52.3% in High School Exam.

Ask yourself If this course can help someone to set a new memory record, can it also help you to improve memory and use more mind power for success?

What Newspapers, Magazines Say

- "Simple, effective, practical techniques to improve overall intelligence and mind power. Even average student can easily understand." — Times of India
- "Powerful, practical, easy. It will help all students, bank officials and others appearing for test, exams and interviews." — Indian Banks Association Bulletin

What Students Say

- "Your course helped me to win GOLD MEDAL in AMIE exam. It has been of immense help to me." — Harsh Vardhan Khanna, Guna
- "I topped DAV College Chandigarh. I increased my reading speed from 303 to 1000 words per minute." — Sanjeev Dixit, Panchkula, Haryana
- "Very useful for my BSc and ICWA exams. Within a single day, I increased my reading speed from 275 to 455 words per minute." — S. Jayaprakash, Madras, TN
- "I am very happy to inform you that my son Ravi Anand increased his reading speed from 228 to surprisingly high 1818 words per minute. Thank you for your course." — Dr M L Singh, MS, Eye Surgeon, Bihar
- "Unbelievably, I improved my reading speed from 75 to 200 words per minute. My son (in class 4) improved his memory. He also improved his reading speed from 45 to 100." — Prof M Bhatnagar, PhD, Formerly in USA

Bio-Data

- B E, BITS Pilani. M Tech, IIT Kharagpur. NTSE scholar. Rank 5 Raj School Board.
- World-famous author. I published 3 computer books in USA including a best selling "MS-DOS Masters."
- I earned 50 dollars per HOUR in USA as computer expert and writer. At the peak of success, I left USA to do something in our own country. Now, I spend my full time at the "Mind Power Research Institute."
- I also learnt French, Sanskrit, Karate, Breaking wooden board by hand, many Meditations, etc.
- Expert: Computers, English, Mind Power, Study Techniques. Was a member of "Society for Accelerated Learning & Teaching, USA".

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Constitution Of India

Prof. (Dr.) M. V. Pylee
Former Vice-Chancellor, University of Cochin



Fundamental Rights

Abolition of Titles (Article 18)

In the creation of a society which aspires) establish political, social and economic quality and thereby aspires to become truly emocratic, there is no room for some indiiduals to hold titles, thus creating artificial istinctions among members of the same ociety. Recognition of titles and the conseuent creation of a hierarchy of aristocracy ad been denounced as an anti-democratic ractice as early as the eighteenth century y both the American and the French Revoitions. A democracy should not create titles nd titular glories.

In India, the practice of the British overnment conferring a number of titles very year, mostly on their political upporters and Government officers, had lready created a peculiar class of nobility mong the people. It was difficult, on rinciple, for Independent India to recognise nd accept these titles apart from onsiderations of the merit of those who eld them. Article 18, therefore, abolishes ll titles and the State is prohibited from onferring titles on any person. The only xception made to the strict rule of nonecognition of titles is provided in favour of cademic or military distinctions.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar explained in the onstituent Assembly that Article 18 did ot create a justiciable right:

"The non-acceptance of titles is a ondition of continued citizenship. It is not right, it is a duty imposed upon the ndividual that if he continues to be the itizen of this country, then he must abide y certain conditions. One of the conditions that he must not accept a title. If he did, would be open for Parliament to decide y law what should be done to persons who violate the provisions of this Article. One of the penalties may be that he may ose the right of citizenship."

Thus, under Article 18, not only is the tate in India prevented from conferring itles on any person, but Indian citizens are lso forbidden to accept any title from a oreign State without the consent of the resident of India. The prohibition applies ot only to the acceptance of titles but also o that of any presents, emoluments or office f any kind from any foreign State by any erson holding an office of profit or trust nder the State.

The battle against the titles conferred by the British Monarch started with the passing of the United States Constitution in 1787, which prohibited all titles of nobility in the United States. Another British dependency, Ireland, on establishing its independence, followed suit and its Constitution, too, prohibits the conferring of titles by the State. India and Myanmar (Burma) were the next to follow the example, especially India, despite the fact that she decided to continue to be a member of the Commonwealth of Nations whose titular head is the British Monarch.

Right to Freedom

Article 19 enumerates certain positive rights conferred by the Constitution in order to provide the ideal of liberty promised in the Preamble. However, absolute individual rights cannot be guaranteed by any modern State. Articles 19 to 22 deal with different aspects of this basic right. Taken together, these four Articles form a charter of personal liberties, which provides the backbone of the chapter on Fundamental Rights.

"Six freedoms" under the Constitution are guaranteed to all citizens conferring upon the State power to impose, by law, reasonable restrictions in the larger interests of the community. These are :

(1) Freedom of speech and expression;

(2) Freedom to assemble peacefully and without arms;

(3) Freedom to form associations or unions;

(4) Freedom to move freely throughout the territory of India;

(5) Freedom to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India; and

(6) Freedom to practise any profession, or to carry on any occupation trade or business.

It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of these freedoms in any democratic society. Indeed, the very test of a democratic society is the extent to which these freedoms are enjoyed by the citizens in general. These freedoms, as a whole, constitute the liberty of the individual. And liberty is one of the most essential ingredients of human happiness and progress. The most important among the inalienable rights of man, according to the Declaration of American Independence, are "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness". The Preamble to almost every Constitution declares the same in one form or the other as its objectives. The Preamble of the Constitution of the United States, for instance, declares that one of its objectives is "to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and to our posterity". The Preamble of the Indian Constitution, too, proclaims that one of its objectives is to secure Liberty—"Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship."

Freedom of the Press Article 19 (1) (a)

There had been much criticism, both within the Constituent Assembly and outside, of the omission of a specific reference to the Freedom of the Press and the failure to guarantee it along with the freedom of speech. The omission was considered a serious lapse on the part of the Drafting Committee by the protagonists of a "Free Press" as a separate right. Nevertheless, the Drafting Committee did not think it necessary to incorporate a separate right of this nature in the chapter on Fundamental Rights.

Speaking on behalf of the Committee, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar said, "The Press has no special rights which are not to be given or which are not to be exercised by the citizen in his individual capacity. The editor of a Press or the manager of a Press are all citizens and, therefore, when they choose to write in newspapers, they are merely exercising their right of expression and in my judgement, therefore, no special mention is necessary of the freedom of the Press at all."

Freedom of speech and expression are basic to the functioning of a democratic system. The word "expression" that is used in Article 19(1)(a), in addition to "speech", is comprehensive enough to cover the Press. In fact, the lack of specific mention of the Press in the Constitution created no difficulty when the Supreme Court was called upon to protect the freedom of the Press in cases which came before it. Further, modern science and technology have invented, and are still inventing and

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Indian National Movement

K. K. Bhardwaj
Eminent Author of History Books

Hindu-Muslim Divide

The period from 1919 to 1947 is a historic ne in India's freedom movement. It rought about a revolution—social, conomic, political and intellectual, though ith certain limitations.

It was a period when Indian nationalism ntered a new phase. *Swaraj* through truggle' and 'sacrifice', instead of 'pressure' r 'appeal', became the watchword of the ovement for India's Independence. articipation in the freedom movement was o more the monopoly of the educated iddleclass. Common people, peasants nd workers participated actively and e freedom struggle became a mass vement.

The Russian Revolution of 1917 had its vn impact on the Indian National ovement. It radicalised politics in India. e Leftist Movement began to take its roots India. Workers were organised in trade ions. The Communist Party and the ngress Socialist Party were formed. udents, youth and peasants were ganised and politically motivated. Thus, mass political movement began to take ape.

Trade, commerce and industry were owing. A bourgeois class came into being play its role in the furtherance of the dian political movement. Gandhiji troduced new methods of struggle, rticularly Non-Cooperation, Passive sistance and *Satyagraha*. He put forward "constructive programme" to remove cial evils like untouchability.

However, the national struggle for eedom suffered from many limitations. hile the movement for national liberation as going deep into the masses, communal sharmony was showing its ugly head. The indu revivalists organised the Hindu lahasabha. At the same time, the Muslim ague became more active and aggressive its communal tone.

Separatism began to subvert national nity. Communal riots on a large scale ccurred at a time when the national vement was passing through a delicate se. Communalism and separatism were ised against nationalism and radicalism; nservatism was pitted against modernism, nd reformism and obscurantism unteracted nationalism. All this happened in 1920. The later events are merely culmination of this process.

In 1929, the Congress proclaimed "Complete Independence" as the ultimate political aim of the freedom movement. All the conservative and reactionary elements gathered during the Round Table Conference at London to counter and sabotage this demand. The Congress started the Non-Cooperation Movement and *Satyagraha*. The Government announced the Communal Award, which intensified the internal discord. Even the demand for a Muslim Homeland, or Pakistan, was voiced. The communalists assured the Crown of their loyalty and appealed it to frame a Constitution for India. The Act of 1935 was passed. It was described as "Charter of Slavery" for India by the nationalist forces. It was the last constitutional measure introduced by the British in India. The Hindu and Muslim communalists welcomed it. The right wing Congressmen too, welcomed it, while Socialists, Communists and other leftist and radical elements were all out for its rejection. But they were too weak to resist the rightist forces.

The Congress rebels came to power in the elections to Provincial Assemblies in 1937 and gave good proof of their ability as rulers. The communalists, who preached and assured loyalty all along to the British Government, girded up their loins against the Congress Government. They celebrated the "Day of Deliverance" when the Congress rebels resigned office to protest against the imperialist act of throwing India into war without consulting popular representatives.

While India was fighting for independence, V. D Savarkar, President of the Hindu Mahasabha, and Mohammad Ali Jinnah, President of the Muslim League, were competing with each other in propounding the Two-Nation Theory. Savarkar had the honour of preceding Jinnah officially, proclaiming the creed of two nations. The League passed the Pakistan Resolution in 1940.

After the Congress leaders were arrested in 1942 as a result of the Quit India Resolution, the nationalist elements resorted to violent means. Various proposals like the August Offer, the Cripps Proposals and the Wavell Plan were offered to conciliate them. But no compromise could be reached.

By 1945, the Indian political atmosphere had already been thoroughly contaminated with communalism. Ultimately the country was partitioned and a new state "Pakistan" was carved out of united India on August 14, 1947. India attained Independence on August 15, 1947.

Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy

The Jallianwala Bagh tragedy opened a new chapter in the history of India. At the end of the First World War, the Defence of India Rules were to be scrapped. The British Government appointed the Sedition Committee to enquire into the terrorist movement and make recommendations whether the Government needed to acquire extraordinary powers to correct the political situation in the country. Its recommendations were in the affirmative. The Government introduced the Rowlatt Act for the purpose. It resulted in an all-India protest. The people wanted a Responsible Government after the termination of the War and not the repressive legislation which denied them civil and political freedom.

Mahatma Gandhi declared *hartal* to be observed on March 30, 1919. It was a day of fasting, penance, public meetings and processions were taken out. Hindus and Muslims came together. They exchanged food and water. As a symbol of Hindu-Muslim amity, the Hindu leaders were actually allowed to preach from the pulpit of a mosque. Unfortunately, it ended with shooting, killing many innocent people. The demonstrations and *hartal* were then held on April 6, 1919, all over the country.

The scene of tragedy and sufferings soon shifted to Punjab. The Congress session of 1919 was to be held in Amritsar. The Government could not afford Punjab, their military base, going political. The District Magistrate of Punjab called Dr. Kitchlew and Dr. Satyapal, the Congress leaders in Punjab, and took them to an unknown place. It was the beginning of trouble. People wanted to know the whereabouts of the two leaders. A crowd was prevented from going to the District Magistrate by the military. On their

Gandhian Thought—Liberty



Freedom of speech, expression, movement, association, assembly, profession and religion are guaranteed in our Constitution as fundamental rights. All these are ingredients of liberty. Without them our life would be meaningless; our freedom illusory and our Constitution a scrap of paper. Rabindra Nath Tagore dwelled upon the fact that liberty is a privilege which an individual has to defend daily for himself. Harold Laski gave a clarion call that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

Gandhiji stated that civil liberty meant the fullest liberty to say and do what one likes within the framework of the ordinary law of land. He elaborated that liberty of speech means that it is unassailed even when the speech hurts. Liberty of Press can be truly respected only when the Press can comment upon in the severest terms and even misrepresent matters

return, the mob burnt a bank and a railway shed. A European manager of a bank and four other Europeans were killed. The authorities handed over the town to military authorities. The trouble spread to Gujranwala, Kasur and other towns. In Lahore, shootings and reprisals took place. Gujranwala also witnessed scenes of great violence.

Mahatma Gandhi left Delhi for Punjab, but on the way he was taken to Bombay. By that time trouble had started in Ahmedabad and was slowly spreading all over India. Amritsar had become the symbol and centre of political agitation.

On April 13, 1919, a meeting was held at Jallianwala Bagh. It was attended by over 20,000 people, including women and children. While it was being addressed by Hans Raj, General Dyer, accompanied by 100 Indian and 50 British soldiers, entered the place and ordered the gathering to disperse. After two to three minutes, he ordered firing, and over 1,600 rounds were fired. It stopped only when ammunition was exhausted.

General Dyer imposed inhuman punishments Electricity and water supply were cut off. Public flogging became common. Not more than two persons could walk together on pavements One English lady, Miss Sherwood, was murdered in a lane. The British authorities took stern action against the people. The residents of that lane and others had to crawl on their bellies. Public platforms for whipping and flogging were erected. A large number of people were arrested and convicted. Fifty-one people were sentenced to death, while others were sentenced to imprisonment for various terms. Motor cars and cycles owned by the Indians were confiscated by the British Government. People were stripped naked, tied to trees and poles, and flogged indiscriminately. They were forbidden to travel by train. News could not flow out of Punjab. It became a big prison house. All these inhuman actions of General Dyer were approved by the Lt-Governor, Sir Michael O'Dwyer. Horniman, the editor of *Young India*, was deported for criticising these acts. Mahatma Gandhi took over the publication of *Young India*. The Indian freedom struggle was imbued with revolutionary spirit. Hindus and Muslims came together to fight against imperialism. Thus, the Jallianwala Bagh tragedy was a nail in the coffin of British imperialism.

Khilafat Movement—A Symbol of Hindu-Muslim Amity

The defeat of Turkey in the First World War alienated the Muslim community of India from the British. Turkey was defeated and the Khilafat of the Sultan of Turkey was in danger. The Treaty of Serres dismembered the Ottoman Empire and the Jazirat-ul-Arab (Mesopotamia, Arabia, Syria and Palestine), the holy land of the Muslims, was split and some of its parts were placed under the non-Muslim European powers. This infuriated the Muslims all over the world. The Indian Muslims started a movement for the restoration of the temporal and spiritual jurisdiction of the Sultan of Turkey. The Muslim League met in its annual session at Delhi in 1918 under the presidentship of Dr. Ansari and demanded Self-Government for India. It was passed under the influence of nationalist Muslims.

The Ulemas, under the leadership of Maulana Mohammad-ul-Hasan, formed the Jamait-ul-Ulema-e-Hind. It developed on the nationalist lines and remained true to national unity. However, it led to the Khilafat agitation in India.

The Khilafat Movement was supported by Mahatma Gandhi. He made it an all-India phenomenon. C. Rajagopalachari, commenting on the Khilafat Movement, once said: "The Khilafat has solved t problem of distrust of Asiatic neighbo out of our future. The Indian Struggle Freedom has brought about a more lasti *entente* and a more binding treaty betwe the people of India and the people of Musalman States."

A joint conference of prominent Hin and Muslim leaders was held in Delhi November 1919. Not only Mahatma Gand and the Congress but even Shraddhanan the Arya Samaj leader, gave whole-heart support to the conference. The Ali Broth (Mohammad Ali and Shaukat Ali) assum leadership of the Khilafat Movemer Mahatma Gandhi's scheme of Nc Cooperation was accepted on May 28, 19 by the Khilafat Committee. The All-Inc Congress Committee met in Banaras May 30 and adopted Non-Cooperation its policy. A conference of all leaders w held in Allahabad in June 1920, and t policy of Non-Cooperation was decid upon. A committee consisting of Mahat Gandhi and Muslim leaders was constitut to draw up a programme, which includ the boycott of schools, colleges and l courts, renunciation of titles, honora posts and membership of the Councils, po in police and military, and refusal to p taxes.

The Khilafat Movement and the Nc Cooperation Movement of Mahatma Gand dominated the political scene for two yea However, they failed at the end. Gandl withdrew the Non-Cooperation Moveme after violence was committed at Chat Chaura. The Khilafat Movement too slow down and in 1924, with Kamal Atatu coming to power in Turkey, it got a dea blow. The Muslim League leaders adopt separatist programmes making t communal forces even stronger. Moreov the Ali Brothers and Jinnah left t Congress. This heralded a new phase Muslim politics after 1924.

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WINDSOR

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You Ask The Question — We Will Find The Answer.

● ***How do human rights are protected during times of war ?***
—R.D. Misra, Monghyr (Bihar)

Human rights are totally violated during times of armed conflicts, but all along international organisations have been very much concerned about the basic rights of man. The history of international humanitarian law is closely associated with that of Red Cross. The Red Cross owes its existence to the work of Henri Dunant, a Swiss humanitarian, who at the battle of Solferino in 1859, organised emergency aid services. The Geneva Convention of 1864 committed governments to care for the wounded of war, be it enemy or friend. This convention was extended by the Geneva Convention of 1906, by the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, and by the Geneva Convention of 1929. During the Second World War, the existing provisions were further codified. Rules also provide for the legal protection of both combatants and non-combatants. Almost all countries of the world are parties to these Conventions.

● ***Which is the smallest ocean in the world ?***
—C. Raman, Nagercoil (Tamil Nadu)

The Arctic Ocean is the smallest ocean in the world with a total surface area of 5,105,700 sq. miles.

● ***What makes blood clot ?***
—S.K. Baruah, Shillong (Meghalaya)

We can't afford to lose blood; a steady loss of blood could be dangerous. Nature has protected us against the loss of blood through the phenomenon known as *clotting*. An injury to the blood vessels starts the clotting process. The first thing that happens in the clotting process is that very fine threads of a material called fibrin appear in the blood. These threads form a kind of network and entangle all the blood cells like flies in a spider's web. The blood stream stops moving at this point and is transformed into, a kind of swamp of blood cells. The fibrin threads are firm and very elastic and they hold the blood cells together in a clot. A clot of blood is like a piece of absorbent cotton which nature creates to protect us from loss of blood.

● ***Which is the world's leading producer of sheet mica ?***
—P.K. Mukhopadhyaya, Murshidabad (West Bengal)

India is the world's leading producer of sheet mica and accounts for about 60 per cent of global mica trade. Important mica-bearing pragmatite occur in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.

● ***How does the term "Nippon" apply to Japan ?***
—S.M. Chatterjee, Calcutta (West Bengal)

The Japanese call their country *Nippon*, which means "Land of the Rising Sun". Japan is also called the country of many islands, for it has no less than 3,900 islands. There are however, only four islands which are large and important; they are Honshu, Hokkaido Kyushu and Shikoku.

● ***What is meant by the term, "Free Kick" in soccer ?***
—I.P. Batra, Ghaziabad (Uttar Pradesh)

In case of an infringement, play is re-started with a free kick by the non-offending team. The kick will either be direct or indirect depending upon the nature of the offence. A goal can be scored from a direct free kick without another player touching the ball, but not from an indirect kick.

● ***What is the role of marine archaeology in India ?***
—J.C. Pankajakshan, Kollam (Kerala)

What is called underwater archaeological research was started by India in 1981 when it established a Marine Archaeology Centre in The National Institute of Oceanography, Goa in 1981. The leading objective of marine archaeology is to reconstruct history through a study of submerged archaeological sites. For instance systematic underwater explorations in the sea waters near the Dwarka since 1983 have given valuable data through the medium of still photography, underwater video-filming and underwater drawings. Similar marine explorations have also been conducted off the Somnath temple in Gujarat and of Poompuhar in Tamil Nadu.

● ***What is jazya ?***
—P.D. Wilson, Bangalore (Karnataka

Jazya was a poll tax imposed by Islamic rulers on their non Islamic subjects, specifically those whose religion was based on sacred texts, in return for State protection and freedom to practise their faith. Those who converted to Islam were theoretically exempt from the tax though this rule was not always followed (especially if the Muslim overlords were short on cash). India's Mughal rulers levied the *jazya* on Hindus though the practice was withdrawn by Akbar the Great (1542-1605). However Aurangzeb re-imposed it.

● ***What is meant by Metro Channel with reference to the postal mailing system ?***
—Gurnam Singh, Jalandhar, (Punjab

The Metro Channel was introduced on April 2, 1994 to handle inter-metro pin coded mail between Bangalore, Calcutta, Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad and Mumbai. Ir. these cities light blue-coloured letter boxes have been installed especially for such letters. The idea is to deliver all such letters within 48 hours. Of late, it has been decided to include even non-pin coded letters in this channel.

● ***What are the Shiwalik ranges ?***
—P. Ramakrishna, Tumkur (Karnataka

The southernmost range of the Himalayas is known as the Shiwaliks. Unlike other mountain ranges, this mountain range is made up of mud and soft rocks. Its average height is less than 1,250 metres above the sea level. There are broad longitudinal valleys in it known as 'Duns'. Dehradun is situated in one such valley.

● ***Can you tell us a bit of the past and present of Sriharikota ?***
—A.M. Srivastava, Ramakrishnapur (Uttar Pradesh)

A spindle-shaped island off the Andhra coast in the Bay of Bengal, Sriharikota has been India's proud space port or centre from where several operational satellites have been blasted off into space.

Once a tiny settlement of the Yanadi tribals who collected honey, bee wax and gum for the British, the 150-sq-km Sriharikota is today a nerve centre of ISRO. Being on the eastern seaboard, ISRO can take advantage of Earth's east to west rotation for its launch operations towards the east.

For long, after the inception of our space research programme in 1963, it was Thumba, near Thiruvananthapuram, that enjoyed the privilege as ISRO's premier launching station. But by 1969 things changed and Sriharikota in Nellore District of Andhra Pradesh — also called SHAR—replaced Thumba as India's major launching station. This range became operational on October 9, 1971 with the successful launch of 125-inch diameter *Rohini*, a small sounding rocket. The prestigious launch pad is fitted with state-of-the-art scientific and technological infrastructure in consonance with the progress in rocketry achieved by space scientists. Sriharikota has come a long way with its steady record of supporting the launches of the country's SLV, ASLV, SLV and PSLV.

Sriharikota is said to be the world's second best site for launching geosynchronous satellites such as INSAT, the best being Kourou in South America.

ISRO has taken pains to conserve the island which is a paradise for bird-watchers. When rains fill up the Pulicat Lake during the north-east monsoon, thousands of birds home into the island.



PSLV-C2 carrying Oceansat and other two foreign satellites from Sriharikota on May 26, 1999

PERSONALITY

EDITED BY VIMLA PATIL • DESIGNED BY NILUFER PALIA

competition success review



DESIGNING FOR MISS INDIA

Seema Rove's climb to fame as a ensemble designer has been almost meteoric but steady. Wife of a senior income tax service officer, she was one among three sisters who married at 18 to relieve her parents of their responsibility. "My father was a heart patient and wanted to perform our marriages while he was alive. However, though I was very young to understand what marriage is all about, fortunately, I married a fine man and am lucky to have a partner who always encourages me and makes me take every step ahead to realise my ambition in my chosen work," says Seema, now a mother of three daughters herself. Will she also feel that her daughters are a responsibility? "Not in the least," she replies. "My husband and I feel that each of them deserves the best opportunities to realise her dreams in life. We will do our best to bring them up with confidence in themselves and in the country so that they can achieve their ambitions and have a balanced happy life."

As a young wife, Seema lived in Pune where her husband was posted and because of sheer love and passion learnt the art of stylist and making clothes from her several friends who owned boutiques in the city.



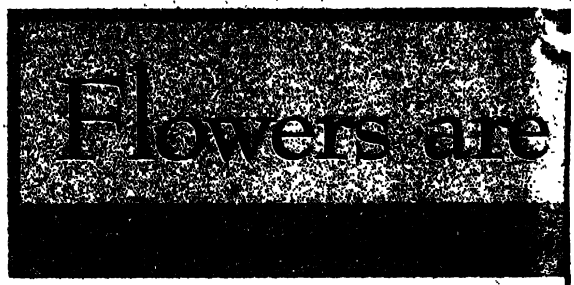
Some like it hot. Some don't. Hence the conical mug. Something between an ice-cream cone and a coffee mug, it's like love -beautiful, and very difficult to describe.



Wise and wicked, sober and funny – our plaques come with many heart warming messages. Roughly translated all of them mean 'I care'.



If she rules over your heart, choose a fitting crown for her from our eye-catching collection of caps.



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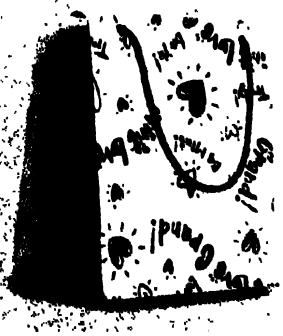


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"This hands-on experience was vital to my progress. I earned little money but in the five years in Pune, I could design, cut and style a dress perfectly. I knew the quality of all textiles and learnt how to use them to advantage in making specific outfits. In 1994, when we came to live in Mumbai, I joined the Institute of Fashion Technology and completed my course with my husband's support. To begin with, I gave my clothes to Roopam and other upmarket stores in that slot. I visited Canada and by a chance, designed clothes for Melissa Ritu Bhagat, Miss India Canada. Soon, I was settled in my new business. Today, five years on, I have my own outlets in Mumbai, Delhi, Bangalore and Canada. I also have several shop-in-shop counters in large stores and business is good.

"When this year's Miss India Femina show was announced, I applied to be the designer for one of the short-listed contestants and was paired with Yukta Mookhey. When I met her, I was impressed with her height - 5 ft. 9 in. - and her extreme youth and open nature. My clothes for her therefore were a fusion of traditional and modern designs with a sense of freedom and adventure. In keeping with the theme of water in the Miss India evening gown round, her dress was pale blue with waves depicting the sea. It was a proud moment for me and her when our team succeeded and she won the title of Miss India World 1999. I am proud that I won the best designer award from Femina for the show. Now I design clothes for Yukta whenever she attends major events or does catwalk shows. I am very happy with the way she has sculpted her body with the help of fitness experts and the way she carries her clothes with beauty and elegance. She will make a fabulous supermodel in the years to come."

Yukta Mookhey and Seema Roye



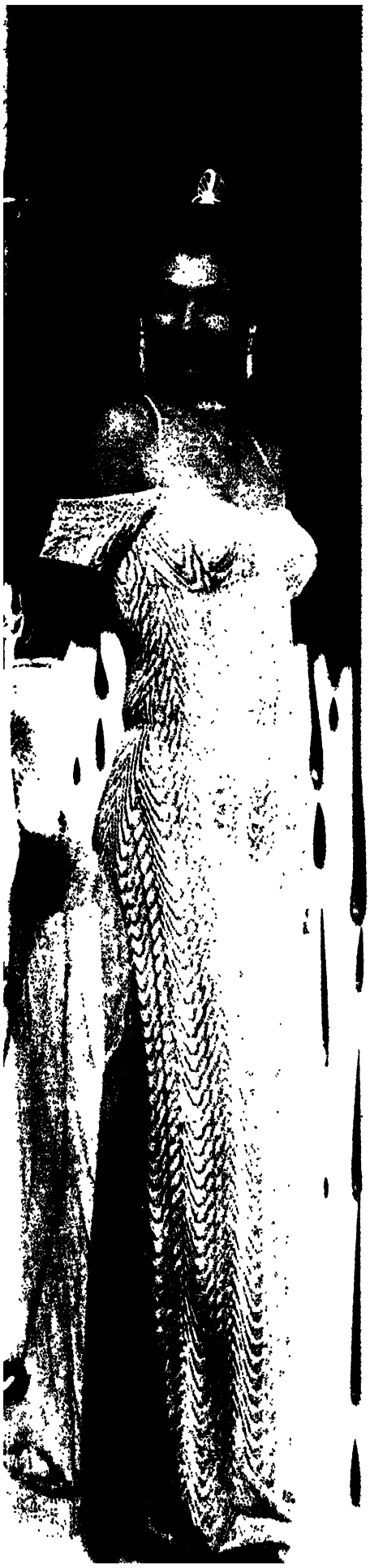
"I am not a pricy designer. I offer good, well-made clothes to the middle order consumer," says Seema Roye, "When I was commissioned to design ensembles for Yukta Mookhey, Miss India World 1999, for her appearance in the contest, we both knew that we would have to create outstanding styles if we wanted to win the contest. And we did it!"

Seema Roye recently created a special collection for her favourite beauty queen and displayed it at a scintillating show.

❖

by Vimla Patil





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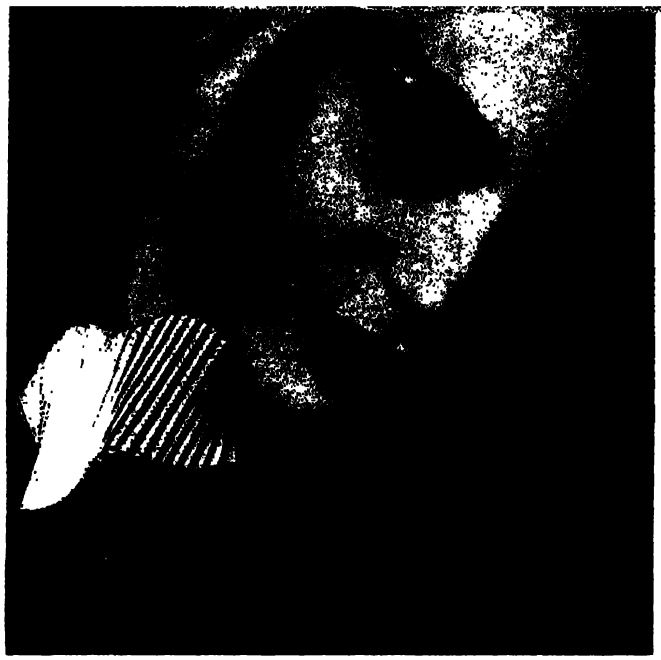
Jewellery designers all over India have been working hard to win the Millennium award

by Vimla Patil

If the precious gem industry has its way, women all over the world will be buying diamonds in the next century at a faster rate than ever before. The forthcoming dawn of the new millennium has brought the diamond, a symbol of peace and permanence, into the limelight as the gem of the new century. De Beers and the Gem and jewellery Export Promotion Council of India therefore joined hands to create the Millennium Diamond Design Contest to celebrate the diamond, a well-recognised world-wide symbol of love. "This is because the diamond has always stood for everlasting love and radiance. This most treasured stone of kings and commoners alike, has now acquired a new significance as the last year of the century comes to an end. It has remained an enduring symbol of value and a rich lifestyle through the past thousand years and will remain so in the next thousand years," says Devika Gidwani of De Beers, India.

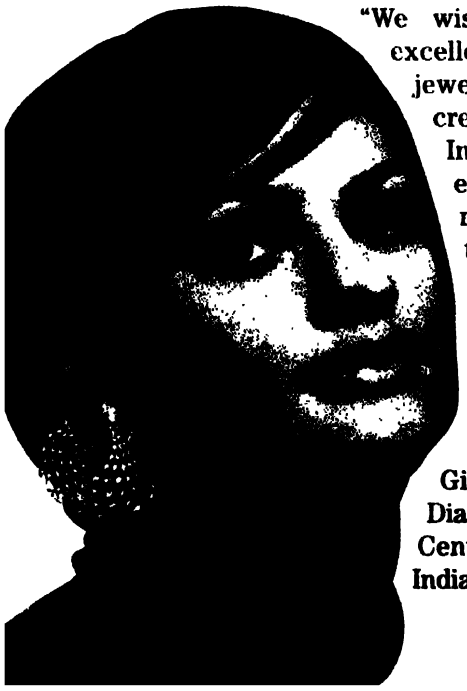


The millennium diamond design contest, which began in March and comes to a crescendo in May, has been a country-wide happening. De Beers invited designs from designers all over India in the first instance in March-April 1999. Among all entries received, 20 were short-listed and returned to contestants for fabrication



by sponsoring jewellers before May 15, 1999, with practical changes and improvements, if any, in the design. The fabrication will have to be completed by July 15, 1999 which means that eight clear weeks are given for the jeweller who makes any specific piece of jewellery. The final winner of the contest, which is open to Indian designers only, will be sent to participate in the grand Diamonds International Awards in Paris later in the year. All jewellery made for this contest had to be millennium inspired, elegant and suitable for daily wear. Each piece of jewellery must have at least one 20 point diamond and the 80 per cent of the area of the piece must be in diamonds. The metal to be used for setting the stones had to be gold or platinum only.

The diamond design contest has been held in India by De Beers for several years now. "We wish to encourage excellence in diamond jewellery design and create a forum for Indian designers to enter the world market. India is the traditional home of jewellery craft and today, it is one of the largest export industries in this country," says Devika Gidwani, manager, Diamond Information Centre, De Beers, India.



❖

HAIR health in summer



Cleo Issacs, new supermodel, has lovely hair

Hair is called the crowning glory of all beautiful people. Man or woman, one has to constantly see that one's hair looks healthy, clean, lustrous and plentiful for that perfect look. This is because one is almost always identified by the hair quality or hairstyle one wears. People are nicknamed 'the long haired one', the 'curly haired beauty', the 'pony-tailed singer' or the 'short haired tomboy', and so on. Specially, a woman is

Lustrous hair is an asset. There is no better time to take care of hair than the hot, sweaty summer...

traditionally known for her long and shining hair, which inspires poets to describe it as a nebula of dark clouds or even a swaying black serpent. Thus, in our concept of beauty in every age, there is definitely great importance given to attractive, healthy, flowing, well maintained hair.

But with the coming of summer each year, this crowning glory is under attack from the harsh elements. The quality of hair and the look of even the best hairstyle is affected by heat and humidity. In the Indian summer and its sultry heat, hair tends to become limp, lifeless, oily and dirty. Hair needs more care to look good in summer than any other season.

Beauticians say that harsh sunlight causes damage to hair. Hot winds, which sweep the northern parts of, India or the humid climate of the southern states, wreck hair quality, dehydrating it and causing splitting of ends and fading of the texture. Many people, to avoid these problems, wear a short haircut or hairstyle in the hot season. But Indian women being proud of their tresses, still yearn for long hair even in the summer. If it is your dream to wear sexy long hair all the year round, then special care has to be taken to keep it healthy in summer. Though worn long, hair should be trimmed periodically to avoid split ends and weak roots. Even if you prefer leaving long hair hanging down your back, in summer you should tie it up in a knot or sweep it upwards to keep it away from the wind and heat. Simple hairstyles, without using too many pins or sprays or setting lotions, should be preferred in the hot weather.

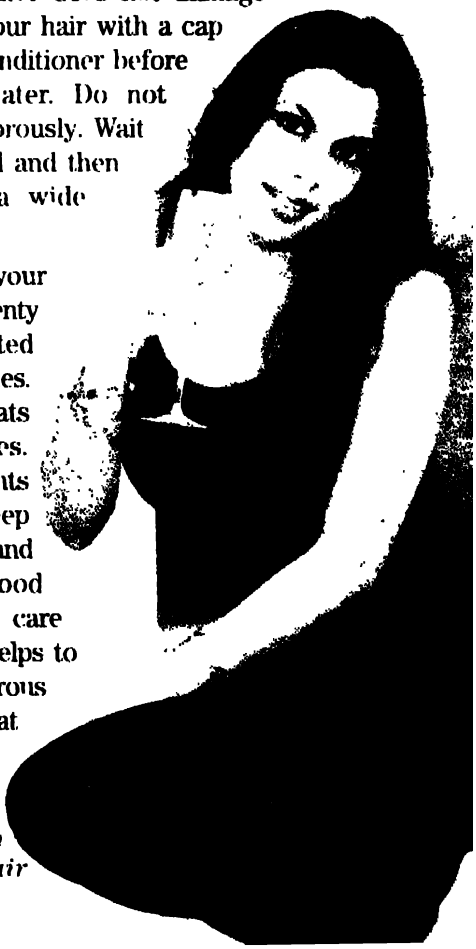
Summer is the time to go wild with the vast plethora of hair accessories available in the market. Bows, ribbons, bands, floral hair clips, decorations made of canvas, wood, bone and plastic come in handy and look glamorous and cute when worn with élan.

In the summer, hair also tends to get dirty sooner than in other seasons. To keep the scalp clean, shampoo your hair regularly twice or thrice a week and condition it well with a natural conditioner like henna or a good brand available in the market. If your regular shampoo tends to dry your hair in summer, choose a lighter, gentler shampoo for the season. Summer is the time to try out new shampoos so that you can check out the new products and see which ones suit your specific quality of hair. In the summer, there is also an increased hair fall. Hair oil, when used regularly, does prevent hair loss but side by side with using oil, you should massage your scalp gently in circular motions to increase blood circulation at the roots and make hair healthy. A relaxed mood in the summer helps to fight the heat and helps beauty care, including the condition of your hair. Ensure that your hair oil is chosen with care and used correctly to nourish the roots. Leave oil in the hair overnight or at least for two hours so that it works while you relax. Henna is a perfect summer hair conditioner. Its application cools the scalp, nourishes and conditions the hair, stops inflammatory tendencies and helps hair growth. Fresh mehndi is preferable, though it is tedious to grind it. A smooth paste of amlas is also a hair growth tonic. A small quantity, rubbed into the scalp before shampooing it, helps to give it a silky sheen and healthy look.

Dandruff is a summer menace. In summer, because hair is dry, dandruff can attack when you least expect it to. A flaky scalp with an itchy condition needs immediate attention and treatment. If it is a minor affliction, try using home remedies like a spoon of curd mixed with a few drops of lemon juice or white vinegar to rub into the scalp. If it is a serious problem and recurs every summer, try any of the anti-dandruff shampoos in the market or consult a hair health specialist to get rid of the problem soonest before it damages your hair permanently.

If you go swimming in the summer, take care that the chlorine in the water does not damage your hair. Cover your hair with a cap or apply a good conditioner before going into the water. Do not comb wet hair vigorously. Wait till you are relaxed and then comb hair with a wide toothed comb.

Be sure to keep your diet healthy with plenty of fruits, sprouted pulses and vegetables. Avoid heavy meats and spicy curries. Drink large amounts of water and keep your system clean and energetic. A good regimen of correct care and maintenance helps to achieve strong, lustrous hair even in the heat of summer. ❖



Pooja Bedi Ebrahim has lovely hair



MAA Bozell-Hamd-03-99

CSR SPECIAL

Interviews : How To Succeed

Judy Skeats

All of us have to undergo the process of interviews before we land a job. Competition Success Review is proud to introduce Judy Skeats' celebrated international best-seller 'How To Succeed in Interviews' to augment your skills. Interview Techniques, Assertion Skills, Psychological Tests and Body Language — essential features for success in any interview or personality test.

Questions about Your Ambitions

Try to keep your answers to these questions realistic. You will almost certainly be asked why you want the job. It's no good saying that you really wanted to be a brain surgeon. The interviewer is asking this so that he/she can assess whether you will stay with the organisation and whether your interest in the job or career is genuine. Don't say 'I want to be in your job' when asked where you want to be in five years' time. Try to think of yourself being a bit up the hierarchy by then (how much will depend on the kind of post you are applying for and the organisation). When asked how long you think you'd stay in the post, this is where your research will pay off as you can give an informed answer. There is no right answer to questions like this (although there are many wrong ones!), but if you have assessed the culture of the organisation accurately and you know exactly what the job entails, this will help. Your answer must indicate that you have thought about this very carefully but you do not need to imply that you would not consider working for anyone else in the future.

If you really don't know what you want to do in the future, ensure that the interviewer has grasped that for the moment, this job is your ambition, but that you intend to reassess the situations as you undertake your new post. You may wish to add that you would be guided by what they think you can achieve and what your potential is, but only if you can say this without seeming too smarmy!

There is seldom any right answer to the power/money questions. Think about the demands of the job : if you are to work in a sales environment, you may earn large bonuses but should not be the kind of person who disrupts others—power may be seen as threatening, particularly to a subordinate. In other circumstances, skills of persuasion or the ability to get things done are important and you must develop the power to achieve or to motivate others and impart drive.

The same principles of looking at the post to see what it demands apply to the question of whether you enjoy working alone or as part of a team. It is obviously better if you can show that you are capable of both, and you should try to make sure that as much as possible, you apply for a position which suits your preferred working style.

Reasons for Leaving Your Current or Previous Jobs

The repercussions of what you say to this can be enormous. If you say that you left somewhere because of a personality clash, the interviewer may think that you are impossible to get on with. If you let the interviewer gain the impression that the last post interfered with your social life, they will not see you as a potential, committed employee. There is seldom only one clear-cut reason why people leave their jobs, so choose the one that sounds best!

If you have been made redundant, show that it was the *job* that was redundant rather than you personally. If the company went into liquidation, be sure that the interviewer does not think it was anything to do with your work performance. If you were paid on a bonus scheme then and the interviewer is likely to guess that, or you were the company accountant, think through what you will say before the interview. If you left because of a lack of job security, ensure that the post you are applying for would be stable.

Promotion is an acceptable reason for leaving a job, as is a move for increased responsibility. If you left because you were bored, try to rephrase that (as many people think only boring people allow themselves to become bored) and say that you had outgrown the job, or something similar. You may then have to be ready for questions on why promotion within your company was not forthcoming.

You may also say that the post was only on a short-term contract or that you left to go back to full-time training (show that the latter was the logical thing to do at the time). Another acceptable reason is relocation of your company, if, say, they were moving to the other side of the country and you did not want to go. Beware of using this explanation if your potential employer requires mobility, however.

Insufficient money and a desire to work closer to home are reasons you should give only if you have assessed the situation with this organisation. If it is offering more money, and you have shown that not all your posts have been dependent on pay, and you have not changed jobs too often, the former may be acceptable—judge from the degree to which you have built up a relationship with your interviewer, too. If you are saying that travelling was difficult, check that the company is not likely to relocate. Women must also be careful of saying that they changed jobs because their husband/partner moved—if this is the case, ensure that you stress the current stability of his job. (The converse of this, men moving because of their wives'/partners' jobs is also true, but is stated far less frequently in interviews.)

If your reason for leaving was ill-health, make sure that the interviewer appreciates that the problem is now over or that it will not affect this job. You must also point out how little time off you now need. The interviewer will want to appoint a problem-free candidate who has the ability to do the job without having lots of time off on sick leave.

If you cite your reason for leaving as a career change, make sure that the interviewer realises that you are not going to change your mind again and that you are now settled. Give clear reasons as to why that change was beneficial and show that the decision was a considered one.

If you have been sacked, or asked to leave because of poor work performance, you *must* find a way to give this a positive outcome. Say that the job did not suit you, but you were very lucky as you were offered something else when you left, and both you and your employer were happy for several years, for example. Don't try to cover up the point, as you will probably be found out. Employers don't like taking expensive risks when recruiting, so don't assume that because you can confidently say that this is all behind you, and you have something to prove, this will be enough. You really have got to convince the interviewer (and yourself).

Remember that if you have filled in an application form which requested details of your reasons for leaving, these will have to match what you say in the interview.

The Awkward or Unexpected Question

Everyone gets caught now and then with a totally unexpected question. If it is one which is way off-beam, tell the interviewer that you hadn't expected to be asked that and request a moment to consider. (In telling

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him/her that this has surprised you, you will give yourself a little more thinking time.) If you still don't know the answer, be honest and say so. Add that you had not thought about that aspect as you had spent most of your time considering x. Make sure that the x you quote is actually more relevant than the question they asked.

If you do not know the answer to a question, this should not automatically go against you. Show that you are willing to learn and ask the interviewer for information. If you can play this well, by asking them for more information and getting them to discuss it with you, they may forget that you didn't know the answer at first!

Good interviewers will probe areas of possible weakness and their insight can make you feel uncomfortable. You will just have to bear that in the knowledge that it is only a part of the interview; don't let it make you flustered. Everyone has weaknesses and few like them to be exposed, but be confident that this interviewer will be finding out all the facts about everyone else too.

If you do not understand a question reflect it back, or ask for clarification. This will give you more time to think and the interviewer may rephrase the question into something which you can more readily answer.

Try to minimise the unexpected questions by looking carefully at the job description before the interview. If you think you will also be asked about current affairs, or about their equal opportunities policy, etc., 'revise' beforehand on a few topics and see if you can then turn them round and reflect the questions back. Remember that other applicants will almost certainly be asked awkward questions too. Don't feel that you have to get everything 'right'— there may be a question which none of the candidates can answer. If the interviewers then realise that they have been too tough, that is their problem; if you then think that you have 'failed' and do not do your best for the rest of the interview, it will be your problem.

Leisure Interests

Think about what you will say here and the kind of hobby that will be seen as acceptable. You may spend most of your spare time watching television, but this rarely impresses interviewers. Remember that you may be asked about the interests you have put in your CV or application. Distinguish between active hobbies and passive ones; for example, if you say that your hobby is tennis, it could be playing tennis or watching it, or both. Try to mention things you have done recently. If you say that you used to love skydiving but that you haven't done it for five years, the interviewer may think you have done nothing else in that time. If your interests are music or reading, be prepared to be more specific; for example, do you like pop music or classical, biographies or novels ?

Try to balance your interests so that you have a variety, if possible. Most people do enjoy different sorts of things and the interviewer may be trying to classify your interests as mainly intellectual, social, physically active, practical or artistic, etc., to gain a picture of what kind of person you are.

Don't devote too much time to discussing your hobbies or you will give the impression that these are more important to you than your job (which is true for a lot of people but it is seldom seen as an acceptable thing to admit). It can be easy to be sidetracked into a chat about your favourite sport—avoid it. Try to keep to the point, which is illustrating that you can willingly perform the duties of this post.

MATCHING YOUR EXPERIENCE TO THE JOB

You will have to learn to bring out the salient facts in your career and to angle your experience to suit the post you are applying for You can, without being dishonest, edit and amplify your past, so that the emphasis is changed, to give prominence to the factors which are relevant to this post. How much you can do this depends on the post, but don't misrepresent yourself.

Don't over-emphasise your skills, but think hard about the demands of the job and try to match your experience and qualifications. You should be able to express yourself clearly in

talking about your work—it should be a subject that you know a lot about. Make sure that you utilise your chances.

Here are given a few hints for specific categories of applicants, but all interviewees will have to try to identify their special qualities which make them ideal candidates. You will need to convince yourself first that you can come ahead of the crowd. If you can inject a sense of humour, this often helps, but you will have to judge your approach by the lead taken by the interviewer.

This is another area where role-play can help. Imagine being interviewed by several different people with totally different personalities. Think about how you would change your approach for each, the things you would say and how you would phrase them differently. If you do this and you practise, you should not be daunted in the actual interview if you instantly feel that you have nothing in common with your interviewer. And don't forget that he/she will be trying equally hard to find a way to bridge the gap and make contact with you.

School/College Leavers

If you are just leaving school or college and are looking for your first job you must make sure that any previous work experience does not go unnoticed. Mention any part-time jobs you have had together with work experience placements or special projects you undertook. Mention any responsibilities that you were given in these jobs (or at school) which show transferable skills that can be built upon in other jobs; for example, you may have taken the role of social secretary or fundraiser for charity projects at school, etc. These show aptitudes for other posts; many of the skills you have learned through these activities may be transferable. You may be used to booking meetings, working out budgets, etc. These can all be useful to your potential employer. You don't need to mention very short-term jobs which are not relevant to your chosen career.

Mentioning work experience is useful as you can then convince an employer that you are aware of the demands of working, which are rather different to being in full-time education. The interviewer will want to be sure that you will turn up on time and can work throughout the working day. If you have not yet worked and are indignantly thinking that you spent far longer than the average working day writing your thesis, etc., remember that in those circumstances you could plan your own time. If you wanted to start work at lunch-time and continue until midnight, nobody would stop you. In full-time work, you will need to fit in with the timescales of the organisation.

You may be competing with other individuals who do have full-time work experience (although they may not have your qualifications) so think of the advantages there are to the company of taking you on instead, and mention these without being rude about the others.

How you will fit in will be judged on your academic and home life as the prospective employer has nothing else to go on. Some interviewers still ask questions regarding your parents' occupations to get an idea of your background.

The interview may take a different format if you are applying for a post as a management trainee. Individuals on these schemes will be attached to a number of different departments and functions in turn, so that they gain experience in each. The interviewer will not be looking such a specific skills match between your skills and the job as the job will change as you circulate around the departments. You should aim to show adaptability, all-round skills and interests and the ability to liaise and interact successfully with other people. You will need to show a willingness to learn and a commitment to the organisation (such training is expensive so the firm will not want to lose you quickly).

If you are applying from university or college you may be applying for jobs via the 'milk round', which entails interviewers from large established organisations visiting campuses to see numbers of potential employees. Again, you will have to show your adaptability. Interviewing technique on these milk rounds and at job exhibitions varies a lot. Some interviewers are highly trained and skilled, and others appear bored by the whole process and have been known to ask personal questions just to liven up the process. Steer clear of any such company!

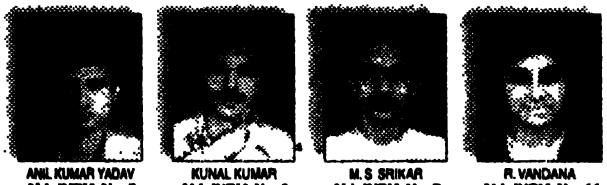
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- If you are a student, teacher, professor, doctor, CA, ICWA, CS, MBA, engineer, technician, scientist, musician, secretary, phone operator, bank officer, clerk, businessman
- If you are highly motivated to learn simple and powerful English easily and quickly.

I Was Weak in English

I was born in Rajasthan where people are weak in English. I studied in government non-English medium schools. So, I was also weak in English.

On my way to Pilani to join B.E., at Chirawa railway station, I met one P V Reddy from Andhra Pradesh who was also going to Pilani to join B.E.

I started speaking in Hindi Mr Reddy said "I do not know Hindi" It was a surprise and shock for me that he did not know Hindi I had never talked in English before and I was not confident of talking in English. So, I said "I do not know English".

My Struggle to Learn English

In the first semester in Pilani, I was a topper with 10 out of 10 grade points, but I was not confident in English. So, I was worried about my weak English I bought many books, guides, dictionaries, newspapers

I worked hard, but improvement was very slow. For example, I took one month to read my first novel R. K. Narayan's *The Guide* because I had to search so many words in the dictionary.

I even thought of dropping one semester, sitting at home, and learning only English. That time I used to think "Why nobody develops a research-based course to teach good simple English for non-English medium people like me? And someday I'll try."

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Bio-Data



- B E, BITS Pilani, M Tech, IIT Kharagpur. NTSE scholar. Rank 5 Raj School Board
- World-famous author. I published 3 computer books in USA including a best selling "MS-DOS Masters"
- Earned 50 dollars per HOUR in USA as computer expert and writer. At the peak of success, I left USA to do something in our own country. Now, I spend my full time at the "Mind Power Research Institute."
- I also learnt French, Sanskrit, Karate, Breaking wooden board by hand, many Meditations, etc.
- Expert: Computers, English, Mind Power, Study Techniques. Was a member of "Society for Accelerated Learning & Teaching, USA"

To Keep India United And Ensure National Survival Law And Order Should Be A Central Subject

Introduction

The Group Discussion Test is now used as a selection technique for employment including appointment to higher executive posts or overseas assignments, admission to professional courses, higher studies and award of scholarships. The advantage of this technique lies in its simplicity, reliability and flexibility; it also helps to compare one candidate with the others in the group in the course of the test itself. As many as 10 to 12 candidates can be tested simultaneously and evaluated reliably within a short time span of 25 or 30 minutes, which saves precious time and money for all concerned. At the same time, it is very inexpensive and does not require any testing materials or aids. The test can be administered at any time of the day, indoors or outdoors. All these and the high reliability factor account for the popularity of the GD Test for personality evaluation.

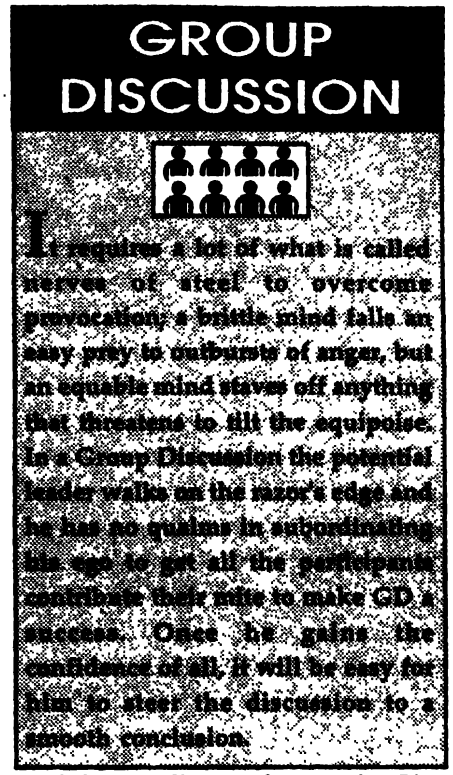
The Test

In this test, a batch of 8, 10 or 12 candidates is assembled as a group and made to sit in the formation of a closed circle, which enables them to see, hear and observe one another freely and also to address the group as a whole. No one from the group or outside is designated as leader, speaker or chairman of the group. Members are asked to proceed as a "leaderless group". The group will generally comprise candidates of same age group, educational qualifications and experience since they are being tested for the same job. The rationale in not having a leader is that no team or group task could be successfully accomplished without one or more from the group automatically and unconsciously displaying leadership qualities. This would afford an excellent opportunity for the examiner to evaluate the candidates realistically and objectively.

The examiner will announce a controversial subject and ask the group to proceed with the discussion for 25 to 30 minutes. He will then withdraw from the scene and will observe the proceedings unobstrusively, if possible, without even the candidates being aware of it.

The Progress

As soon as they are asked to start, the candidates begin talking, initially in slow murmurs to their neighbours or friends. Thus there are asides, consultations and cross-talks. Gradually the tempo and the noise increase, confusion mounts as several



candidates talk simultaneously. This confusion prevails for a minute or two when No. 2 decides to address the group in a raised voice. He begins with a smile, in a cheerful and pleasant manner. He can be heard by all the members of the group over the din. His deep, clear voice and complete self-confidence attract everyone's attention.

No. 2 : Friends, may I have your attention for a few seconds, please. *(All other candidates are taken by surprise and their curiosity is aroused. They stop talking and whispering and turn towards No. 2 and await his next response with interest. No. 2 continues.)* Thank you, friends, for your cooperation and ready response. Now, coming to the point, as you all know, the examiner told us that we should complete our discussion within 25 to 30 minutes. Out of this allotted time, I may say that we have already spent five minutes, if not more, in our mutual consultations. Since the time is running out, you all will agree that we should get going with our exercise without any further delay. *(At this stage he is interrupted abruptly by No. 5 who seems rather worked up and irritated.)*

No. 5 : I say, No. 2, I don't understand and it is rather funny. I mean, what you said about starting the exercise, delays and all that stuff. I thought the discussion began the moment the examiner told us to start it, and left the place. In fact, all along I have been discussing the subject with my neighbour, No. 4. Now you want to start the whole thing all over again. For heaven's sake, tell me why?

No. 2 : Thank you, No. 5. Your remarks were quite interesting. No. 4 alone was fortunate to share your thoughts, whereas we all would like to hear you. May be some other friends have also been communicating such interesting thoughts only to their neighbours. What is more, I wish to submit that talking to one's neighbours or friends is one thing and group discussion is another thing altogether. My request is that we must stop such inter-personal conversations and begin the Group Discussion immediately.

No. 5 : I am sorry, No. 2. You only confuse me more and I do not quite follow what you are driving at. Just now, you yourself said that we all have been talking about the subject. We did not discuss any personal or private affairs. I suppose this is the same with everyone in the group. If this is not Group Discussion, I wonder what else it would be.

No. 7 : Exactly. I agree with you, No. 5 Now, tell me No. 2, what is the harm in our discussing the subject with our neighbours? The examiner also told us that this Group Discussion is an informal, friendly affair and not a rigid, parliamentary debate. I think you should not worry too much. Please relax and let us continue with what we have been doing. *(The other candidates watch these exchanges with interest, anxiety and uncertainty. Some turn around to see whether the examiner is returning to intervene.)*

No. 2 : I am very sorry, Nos. 5 and 7. I am afraid I have not explained myself clearly and properly. I request both of you, and also our other friends, to grant me another minute or two, so that I could clarify my point.

No. 5 : You better hurry up.

No. 2 : Now you see No. 5, you spoke to No. 4 as you said and both of you exchanged ideas. Similarly, No. 7 might have spoken to No. 6 or No. 8 who are his neighbours. But both your ideas and those of No. 7 are not available to the rest of us. There may be relevant points and everyone in the group should listen to you. Why should No. 4 alone be the fortunate person, and why not others also? Similarly, others may have also some very interesting things to tell. They all should be given the opportunity to share their views with others. Group Discussion means sharing your ideas with the entire group and benefitting from the ideas of all others in turn. My submission is that we switch over immediately from individual discussions to Group Discussion.

No. 8 : Well, gentlemen, I entirely agree with No. 2. The idea of a Group Discussion

is to allow each candidate in the group to contribute his knowledge on the subject to all the other members of the group. That way we should consider, analyse and cover the subject exhaustively. Each of us will gain a lot in this way. If we were to keep our conversation confined to our neighbours alone, then there is no necessity to sit as one group for discussion. We could have chosen our partners and gone off to a corner of our choice and carried on there without hindrance.

No. 5 : *(Noting that No. 2 is receiving good and strong support and No. 8 is firm and forceful.)* All right, all right. If you feel that way, let us have the discussion in the manner you want.

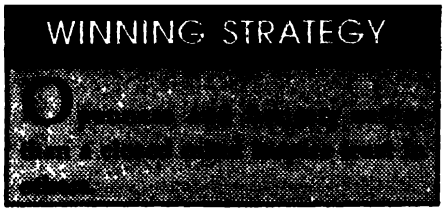
No. 7 : Who is going to bell the cat, I mean, address the group first on the subject? You better count me out, it has to be somebody else other than me.

No. 5 : The same with me. I am not volunteering either.

No. 2 : No, no, Mr. 5. We would love to have you as the first speaker. I was hopeful you would give an interesting start to the discussion. However, since you have declined, let us see if there is any other volunteer. *(Turning towards left and right.)* Anyone keen and volunteering to be the opening speaker, please raise your hand.

No. 8 : I am ready, No. 2. However, if there are other volunteers, I can speak later. At the same time, let us also decide the order of the subsequent speakers and the

WINNING STRATEGY



maximum time that the each can avail of to express his ideas.

No. 2 : That is correct. Thank you, No. 8, for your thoughtful suggestion. Now let us see. Anyone has any other suggestion in this regard? What do you say, Nos. 5 and 7?

No. 7 : You can decide that between No. 8 and yourself.

No. 5 : That is correct. I agree with No. 7.

No. 2 : Fine. After No. 8 has spoken, we can proceed clockwise one after another. Thus No. 1 will be the second speaker, No. 2 the third and No. 7 last. Each one of us is to speak for not more than two minutes. After the first round is over, subject to availability of time, we can try for a quick second round. Now, No. 8 please start.

Comments : *In this group we find that No. 2 has taken the initiative to coordinate the group as the natural leader for achieving the task. When practically all the members of the group were engaged in private consultations, it was only No. 2 who decided with enterprise and self-assurance to address the group as a whole and make efforts to direct it towards its goal. At this stage, he encountered stiff opposition from Nos. 5 and 7. They both created formidable obstacles and No. 5 persisted with his obstruction till he found that No. 2 had the strong backing of No. 8.*

All the same, No. 2 remains cool. He even goes out of the way to humour Nos. 5 and 7, but they both sulk and refuse to cooperate. Thereafter, with the able support of No. 8, No. 2 launches the group on its task. No. 8, though rather aggressive, means well and does everything for the benefit of the team. He is ready to accept responsibility and willing to make sacrifices. He emerges as the second natural leader.

No. 8 : Friends, the subject given for our discussion implies that for effective maintenance of law and order throughout India, the responsibility should be transferred from the State to the Centre. As you are aware, in recent years there have been violent communal incidents in various parts of the country. Then we witness terror being unleashed by the extremists in several States. There are the continuous and increasing crimes like dacoities, murders, kidnappings, rapes, killing of witnesses and others in the courts and so on. There are also other serious crimes like smuggling, drug peddling, trafficking in women, making and circulating counterfeit currency, etc. The politicians blame the police and the police the politicians, for this deteriorating law and order situation and the growing crime wave. Some also blame the courts and the loopholes in our legal system. Others blame the films and cinema which glorify violence. Therefore, the fast deteriorating

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law and order situation has become a complex problem. I feel the problem could be effectively solved by transferring the responsibility from the States to Centre.

Comments : *No. 8 speaks well and displays adequate knowledge of the subject. Already, we have seen that he displayed initiative, interest and enterprise and also a great deal of determination and thoroughness during the initial stages. By rallying round No. 2, he was able to contain No. 5 and No. 7 and launch the group on its task. He has created a strong impact on the group and with his present performance, he has demonstrated his ability to sustain his leadership. His approach is systematic and methodical, and his emphasis is on discipline and organisation. He has analysed the implications of the problem with clear perception and he has boldly put across his views. He is ready to face challenges with courage and determination. This intelligent and enterprising candidate has good potential. Recommended for selection with high grading.*

No. 1 : Friends, in my humble view, our police is ill-trained or ill-equipped to cope with the increasing law and order problem in our country. Their training and organisation remain more or less the same, as during the British days. But now that India is a free country, the people have become very conscious about their rights. Our lawyers, courts and politicians are zealous about safeguarding these rights. Everywhere there is talk of fundamental rights and their infringement. Anybody and everybody is going to the Supreme Court for anything and everything. The police is blamed for the crimes as well as for the excesses. Though the population has grown phenomenally, the police force has not been expanded proportionately and strengthened adequately. They are yet to acquire modern technological and scientific facilities. Even the communication and transport facilities available to the police are outdated. Our policemen use only the public transport available or go on bicycle or on foot. Their pay and remuneration are low and give scope for corruption. The level of education of ordinary policemen is also limited. Despite poor pay education and training, the policemen are called upon to handle very difficult and complex situations and face serious hazards. We have had police strikes and demonstrations. Before we consider anything else, the lot of the policemen must be improved. Unless we give the required importance and a free hand to the police, we cannot expect good law and order situation.

Comments : *No. 1 has been a silent spectator till he was called upon to give his views. When his turn came, he obediently complied with the requirements and gave some ideas They are general and commonplace. He appears to be lacking in method and organisation. He does not reveal purpose and dynamism. He lacks dash, determination and initiative. He is not keen to shoulder responsibility on his own. At best, he can be regarded as a loyal worker who can obey orders faithfully. Not recommended for leadership role. Rejected.*

No. 2 : Friends, I would like to spotlight two major aspects of the problem. The first one is on giving a free hand to the police. What does this mean? Has not the police the required powers to take appropriate action against the criminals and law-breakers? It is only the police excesses and abuse of the powers by some police personnel that is being criticised. What exactly do we mean by a free hand? Does it mean that the police are not accountable for their actions, and they are above the law and could do what they like? Let us now recall a few police excesses. In the Baghpat incident the police are stated to have pulled out 3 or 4 men from a car, shot and killed them without any provocation. A woman who was also in the car was pulled out, stripped naked and made to walk a distance of two hundred or three hundred metres. All this happened in broad daylight and in a crowded street. Then the Bhagalpur incident, Almost 50 or 100 undertrials were blinded, allegedly by the police. In another incident some policeman helped themselves freely from a sweetmeat vendor and when asked to make payments, picked up a quarrel and shot at a few people. These may be isolated incidents, but the fact remains that without proper check and control, power can be misused. In democracy, no one is above law—the politicians or the police. Therefore, I would only suggest that the police should not be influenced by or there working interfered with by the politicians. The police do have a difficult task to perform. In the final analysis, each issue has to be judged on its merits and while



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the police should have the adequate freedom to do their job without interference, they should also be made accountable and they cannot remain outside the purview of law.

Comments : No. 2 has fully grasped the subject. He presents his arguments in a forceful and convincing manner. He has analysed the subject systematically and highlighted the salient aspects with complete clarity to the group. He enjoys extensive ideas and goes to the very root of the problem. His approach is rational, constructive and positive. The group has been greatly impressed and influenced by him. Earlier we saw him emerging as the natural leader and coordinator of the group, displaying initiative, sense of responsibility, restraint and adaptability. He is resourceful, enterprising and resolute. He is able to face the obstacles with courage and overcome them with imagination. A natural and gifted leader with plenty of talent and potential, he is flexible and tactful and readily endears himself to others. Selected and accorded top rating.

No. 3 : Gentlemen, I confess that after hearing No. 8 and No. 2, I feel rather diffident to stand before you and talk on the subject. In fact, they both have covered every aspect of the subject and if I say anything it will only be mere repetition. I have no wish to bore you with such repetitions. I would like to see if others have anything different to say or more to add. That is all, please.

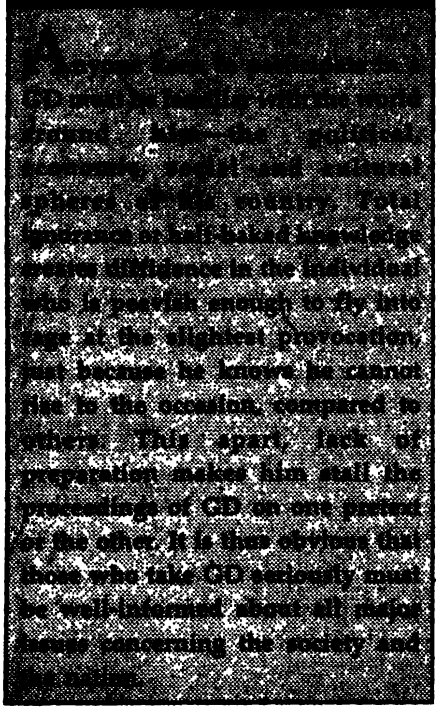
Comments : A mild and timid candidate, who is happy to stay in the back seat and follow the lead of others. He has neither the inclination nor the gift to shoulder higher responsibilities. He offers excuses for shirking his duty. At no stage of the proceedings has he made any noticeable contribution. He is a mere passenger and a burden to the team. Rejected.

No. 4 : Friends, I have no dispute with the contention that police should be able to act without undue interference. But this is easier said than done. Our social, political and economic background does not permit us to have this ideal condition in regard to our police set-up. In a democracy most people feel self-important. Everybody rushes to the court on the flimsiest of grounds. Often, the police are made the laughing stock. Our legal system being what it is, the culprits and the criminals manage to go scot-free most of the time, taking advantage of the various loopholes in our laws and the cleverness of our lawyers.

Thus, often all the efforts of the police are wasted and they get frustrated and demoralised. Secondly, now the police are mostly deployed to control crowds, bandhs, processions and agitations. The political parties and leaders should themselves realise the grave damage they are doing to the police force and to the nation.

Comments : No. 4 has proved himself to be an intelligent and resourceful candidate. He displays adequate comprehension and good knowledge of the subject. He is also able to express himself freely and eloquently. He has been successful in contributing some original ideas of his own and creating a forceful and

WINNING THE FIRST IMPRESSION



favourable impact on the group. His arguments are logical, impressive and convincing. However, he was a late starter and his participation during the initial stages was limited to being an interested listener and spectator. It appears he needs time to warm up and get into his stride. Since he is intelligent and responsive to training, he is recommended for selection.

No. 5 : Well, gentlemen, I have listened to what all has been said by those who spoke thus far. I don't see anything new, different or sensational. Also, I just don't see what is there to discuss about this subject. The whole thing can be dismissed in just two seconds. Anyone who says that the police should not exercise full powers, is talking through his hat. Police means power, force, strength. Police must invoke fear. Otherwise, there is no difference between a policeman and an ordinary citizen. Secondly, to say that law and order should remain with the States as at present is sheer ignorance. There is no question of dacoits crossing into Madhya Pradesh from Uttar Pradesh or from Madhya Pradesh into Rajasthan, and so on if the law and order subject rests with the Centre. I cannot see any difficulty in enforcing this. The only thing against it is the vested interest of the politicians.

Comments : No. 5 is able to speak very forcefully and authoritatively, and command the attention of the audience. He makes an emotional and provocative appeal to attract attention. However, his views are rigid and one-sided. He is intolerant of criticism. Rejected.

No. 6 : Well, friends, you heard what our friend No. 5 said just now. He wants unlimited powers for the police. He does not appreciate that in a democracy the police have to function as servants of the people. India is not an authoritarian State where the police can do what it wants. Like other services and departments, the police are also accountable to people. Secondly, I feel that military can be summoned to the aid of the civil power. When there is an emergency, law and order will become the direct responsibility of the Centre. The Centre has intervened in Punjab. Hence, I do not subscribe to the proposition. Police should be accountable and Central intervention should be more of an exception than the rule.

Comments : No. 6, who did not venture to speak or comment earlier, seems to have warmed up and benefitted by listening to others. He has grasped the essentials and reveals the ability to take independent decisions. He can be regarded as a borderline case and given the benefit of doubt.

No. 7 : Gentlemen, after listening to all that has been said, I am sorry to say that I have become quite confused. I really do not know who is right and who is wrong. You see, some speak about democracy, some for full authority to the police and others about police accountability and service to the people. No doubt, each is right from his own point of view. If I may say so, the police themselves may not precisely know what they want and what is best for them. Someone painted a grim picture of the working conditions of the policemen. But I do not think that the law and order situation is all that bad, especially if we take into account the vastness of the country, its terrain and the size of the population. The incidence of crime is no less in advanced countries like America, France, Italy, etc. I, therefore, feel we are exaggerating the thing too much.

Comments : No 7 was supporting No. 5 during the initial stages and, perhaps, unwillingly creating obstacles. However, his ideas outlined now indicate that he has been following the proceedings with interest and has arrived at his own independent conclusions. He is also a borderline case. □

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Latest In General Knowledge

Abv.

SIEMA : Southern India Engineering Manufacturers' Association

The Southern India Engineering Manufacturers' Association launched its Website at Coimbatore on May 21, 1999. The Website is accessible through 450 search engines in the web. Through SIEMA Website, a company will be able to introduce a new product and get instant customer feedback, based on which the product could be refined and perfected.

TIFAC : Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council

The Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council, which has prepared reports of the technology forecasting and assessment studies and conducted the techno market surveys over the years, has launched a project to make available the information in the form of a package of 10 CD Roms The package would cover a wide range of sectors—food, agriculture, water, health, rural technology, biotechnology, energy, materials and chemicals; environment and habitat; manufacturing, transportation, storage and packaging and electronics, instrumentation control, automation, communication and information.

Anniversaries, Days, Etc.

Pushkin's Birth Anniversary : The 200th birth anniversary of Russia's greatest poet Alexander Pushkin was celebrated on June 6, 1999.

World No-Tobacco Day : World No-Tobacco Day was observed on May 31, 1999.

World Environment Day : World Environment Day was observed on June 5, 1999.

Jawaharlal Nehru's Death Anniversary : The nation paid homage to Jawaharlal Nehru on his death anniversary on May 27, 1999.

Kazi Nazrul Islam's Birth Centenary : The birth centenary of 'Vidrohi Kavi' Kazi Nazrul Islam was observed on May 26, 1999.

Rajiv Gandhi's Death Anniversary : Rajiv Gandhi's death anniversary was observed on May 21, 1999.

World Telecommunication Day : World Telecommunication Day was observed on May 17, 1999.

Appointments

Chief Minister, Goa : Mr. Luizinho Faleiro was sworn in as Chief Minister of Goa on June 9, 1999.

President, El Salvador : Mr. Francisco Flores, 39, of the Rightist Nationalist Republican Alliance, was sworn-in as the 34th President of El Salvador in San Salvador on June 1, 1999.

Prime Minister, Nepal : King Birendra appointed Nepali Congress (NC) parliamentary leader Mr. Krishna Prasad Bhattarai the new Prime Minister of Nepal on May 27, 1999.

Navy Chief, Bangladesh : Commodore Abu Taher was appointed the new Naval Chief of Bangladesh on May 25, 1999. He was promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral on June 4 the day he took over from Rear Admiral Nurul Islam.

President, Germany : Mr. Johannes Rau was elected as the eighth post-War President of Germany on May 23, 1999.

Chairman, Tariff Commission : Mr. V.K. Khanna, Presiding Officer of School and College Tribunal, Punjab was appointed Chairman of the Tariff Commission on May 19, 1999.

Member Secretary, Tariff Commission : Mr. M.K. Bezbaruah, former Enforcement Directorate Director, was appointed Member Secretary of the Tariff Commission on May 19, 1999.

First Minister, Scottish Parliament : Mr. Donald Dewar, formerly Scottish Secretary in Prime Minister Mr. Tony Blair's Labour Government in London, was appointed the First Minister of Scotland's Parliament by Queen Elizabeth II on May 17, 1999.

Poet Laureate, Britain : Mr. Andrew Motion has been appointed the Poet Laureate of Britain



Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee releasing a new set of posters on the theme of environment to mark the World Environment Day and 21st year of the Foundation of National Museum of Natural History in New Delhi on June 5, 1999

Books And Authors

Vajpayee's Foreign Policy—Daring the Irreversible : The book is written by M.K. Sondhi and Prakash Nanda. It is based on interviews and documents. It deals with the BJP's foreign policy in the last one year. In addition to discussing the Pokhran nuclear blast in detail, the book also analyses India's relations with China.

Development Banks, Infrastructure And Industrial Output : Written by Prakash Salvi, the book deals with the performance of the development banks There are banks which look after the evolution of industrial and social developments. Banking institutions like IDBI, IFCI, ICICI are by and large counted among them in India. The author analyses the work done by these banks and how they have helped in improving the economic growth—and ensuring the welfare of the people.

Commissions And Committees

Central Committee for Food Standards : The Central Committee for Food Standards, the apex body for laying down food standards, has decided that all sweetened soft drinks should carry cautionary label "Not recommended for children." The committee took this decision as it felt that soft drinks, owing to the presence of artificial sweeteners, do not have much nutritive value.

Election Commission : The Election Commission said on June 6, 1999 that there will be widespread use of Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) during the coming Lok Sabha elections. The Chief Election Commissioner, Dr M.S. Gill said that the success of EVMs in the Goa Assembly elections has paved the way for holding national poll with the help of these machines in the coming years.

Defence

***INS Mysore* Commissioned :** The Prime Minister Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee Commissioned *INS Mysore*, the second indigenously built destroyer-class ship at the Naval Dockyard in Mumbai on June 2, 1999. Built at Mazagon Dock Ltd Mumbai, this 6700-tonne destroyer has joined the Indian Navy within two years of commissioning of *INS Delhi*, the first warship of its class.

Aircraft Carrier, Frigates to be Built : The Prime Minister Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee announced on June 2, 1999 that the

Government has sanctioned construction of an aircraft carrier, three next generation world-class type-17 frigates and two project-75 submarines.

Naval Version of *Trishul* Test-fired : The naval version of *Trishul*, capable of neutralising sea-skimming missiles, was successfully testfired from the naval base *INS Dronacharya* at Cochin, Kerala on May 26, 1999. With a supersonic speed, *Trishul* carries a low altitude sensitive radio-altemeter and "height lock loop control on board to skim over the sea at a very low altitude and engages skimming missiles like harpoons coming towards Indian ships."

Economic Scene

Coffee Exports at Record High : India's Coffee Board said on June 2, 1999 that the country's coffee exports touched an all-time high of 207,266 tonnes during 1998-99 (April-March) compared with 179,059 tonnes in 1997-98. Exports were valued at Rs. 1,722 crore ($424.44 million) compared with Rs. 1,707 crore in the previous year.

Exports Growth Up During April : According to the preliminary estimates released by the Commerce Ministry on June 1, 1999 India's exports during April 99 registered a 2.09 per cent growth to $2,632.02 million as compared to $2,578.17 million during April 1998.

Rise in Forex Reserves : India's Foreign Currency Assets (FCA) increased by US $ 89 million to touch US $30,613 million during the week ended May 28, 1999. According to Reserve Bank of India's weekly statistical supplement, the total foreign exchange reserves as on May 28 stood at US $33,532 million.

New Postal Tariff Enforced : New postal tariff became effective from May 26, 1999. A printed post card now costs Rs. 2 instead of Re 1.50 while a competition post card is sold at Rs. 4 instead of Rs. 3.

Hike in Pay Scales of PSUs : The Union Cabinet on May 24, 1999 approved the hike in pay scales of the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) executives incurring an additional burden of Rs. 2,070 crore to be borne by the respective PSUs. The pay revision will benefit about 3.7 lakh officers, including members of the company boards.

SAIL Posts Rs. 1,573 Crore Loss : Steel Authority of India Ltd (SAIL) has incurred a loss of Rs. 1,573 crore for fiscal 1998-99 in contrast to a profit of Rs. 133 crore in 1997-98. This is the first time in 15 years that the steel company has posted net losses.

Sales Growth in Auto Sector : The sales of passenger cars and medium and heavy commercial vehicles have buoyed recording over 50 per cent growth in April this year compared to April 1998. Passenger car sales shot up by 51.6 per cent at 42,027 vehicles against 27,718 vehicles in the same month last year. Medium and heavy commercial vehicles sales went upto 65 per cent at 4,950 vehicles. Two wheelers registered a modest 9 per cent growth.

Banks Allowed to Fund VRS for PSUs : The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) allowed commercial banks to fund Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) of profit making Central Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) on May 18, 1999.

Free Incoming Calls on Cellphones : The Chairman of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) Justice S.S. Sodhi said on May 18 that mobile phone-users can receive incoming calls free of charge from August 1, 1999 throughout the country.

PERFORMANCE OF INFRASTRUCTURE INDUSTRIES

Growth rate in percent

ELECTRICITY	10.17	6.0	6.6	6.6
COAL	3.22	-3.1	3.6	-2.0
STEEL	5.13	-6.8	6.3	-1.5
CR. PETROLEUM	4.17	-2.9	2.9	-2.8
PET. RIFINERY	2.00	18.8	3.7	5.2
CEMENT	1.99	10.6	9.1	5.6
OVERALL	26.68	1.9	5.6	2.3

KBK Source: Ministry of Industry

$105-million WB Loan For Tamil Nadu : The World Bank announced a 20-year-$105 million loan for Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project. The loan would support the ongoing reforms to improve urban finance and decentralise urban planning and also help raise living standards in urban areas by financing basic urban infrastructure investments, including an integrated sanitation programme.

ONGC's Profit Up By 2.8 Per Cent : The Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) has registered a 2.86 per cent increase in its net profit at Rs. 2,754.50 crore during 1998-99 despite a marginal fall in net sales. It had posted a net profit of Rs. 2,677.77 crore in 1997-98.

Education And Employment

IGNOU Introduces New Degree Programme : The Indira Gandhi Open University (IGNOU) started a new degree programme—Bachelor of Information Technology in collaboration with Edexcel Foundation, UK on May 21, 1999. This is the first time that IGNOU will be giving a degree based on the curriculum of the internationally-accepted BTEC Higher National Diploma (HND) of UK. Initially, the collaboration will provide "high quality education" with vocational orientation to students in India.

Honours And Awards

MTV Movie Awards : *There's Something About Mary* won the Best Movie Award at the MTV Movie Awards in Santa Monica in California on June 6, 1999. Jim Carrey bagged the Best Male Award in a film for his performance in *The Truman Show* while Cameron Diaz clinched the Best Female Award for her role in *There's Something About Mary*.

Friendship Medal : An Indian wheat scientist, Mr. Sanjaya Rajaram was presented China's Friendship Medal, the country's top award for a foreigner in recognition of his contribution to Beijing's agricultural sector. He was conferred the award in Beijing on June 1, 1999.

International Commonwealth of Learning President's Award : The distance education programme under the Panchayati Raj project, produced by Prof. M. Aslam of Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) was conferred the International Commonwealth of Learning President's Award on May 30, 1999. The award was given in recognition of the unique course for empowerment of rural masses through knowledge.

Veer Savarkar Award : Nuclear scientists of the Pokhran II tests were conferred the Veer Savarkar Award in Pune on May 28 1999. The Atomic Energy Commission Chairman Mr. R. Chidambaram received the award carrying Rs. 1 lakh in cash on behalf of the scientists.

Miss Universe : Ms Mpule Kwelagobe the 19-year-old Miss Botswana was crowned the Miss Universe 1999 at Chaguaramas in Trinidad and Tobago on May 26, 1999. The first runner-up was Miss Philippines Miriam Quiambo while the second runner-up was Miss Spain Diana Nogueria.

Sophie Prize : Mr. Herman Daly of the University of Maryland, USA and Mr. Thomas Kocherry of India shared the annual $100,000 Sophie Prize, one of the world's richest environment prizes in Oslo on May 26, 1999. The award was given to them for their work on alternatives to economic globalisation and free markets.

Impac International Literary Award : British writer Andrew Miller on May 24, 1999 bagged the world's richest prize for a single work of fiction—Ireland's 1,00,000 Irish pound ($1,35,300) Impac International Literary Award for his debut novel *Ingenious Pain* about an 18th century man unable to feel pain.

Cannes International Film Festival Awards : Cannes International Film Festival Awards were presented in Paris on May 23, 1999. Indian director Murali Nair's film *Marana Simhasanam* won the Golden Camera award. The coveted Palme D'Or Award for Best Film went to *Rosetta* by Belgian directors Luc and Jean Piierre Dardenne. *Rosetta's* heroine Belgian actress Emile Dequenne shared the Best Actress Award with French actress Severine Caneela in *Humanity*.

Nazrul Awards : Noted litterateur Annada Shankar Ray was selected for the prestigious Nazrul Award by the West Bengal Government on May 20, 1999 in recognition of his lifetime contribution to enrich Bengali literature. The award carries a cash prize of Rs. 25,000 and a citation.

Shastra Award : Prof. Madhu Soodan Tripathi, author of *Educational Philosophy of*

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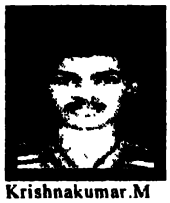

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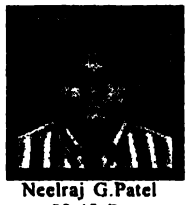

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Ind

Manu Smriti, was honoured with Shastra Award by the UP Sanskrit Sansthan on May 21, 1999.

L.K. Bakshi Memorial Award : Dr. Bindeshwar Pathak, founder of Sulabh International, was presented the L.K. Bakshi Memorial Award 1999, in recognition of his role in promoting tourism and travel facilities.

Templeton Prize : United States nuclear physicist and the theologian Ian Barbour was awarded the $1.24-million Templeton Prize for progress in religion. The prize is the world's richest annual prize for achievement in any field.

National Award for Child Welfare, 1998 : SOS Children Village, Aluva in Kerala is one of the five recipients of the National Award for Child Welfare 1998. Danyi-Polo Mission School for Hearing Impaired, Andhra Pradesh, the Seva Niketan Dairy Firm, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, St. Mary's Convent, Shillong, and the Calcutta Muslim Orphange are the other recipients. The award carries two cash prizes of Rs. 2 lakh each and a citation.

Nayudamma Award : The Nayudamma Award for 1999, instituted by Nayudamma Centre for Development Alternatives, Nellore, was conferred on Prof. P. Ramachandra Rao, Director, National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur at a function held in Nellore on May 15, 1999.

UNEP Global 500 Award : Captain Krishnan Nair, owner of a hotel in Mumbai, and Ms Kruti Parekh, one of the world's youngest girl illusionists, have been selected for the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Global 500 Awards for the personal interest in greening not just the hotel premises but a major part of the city and for using magic to pass on the environment message respectively.

Punyshlok Ahilyabai Holkar Award : Dr. Shantabai Dhanaji Dani, veteran social worker from Nashik, has been selected for the prestigious Punyshlok Ahilyabai Holkar Award for 1997-98 by the Maharashtra Government.

Jeevan Raksha Padak : An employee of the Sikkim Time Corporation Ltd (SITCO), Mr. Tashi Topgyal Bhutia was awarded the Jeevan Raksha Padak by the Union Government for his bold and timely action in saving 30 women employees of SITCO, a renowned watch manufacturing unit in Sikkim from a possible attack of a bear which had strayed into the SITCO complex in January last year.

MISCELLANY

Indian Mountaineers Create History : Indian mountaineers created history on May 28, 1999 when three climbers conquered Mount Everest, the world's highest peak, from the most difficult Kangshung face in north (Tibet side). Led by India's Santosh Yadav – the only woman in the world to have scaled Everest twice – the "Millennium Indian Everest (Kangshung Face) Expedition"1999 hoisted the Indian tricolour on top of the world. Ms. Santosh Yadav, like many expedition leaders in the past, stayed at the summit camp at South Col and monitored the final scale of the three, touching *Sagarmatha* – the Nepalese name for Mount Everest – including Sange Sherpa (35), Kushang Dorjee (39) and Amar Parkash (35).

***Star Wars* Breaks Record :** The new *Star Wars* movie fetched $28.5 million at the US box office in its first 24 hours, breaking the biggest ever single day take in movie history surpassing $ 26.1 million fetched by the *Lost World : Jurassic Park* in 1999. *Star Wars, Episode I* – the *Phantom Menace* – was released on May 19, 1999 in almost 3,000 movie theatres across the United States.

PROJECTS

Project Tiger : The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) has approved a proposal placed by the Union Environment and Forests Ministry for continued implementation of Project Tiger during the Ninth Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 75 crore. The six new tiger reserves planned include three Madhya Pradesh and one each in Arunachal Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra.

Dabhol Power Project : India's largest independent power project was inaugurated on May 25, 1999 with the first phase of Enron's Dabhol Power Project commencing its operations.

Suratgarh Thermal Power Project : The Central Electricity Authority (CEA) sanctioned the second phase – comprising two units of 250 MW each – of the Suratgarh Thermal Power Project

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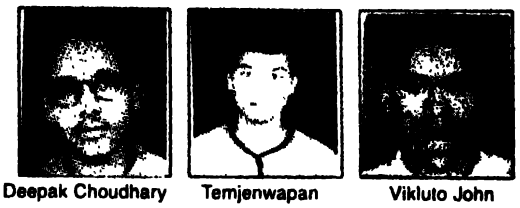
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on May 20, 1999 in Rajasthan. The Rs. 2,200-crore-project, when completed will enhance the power generation capacity of the plant to 1,000 MW, making it the first super thermal power station in the state.

Science And Technology

Destruction of Smallpox Virus Stocks : The 52nd World Health Assembly (WHA) in Geneva on May 21, 1999 adopted India's resolution to destroy smallpox (Variola) virus stocks, currently being maintained by the United States and Russia, by the year 2002. The United States had sought indefinite extension for maintaining the Variola stocks to carry out further research. The World Health Organisation (WHO) feared that these virus stocks could have serious repercussion on other countries if the virus spreads or is smuggled out. WHO has been pressing for the immediate destruction of the Variola-Virus Stocks since 1981.

Space Research

Russia to Sign off *Mir* in 2000 : Space officials in Moscow said on June 1, 1999 that the current crew at Russian space station *Mir* will leave in August 1999, and the orbiter will circle Earth unmanned until early next year when it is expected to burn up in the atmosphere. The Council of Chief Designers of the Russian Space Industry voted to sink *Mir* in the Pacific latest by March 2000.

Space Walk by Astronauts : The American astronauts who went on a mission to the International Space Station (ISS) by the space shuttle *Discovery* from Kennedy Space Center, Florida on May 27, 1999 completed a historic space walk on May 30, outside the station, laying the groundwork for future construction of the orbital laboratory.



A view from the US Space Shuttle Discovery *shows two US Astronauts, Tamara Jernigan and Dan Barry working on the International Space Station's Zarya module on May 30, 1999*

Space Applications Centre : The Union Cabinet approved the establishment of North-Eastern Space Applications Centre (NE-SAC) at Shillong which will be a joint initiative of the Department o Space and North Eastern Counci (NEC).

PSLV-C2 Launches IRS-P4 and Tw Foreign Satellites : Polar Satellite Launc Vehicle (PSLV)-C2 carried India's IRS-P (Oceansat) and two foreign satellite including, Soutl Korean Kitsat-3 an German Tubsat i their respective orbi from Sriharikota or May 26, 1999. The launch of IRS-P4 i the eighth in th series and the firs one to be dedicatec for ocean studies. I is called Oceansat-1 because it carrie a ocean colou monitor and a multi frequency scannin microwave radio meter for ocean related applications.

Rs. 280-crore For Second Launch Pad : Dr. K Kasturirangan, Chair man of the Indian Space Researc Organisation (ISRO), said on May 26, 199 that the Central Government has sanctione Rs. 280 crore for the construction of a secon launch pad at SHAR (Sriharikota Range) The project is expected to be completed i 30 months.

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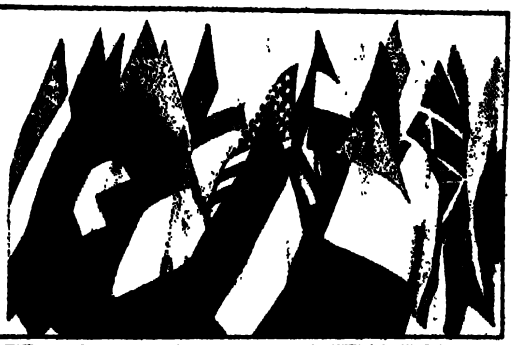
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University of Leeds is one of the largest universities in UK. The University received its Charter in 1904. Since then, the university has developed an international reputation for excellence of its teaching and its research. It has over 22,000 students, of whom more than 2,000 are from countries outside the European Union.

The university has built one of the four largest research libraries in UK with over two-and-a-half million items, more of them on open access.

a number of multimedia work stations offering sound and rider facilities; a Sun General Purpose Server (GPS) system incorporating a Unix operating system and over 100 Sun/Unix work stations.

In a recent poll of students in UK, Leeds came out as the top university in England for satisfaction amongst its students for study and quality of life. In 1997, the University received more undergraduate applications from international students than any other university in the UK.



The university is well-equipped with academic facilities to support both undergraduate teaching and research at a very high level. The computing service provides access to over 1200 PC's, networked for students' use. These include

Leeds is an established commercial city at the heart of Great Britain. From north to south and east to west, Leeds is at the centre, an ideal place from which to visit other parts of the country. It is surrounded by beautiful countryside, situated in between three National Parks. Leeds is a cosmopolitan city which is home to different nationalities such as those from Europe, Caribbean, Asia and the Middle-East. Leeds is a wealthy city and rich in history, art, architecture, industry, commerce, sports, and social activities and is currently the fastest growing financial centre in UK.

The approximate academic fees are :
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Science Degree Programme—£ 8,070
Clinical Medicine and Dentistry—£ 14,850.

The estimated residential cost for one year can vary from £ 1,770 to £ 2,820 and personal maintainence cost can be about £ 2,700.

The various faculties at the University of Leeds are: Arts, Economics and Social Studies, Law, Education, Science, Engineering, Medicine and Dentistry.

The University Student Counselling Service offers the following services to students : Individual Counselling; Group Counselling; Focussed Groups and General Counselling Information.

Over the years, the University of Leeds has attracted a large number of students from India. Some of these have held key positions in government and scientific research. The University has developed academic links with teaching, research and training institutions in India.

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The Cardiff University of Wales is one of Britain's major centres for higher education. The Cardiff University of Wales since long has a tradition of welcoming students from overseas. There are, at present, nearly 13,000 students studying at the university.

Cardiff is a research-led university whose achievements, age and size all contribute to its growing reputation for teaching and

(Continued on page 138)

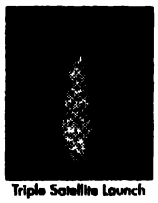
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Play Down The 'I'

IMPROVE YOUR PERSONALITY

A leader gets things done through other people. Although people differ from one another physically and psychologically, they are all governed by certain basic needs. The most important need in all individuals is the need to gain recognition. A leader who can satisfy this need will have no difficulty in influencing people, and getting the job in hand done. While attempting to satisfy this great urge, the leader should scrupulously avoid criticising people since no one likes to be criticised, least of all in the presence of others. On the positive side, he has to give hearty and generous sincere appreciation. If one takes the trouble, one can always discover something or the other in an individual for which real appreciation can be expressed.

Next, the leader, in order to get willing cooperation, has to look at things from the other person's point of view. He has to see what the other person wants rather than what he himself is interested in.

People, as a rule and by nature, are interested in themselves. Unconsciously, you first think about yourself before you think of others. In a group, you search and look for your own self first. The word most used during any conversation is the single lettered word 'I'. When you open a magazine to which you have contributed, you first start reading your own article, although you might already be knowing every word of it by heart.

A leader must, therefore, assiduously cultivate the habit of playing down the 'I' and playing up the 'YOU' Prove to the others that you have a real interest in them You don't have to spend money, much time or effort on this. You can do it with your smile, with your words, enthusiasm, and your warm, firm and friendly hand clasp. Be considerate, courteous and helpful to others. Be sympathetic and treat others as you would like to be treated by them. Concentrate on what you can do for others and you will find this approach works wonders. People will vie with each other to do things for you, without your ever asking for it.

Talk about others and especially their good points. If you keep talking about yourself, you will soon tire others and soon they will start avoiding you as a bore. If you speak well of yourself, others will think you are boasting, and if you speak ill of yourself they will believe it, so first don't talk about yourself. Instead, try talking about the other individual and his interests. Encourage him to speak about himself. "Appreciation makes people feel more important than anything else you can give them." You have to search and see what is there in him. It will compel you to recognise his importance. We don't have to wait till someone does something for us to show our appreciation. We can begin it at any time and place. All we have to do is to start looking for things to appreciate in people.

You want that people should admire you and recognise your merits. If you pause and reflect, you will find that the other individual also has identical wants and aspirations. Therefore, if you are selfish and try to project only your own requirements, you will soon find others avoiding you. They would be reluctant to listen to you or meet your requirements. You must, therefore, go all the way and meet their requirements. Very soon, you will notice the other individuals paying attention to your needs and doing things automatically the way you would like them to be done.

If you want to lead and influence others, you have to put yourself out to do things for them. You have to spend time, energy and effort to satisfy the needs of others. For instance, you have to remember faces and names. The aspiring leader has, therefore, to make it a point to remember names and faces. While addressing letters, you must spell the name and initials correctly and include the full decorations, if any. If an individual has earned a doctorate or a professional chair, make it a point to address that person as Doctor so and so or Professor so and so instead of plain Mr. or Mrs. or Miss. People also appreciate if you remember their birthdays, wedding anniveraries, etc. The efforts you make to remember such seemingly trivial points and act on them will yield rich dividends.

Encourage people to talk about themselves Be an enthusiastic and encouraging listener and pay rapt attention to what others say. Ask them for more details in areas where they display great interest. Question them about the reasons for their success, for their mastery, for their special skills and for their prosperity. Learn about their hobbies, preferences, likes and dislikes. The more you know about the individual, the easier it will be for you to satisfy his requirements and motivate him in the direction in which you want him to go.

Next to taking interest in the other person's activities and looking at things from his angle, motivation can be brought about by the first impression you make on him. In creating this first favourable impression, nothing proves so effective as a warm and cheerful smile. A warm smile states to a stranger that you like him, you are glad to see him and that you would welcome his company. You would have noticed among your circle of friends that the individual who has a natural smile on his face is the one who is most sought after. You notice a particular charm in a lady, who has a pleasant and cheerful smile all the time on her face. Your smile has to be sincere. If it is artificial, if it is only put on for the occasion, very soon it will fade away from your face. On the other hand, a sincere smile creates a ready trust in the other person. If you do not have a natural smile, you can cultivate one by careful training and also developing the right mental attitude.

View things optimistically. Whenever the chips are down and things are not going the way you have planned, think of some funny incident and repeat it to yourself. The sunshine will come up soon. Also do not reserve your smiles only for strangers. Smile naturally and freely with every individual whom you come across. Let this part of smiling sincerely become a regular habit with you. You will be surprised to see the impact that a warm and genuine smile can create. People will suddenly sit up and take notice of you. All doors will be open and you will be welcome everywhere. People will go out of their way to seek your company because you bring joy to them. On the other hand, a grim face makes you look too serious.

What is more, the smile has a way of influencing your mental attitude. You feel a happier man by wearing a smile on your face. According to a Chinese proverb, a man without a smiling face should not open a shop. In other words, his business or enterprise will be a total failure if he does not know how to keep himself cheerful and friendly. Not only should he feel friendly and cheerful, he should also readily demonstrate it and show it to others by his disarming, charming and welcome smile. Frank Irvin Fletcher has described the value of a smile at Christmas in the following words :

It costs nothing, but creates much.

It enriches those who receive, without impoverishing those who give.

It happens in a flash and the memory of it sometimes lasts forever.

None are so rich they can get along without it, and none so poor but are richer for its benefits.

It creates happiness in the home, fosters goodwill in a business and is the countersign of friends

It is rest to the weary, daylight to the discouraged, sunshine to the sad and nature's best antidote for trouble.

Yet it cannot be bought, begged, borrowed or stolen, for it is something that is no earthly good to anybody till it is given away.

And if in the last-minute rush of Christmas buying some of our sales people should be too tired to give you a smile, may we ask you to leave one of yours.

Thus, the first step in the technique of motivating others is to begin with yourself taking a keen interest in them and winning their hearts through a genuine, warm and charming smile. ❑

BBC MASTERMIND india



Questions And Answers From The BBC World TV Quiz Game

Competition Success Review has been serialising selected questions from the BBC book: The Complete Mastermind. From this issue, we are proud of serialising BBC Mastermind India, edited and compiled by India's ace quiz master Siddhartha Basu. CSR hopes that its readers from all over India will find the series useful not only in various competitive examinations but in widening the horizons of their awareness about India and the world.

1. Before the Royal Bengal tiger, which was the national animal of India ?
2. In which ancient language were the *Jataka* tales written ?
3. In 1990 which Indian cricketer became the first overseas player to represent the county of Yorkshire ?
4. Which monkey possess a blood factor otherwise found only in humans ?
5. Which member of the Union Cabinet resigned his post to start the Bharatiya Jana Sangh party in October 1952 ?
6. After defeating the Sakas, which Gupta king shifted his capital from Pataliputra to Ujjaini ?
7. 'Tenali Rama', famous for his wit and wisdom, was a companion of which South Indian ruler ?
8. Which Indian general accepted General Niazi's surrender of Pakistani troops at Dacca on 17 December, 1971 ?
9. Which term is used to describe a morbid hatred of foreigners ?
10. Which rank in the Indian army is the equivalent of a Commodore in the navy ?
11. On which island in the Indian Ocean territory was a military base constructed by the United States in 1973 ?
12. Which Indian novelist and short story writer's autobiography titled *My Days* was published in 1975 ?
13. The British Open, US Open, US Masters and the US PGA Tournament form the Grand Slam of which sport ?
14. By what name is the disease, Varicella, more commonly known ?
15. Which physicist was the first person to receive two Nobel Prizes, in the years 1956 and 1972 respectively ?
16. According to legend, which Burmese capital city was founded by Sakyan princes from Kapilavastu in the second century BC ?
17. Which king of the Shailendra dynasty established a monastery for Buddhist monks at Nalanda in 680 AD ?
18. Which Indian film maker received the 1998 National Award for Best Film for the feudal saga, *Thai Saheba* ?
19. The Ramon Magsaysay Award is named after a former President of which South East Asian country ?
20. Which is the first month of the Indian calendar ?

ANSWERS

1. The lion
2. Pali
3. Sachin Tendulkar
4. Rhesus
5. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee
6. Chandragupta Vikramaditya
7. Krishnadeva Raya
8. General Jasjit Singh Aurora
9. Xenophobia
10. Brigadier
11. Diego Garcia
12. R.K. Narayan
13. Golf
14. Chicken Pox
15. John Bardeen
16. Tagaung
17. King Balaputradeva
18. Girish Kasaravalli
19. Philippines
20. Chaitra

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Directions (Qs. 1 to 2) : **Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/ phrases in the passage are printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.**

A nine-member international task force on conservation of forests has identified India as one of 56 countries of the world which are critically affected by widespread deforestation and steady destruction of natural watersheds : it has also warned that unless urgent conservation measures are taken the country will face a serious food crisis in the next century. The report correctly describes the Himalayan eco-system as the most critical watershed in the world, the degradation of which now threatens the very processes of life in the Indo-Gangetic plain. The report documents some aspects of the process of environmental destruction that is at work in this country and calls for an expenditure of about Rs. 1,450 crores over the next five year period to reverse some of the damage that has taken place. While the task force's report is a welcome reminder of the urgency of the task of halting and rolling back the most awesome form of destruction that this country has ever witnessed, it regrettably **underestimates** the magnitude of the effort involved and hence falls **short** of suggesting a comprehensive solution to the problem. For instance the five-year programme it recommends bears no relationship to the resources that will be actually needed even to reach a zero net rate of deforestation, which is proceeding at the furious **pace** of 1.3 million hectares a year.

Past experience shows that more than Rs. 300 crores in government expenditure alone are needed over four to five years at today's prices merely to plant less than a million hectares of land with fuelwood trees. Realistically speaking, resources of the order of Rs. 1,000 crores a year will be necessary for the next five years to **sustain** a plan that actually provides a forest cover to badly denuded land, promotes the planting of fuel wood trees on a sizeable scale and involves proper conservation measures. And an underestimation of the magnitude of such a plan is not the only flaw in the report. An even more serious one, related to the first, lies in its failure to establish a coherent set of priorities among the different **functions** that an afforestation programme must perform. To take just one example, the vital task of planting fuelwood and fodder trees is put on par with the planting of trees to meet the raw materials requirements of industries. Owing to this confusion, the task force falls short of recommending the kind of radical measures that are really needed, including a moratorium on the development of, and in some areas phasing out of, wood-based industries : steps against the spreading of monocultures and entrusting afforestation programmes to the people in the affected regions rather than the government machinery.

Q. 1. What seems to have been the immediate cause for writing the passage ?
(1) Danger of Famine
(2) Scarcity of water
(3) Report of the international task force on conservation of forests
(4) Planning for 21st century
(5) Scarcity of raw materials to industries

Q. 2. The author's chief concern appears to be the —
(1) conservation of forests
(2) destruction of natural watersheds
(3) degradation of Himalayan eco-system
(4) radical measures for afforestation
(5) report of the International task force

Q. 3. According to the passage all of the following would prove radical measures to boost up the afforestation programmes, EXCEPT —
(1) entrusting the programmes to people in the affected regions
(2) entrusting the programmes to the Government
(3) moratorium on the development of wood-based industries
(4) phasing out of the development of wood-based industries
(5) steps against spreading of monocultures

Q. 4. In order to reverse the damage caused by deforestation, the International task force has estimated that India, in a period of five years, will be required to incur a total expenditure of about Rs. —
(1) 300 crores (2) 1,000 crores
(3) 1,450 crores (4) 5,000 crores
(5) 7,250 crores

Q. 5. Life in the Indo-Gangetic plain in India is in danger because of —
(1) identification of this region as "critically affected" by the International task force
(2) underestimation of the critical nature of the Himalayan watershed
(3) underestimation of the destruction of the Himalayan eco-system
(4) destruction of the Himalayan eco-system
(5) faulty planning

Q. 6. The International task force has NOT
(1) emphasised the urgency of tackling the problem of deforestation
(2) emphasised the urgency of tackling the problem of destruction of natural watersheds
(3) underestimated the magnitude of the problem of deforestation
(4) underestimated the magnitude of th problem of natural watersheds
(5) suggested a comprehensive scheme fo dealing with the problem o deforestation

Q. 7. In the afforestation programme planting of fuel-wood trees and fodder-tree is considered on par with the planting o trees which meet the demands of rav materials of industries because —
(1) all these plants are equally importan
(2) of the underestimation of th magnitude of the problem
(3) of the lack of comprehensive approacl
(4) of the inadequate budgetary provisio
(5) of the confusion in assigning prioritie among the different functions of th programmes

Q. 8. Shortage of which of the followin will be most severe in India in future, proper measures are not taken in order stop degradation of the Himalayan eco system ?
(1) Water (2) Food
(3) Fodder (4) Fuel wood
(5) Raw materials to wood base industries

Q. 9. Which of the following statements i NOT TRUE in the context of the passage ?
(1) The task force report contains feasible solution to the problem
(2) India is one of the countries whicl have been affected by deforestation
(3) The damage caused due t deforestation can be partially reverse
(4) India might face food crisis conservation measures are no adopted
(5) The task force's report is not free fro any shortcoming

Directions (Qs. 10 to 12) : **Choose th word that is most nearly the SAME in th meaning as the word given in bold as use in the passage.**

Q. 10. Sustain
(1) nourish (2) prolong
(3) implement (4) support
(5) prove

Q. 11. Function
(1) occupation (2) purpose
(3) ceremony (4) activity
(5) variable

Q. 12. Pace
(1) momentum (2) rate
(3) progress (4) gait
(5) measure

Directions (Qs. 13 to 15) : **Choose th word that is most OPPOSITE in meanin of the word given in bold as used in th passage.**

Q. 13. Underestimates
(1) overemphasises (2) oversimplifies
(3) exaggerates (4) judges
(5) overbears

Q. 14. Short
(1) lack (2) unnecessary (3) long
(4) tall (5) adequate

Q. 15. Critically
(1) substantially (2) superficially (3) negligibly
(4) largely (5) unduly

Directions (Qs. 16 to 20) : **In each of the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Five alternative meanings of the bold part of the sentence are given below the sentence. Mark as your answer the number of that alternative, the meaning of which you think as correct.**

Q. 16. The soldiers had been shut up for a long time; they painted the town red when they were let out.
(1) ran about wildly trying to kill people
(2) decided to shun fighting and shedding blood
(3) caused disturbance in the town by noisy merry-making
(4) were asked to be ready for any emergency
(5) were advised not to incur troubles by thoughtless actions

Q. 17. Chandu used very ugly words against his kind uncle; he threw down the gauntlet before him.
(1) he behaved as if he was very great and important person
(2) he put several conditions for negotiation
(3) he abused and insulted uncle's son
(4) he showed his readiness to leave the place
(5) he threw the challenge

Q. 18. He is a strange fellow and it is very difficult to deal with him; it seems that he has a bee in his bonnet.
(1) an obsession about something
(2) peculiar habit of confusing others
(3) unreliable and inconsistent way of behaving
(4) to face problems as a result of his senseless actions
(5) an achievement to be proud of

Q. 19. I am reasonably sure that all his schemes will end in smoke.
(1) will produce good results
(2) bear no fruits
(3) benefit the poor and downtrodden
(4) motivate the employees to produce more
(5) be severally criticised by the public

Q. 20. The decoits took to their heels when the police party arrived.
(1) took shelter in a thick jungle
(2) opened indiscriminate fire
(3) took to flight
(4) unconditionally surrendered
(5) renewed their resolve to fight

Directions (Qs. 21 to 35) : **In the following two passages, there are blanks each of which has been numbered. These numbers are again printed below the passage and against each five words are suggested, one of which fits the blanks appropriately in the context of the whole passage. Find out those appropriate words.**

PASSAGE 1

The cities are ...(21)... up and urban employment steadily grows. Very probably there is an equal measure of ...(22)... in the countryside. The poorest quarter of the population in developing lands ...(23)... being left almost entirely behind in the vast ...(24)... of the modern technological society. The "marginal men", the ...(25)... strugglers for survival on the ...(26)... of farm and city, may ...(27)... more than two billion. Can we ...(28)..., any human order surviving with so ...(29)... a mass of ...(30)... piling up at its base ?

Q. 21. (1) piling (2) filling (3) growing
(4) developing (5) enlarging

Q. 22. (1) worklessness (2) shortage (3) imbalance
(4) employment (5) diversity

Q. 23. (1) believes (2) condemns (3) suffers
(4) risks (5) endeavours

Q. 24. (1) struggle (2) surface (3) result
(4) abundance (5) transformation

Q. 25. (1) brave (2) aged (3) wretched
(4) ultimate (5) honest

Q. 26. (1) fringes (2) ground (3) surface
(4) background (5) environment

Q. 27. (1) account (2) project (3) extend
(4) mount (5) number

Q. 28. (1) hope (2) suspect (3) question
(4) imagine (5) argue

Q. 29. (1) little (2) far (3) gross
(4) long (5) many

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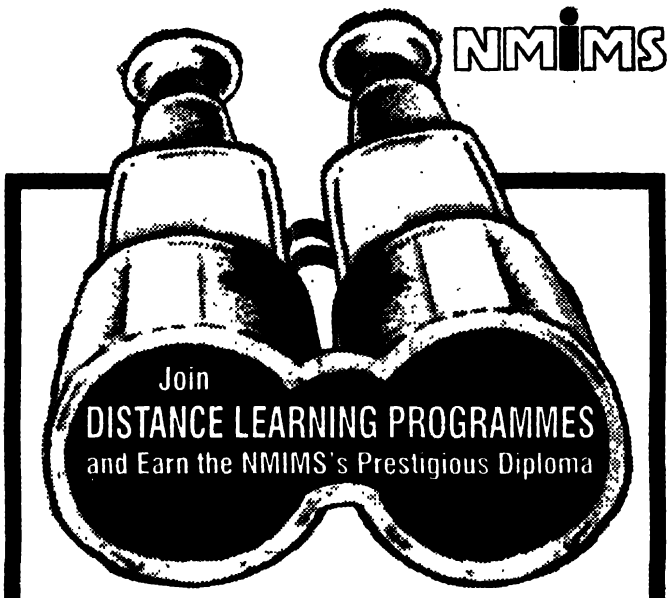
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Q. 30. (1) population (2) misery (3) generation (4) degradation (5) humility

PASSAGE 2

Nations which have ...(31)... upon programmes of economi development often run into unsuspected barriers which threaten and often ...(32)... the ...(33)... needed growth of the economy Industrialisation ...(34)..., productivity fails to respond and the nation goals of a rising standard of living for its people are ...(35)...

Q. 31. (1) decided (2) progressed (3) insisted (4) embarked (5) initiated

Q. 32. (1) activate (2) deteriorate (3) halt (4) cut (5) enlighten

Q. 33. (1) positively (2) hopefully (3) alarmingly (4) deceptively (5) desperately

Q. 34. (1) falters (2) deviates (3) fluctuates (4) lowers (5) dissolves

Q. 35. (1) postponed (2) frustrated (3) suspended (4) criticised (5) fulfilled

***Directions (Qs. 36 to 40)* : In each of the following question five sentences are given which are on the same theme. Decid which sentence is the most preferable with respect to gramma and usage, suitable for a formal letter or report or any form writing in English. The number of that sentence is your answe**

Q. 36.
(1) If you would have told me that you were in Mumbai I woul have certainly contacted you instead of getting bored there
(2) If you would have told me that you were in Mumbai I ha certainly contacted you instead of getting bored there.
(3) If you had told me that you were in Mumbai I would hav certainly contacted you instead of getting bored there.
(4) If you had told me that you were in Mumbai I would hav certainly contacted you despite getting bored there.
(5) If you had told me that you were in Mumbai I had certain contacted by you instead of getting bored there.

Q. 37.
(1) The receptionist must answer courteously the questions of a them callers.
(2) The receptionist must answer courteously the questions wha are asked by the callers.
(3) There would have been no trouble if the receptionist had hav always answered courteously.
(4) The receptionist courteously should answer the questions c all callers.
(5) The receptionist should answer courteously the questions c all callers.

Q. 38.
(1) The supervisors reprimanded the typists whom he believe had made careless errors.
(2) The typists would have corrected the errors had they know that the supervisors would see the report.
(3) Many errors were found in the report which they typed an could not disregarded them
(4) The errors in the typed reports were so numerous that the could hardly be overlooked.
(5) The typists had corrected the errors had they known that th supervisors would have seen the reports.

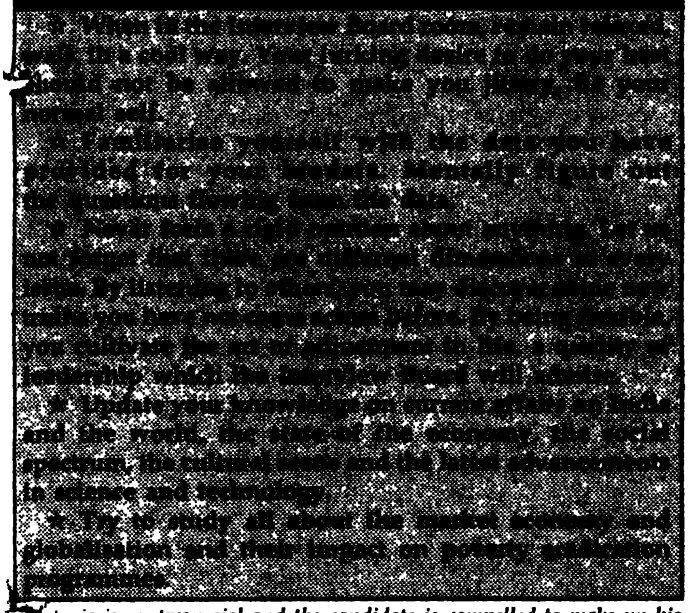
Q. 39.
(1) Since the report lacked needed information it was of no use to them
(2) The report was useless to them because there were no neede information in it.
(3) Since the report did not contain the needed information was not real useful to them.
(4) Being that the report lacked the needed information, the could not use it.
(5) Since the report lacked needed information it would hav not been useful to them

Q. 40.
(1) the Company had hardly declared the dividend till the notice were prepared for mailing.
(2) No sooner had the dividend been declared than the notice were prepared for mailing.
(3) They had no sooner declared the dividend when they s the notices to the stock holders.
(4) Scarcely had the dividend been declared than the notices wer sent out.
(5) Since the dividend being declared than the notices wer prepared for mailing.

(Continued on page 138

(Continued from page 44)

WINNING CHECKLIST



topic is controversial and the candidate is compelled to make up his mind and indicate his firm choice. He is also required to explain in a rational, logical and convincing manner the reasons for his conclusions. Here, the candidate tactfully explained first the background and thereafter boldly disagrees with the views expressed by the First Member. He advances strong, sound and substantial reasons for his decisive stand, quoting indisputable facts and examples. Thus, we observe that his knowledge is not merely limited to his native State but extends to the entire country. He displays intellectual integrity and stands by his honest convictions by frankly putting forward his original ideas without fear or favour on the highly controversial and burning issues of the day. At the same time, his approach is positive and his criticism constructive. He approaches the issues dispassionately without any emotion or bias. He is also able to suggest workable solutions to the problems and thus proves resourceful.

Second Member : Mr. Yadav, you mentioned that economic development is the first answer to many problems confronting Bihar and also the country as a whole. But as you are aware, we are conscious of this problem and have launched Nine-Five-Year Plans thus far to achieve the necessary economic and industrial growth. But poverty, ignorance and other evils persist. How do you explain this?

Yadav : Sir, in my opinion, the poor state of our economy is the result of the wrong political philosophy we have embraced. After the famous Avadi resolution of the Indian National Congress, we adopted Democratic Socialism as our ultimate goal. Democratic Socialism is essentially a utopian concept and a mere slogan to catch votes. Democracy and Socialism have inherent contradictions. They are opposed to each other. Democracy means individual liberty and freedom. From slavery to freedom and liberty is a quantum jump, and the pendulum is apt to swing to the other extreme where people are likely to concentrate on their rights and privileges to the exclusion of their duties and obligations. Socialism, on the other hand, implies State ownership and control over major means of production. Marrying democracy with Socialism, we have produced a mixed economy. Many key industries are in the public sector, but agriculture and many consumer industries are in private hands. There should be authoritarianism as in Communist countries for the State enterprises to succeed. In our government and the public sector, there is no discipline. There are strikes, go-slows and general apathy towards work and excellence. Since catching votes and winning elections are the prime goals of all our politicians, all else, including production, quality and efficiency take a back seat. There is widespread corruption and black money. Whatever progress is made despite these contradictions, it is neutralised by population

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have made fair progress as in Japan or Germany. We realise belatedly that neither socialism nor mixed economy can delive goods. So, in 1991, we chose liberalisation of our economy, freein it from the stranglehold of state control and promoting private an foreign investments. Bihar is also toeing the new line of globalisatio

Third Member : Well, Mr. Yadav, I get the feeling that you ar opposed to the elections. But this is an essential feature of democrac Is it your view that we should do away with elections? How ca we have democracy then?

Yadav *(Smiling)* **:** I am sorry, Sir, if I have given the impressio that I am opposed to elections or democracy. But we have assume that elections, as they are conducted in the advanced wester democracies, could also be had in poverty-stricken countries lik India where the electorate is practically illiterate and is not familia with modern representative democracy and free and fair election Democracy has to evolve from the grassroots and it cannot b imposed from the top. The voter should know the value of his vot and those contesting the elections should know their contestin responsibilities. Such conditions do not exist in India. Even th political parties, of which there are so many in this country, do nc have specific ideologies. The ignorant voters are carried away b propaganda and swayed by narrow and parochial consideration like religion, language, caste, regional phobia, personalities and nc any issues. Hence, elections in India have contributed to many ill like black money, communal conflicts, regionalism and linguism a the cost of nationalism. A tendency to go after the spoils and mone at any cost has become our main objective. I am definitely oppose to these evils linked to the present system of elections. We nee electoral reforms and definite rules to define political parties. Ther cannot be so much of floor-crossing, political horse-trading, splint groups, party indiscipline, etc. I wonder whether this could b termed as democracy or political opportunism. If you ask me, I ar against the misuse of democracy and the rights and privilege guaranteed under democracy. And I do not oppose elections per s We must have dignified, proper elections which are not influence by black money and other harmful factors like religion, caste, et

Comments : Following up the answers given by the candidate earli and linking it to his special subject, which is Economics, the Member probing the candidate in depth Yadav has understood the implications the searching questions posed to him and answer them in a forceful an fearless manner with conviction and consistency. He is knowledgeable an hence meets the challenge with supreme confidence. He is fearless, fran and open in his criticism of the policies and the political concepts regarde by many as sacrosanct But his criticism is constructive and objective. H gives his own reasons and logic for arriving at his conclusion. He is nc egoistic, biased or emotional. He tackles the controversial topic with smile, basing his arguments on facts not opinions. The Board appreciat the rationale and logic in his arguments and is impressed by his intellectu integrity, sincerity of purpose and honesty in expressing his origina views without fear or favour His firmness could not be mistaken fo obstinacy or rigidity as he is ready to listen and willing to be convince and corrected. The conclusion drawn is that he would be loyal to the cuus and prove dependable to the organisation. He has the capacity to make a original contribution and he will not shirk his responsibility. He is read to take risks, face the challenges and make full use of the opportunitie with dedication and enterprise.

Fourth Member : Which one between Legislature and Judiciar should enjoy supremacy in India?

Yadav : In a democracy neither the Legislature nor the Judiciar is supreme, and the final decider is the electorate. The people ar the ultimate authority. The ruling party may call for a referendun or a new Constituent Assembly and go in for an entirely nev Constitution. The role of the Judiciary is to interpret the laws an not. make laws, although judicial pronouncements also becom laws. We have chosen the British Westminster model o parliamentary enactments. There is no judicial review of th parliamentary legislation in England. But in India, we have a writt Constitution which expressly confers the right of judicial review o our courts. But the courts should accept their limitations and shoul not claim supremacy. The legislatures should be allowed to stand

(Continued on page 13

General Knowledge Encyclopedia

Health And Nutrition

The World Health Organisation (WHO) defines health as a "state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease". India needs a sound healthcare infrastructure that dovetails the best of the traditional systems of medicine and modern medicine. As India slides into the new millennium, all is not well with our medicare as the incidence of maternal and infant mortalities is still high, compared to that of not only developed but developing countries as well. The health profile varies from state to state and, for all we know, we may have to pursue the mirage of 'Health for All' in the new century too.

While the state of health of the nation itself is 'sick', yet another factor contributing to health, i.e., nutrition gives enough room for anxiety. The worst victims of malnutrition are women and children in the poverty belts of rural and urban India.

Nutrition is a vital element of our health system. What is called 'good nutrition' hinges on the intake of adequate diet and an individual's ability to cope with diseases and infections that affect the digestive and absorption processes of the biological system. An individual who takes care of his diet can lead a socially and economically active life. Presuming his mental health is also sound, he can build his career the healthy way and help build society in the best possible manner. A healthy nation consists of healthy individuals. On the other hand, malnutrition has an adverse impact on mortality and life expectancy. The toll taken by malnutrition is stunning: it stunts physical growth and leads to functional impairment, disability and diminished productivity; it emasculates the resistance to disease.

A Cruel Paradox

It is a cruel paradox that a country like India that has emerged as the Number One in the production of milk and Number Two in the production of fruit and vegetables in the world and has an enviable record in the production of wheat, rice and other cereals should harbour millions of malnourished children, women and tribal people. Year after year, India repeats the sad stories of starvation and malnutrition in certain belts of Orissa like Koraput and Kalahandi and other parts of India while statisticians and authorities are never tired of issuing statements on overflowing silos and barns of plenty. Those who know better talk disparagingly of the phenomenon of what is called "distributive injustice"—the hard-headed reality where the poor have no purchasing capacity and where the cornucopia of plenty eludes the poor.

When the poor lose their purchasing power, the cross-bearers are infants and pre-school children and expectant and nursing mothers. Says an expert on nutrition : "Malnutrition can no longer be looked upon as a problem of the health sector alone, or as a problem resulting from deficiency alone. Rather, it must be seen as both a cause and consequence of poverty and social inequality, as a national problem, hindering all efforts towards the development of human resources."

The major villains identified in the tragic drama of malnutrition include production and the availability of food; purchasing power of the people; knowledge on nutrition; consumption patterns; distribution of income; distribution of food; employment status; access to potable water and good sanitation; the status of education; family planning and access to minimum medicare and health services.



Courtesy : Health & Nutrition

There is a socio-cultural dimension to the nutritional status of an individual or the family. The bulk of Indian diet consists primarily of any one of these cereals: rice, wheat, maize, jawar or bajra. Any crop failure triggers a crisis affecting the subsistence economy of the poor families that form the majority of our rural society. When such an unforeseen crisis hits our rural economy, the government has to intervene. Failure to provide a staple diet could spawn serious complications. Add to this, defects in a particular cereal. For instance, consumption of polished rice exacts its price in such disorders as beri ben while the intake of *Kesari Dal* causes disabilities like latharysis.

No Substitute for Mother's Milk

Likewise, paucity of certain essential elements in the food intake causes deficiency disorders. An unbalanced diet is as much the result of poverty as of unpardonable ignorance on nutrition and certain food habits. Lack of awareness leads often to the absence of vital vitamins and minerals required for a healthy body and mind.

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ADSYNDICATE MANIPAL

Nutrition is a holistic concept and it begins before a child is born and lasts all through infancy, childhood, adolescence and even beyond. Only a healthy mother can give birth to a healthy child. Many of our healthy children belong to those families where adequate care has been given to the nutritional status of mothers during the period of pregnancy and later, *i.e.*, the period of nursing. The modern world has virtually rejected the unhealthy practice of putting babies on baby foods at a time when the infant needs breastfeeding as the vital element in its mental, emotional and physical nourishment. "Breast is best" has become a popular catchword worldwide and mothers are advised to nurture children on human milk whose qualities cannot be replicated by any baby food item. To popularise mother's milk, breastfeeding weeks are observed every August all over the world.

The nutritional status of individuals in a family also depends upon such factors as weaning practices, child feeding practices, the status of women and children and the type of family—nuclear or joint. Even family planning has an impact on the nutritional status; large broods of children in rural families or families in urban slums compel parents to compromise with the minimum diet requirements of each individual in the family.

Sample studies have revealed that nearly 35 per cent of our population does not get two square meals a day for more than three months in a year. Better not to speak of wholesome meals which include a small quantity each of pulses, ghee or oil and iron in the case of adults, and addition of milk in the case of children.

Faulty distribution is yet another trigger factor in malnutrition cases. While one region of the country could complain of a glut in perishable goods like fruits and vegetables, another would suffer from acute dearth. The shocking paradox is that uneven distribution is not only between regions, but within the same family. This shows that it is not enough you have a Green Revolution, White Revolution or Blue Revolution (high production of fish), the country needs to perfect the technique of solving the socio-economic factors that prevent the people from getting what they need.

The most striking nutritional disorders in our country end up in pathological conditions stemming from a deficiency of proteins and calories, the phenomenon being known as PEM, the acronym for Protein Energy Malnutrition. The two distinct clinical disorders associated with PEM and *kwashiorkor* and *marasmus*.

Hundreds upon thousands of children in India go blind every year just because we do not care. They are the victims of *keratomalacia*, arising primarily from Vitamin A deficiency that causes what is called nutritional blindness, especially in children between one and three years of age.

How has India tried to tackle the chronic problem of malnutrition right from the beginning of the Plan period? During the First and Second Plans, India sought to tackle the problem of malnutrition through such measures as maternal and child feeding programmes. The thrust was on increased food production, the production of vitamins and prevention of food adulteration. Many of the voluntary organisations undertook nutrition programmes to cater to women and children under schemes financed by the Central Social Welfare Board. Perhaps for the first time the need for a holistic approach towards nutrition was felt during the Third Plan when co-ordinated efforts were made by the Departments of Health, Agriculture, Social Welfare and Education to tackle the problem of malnutrition.

Thus emerged the National Nutrition Scheme in 1965, followed by the famous Applied Nutrition Programme (ANP) that sought to involve the community. ANP entailed three concepts : kitchen gardens, supplementary feeding for mothers and children and nutrition education. During this Plan period, emphasis was laid on steps for preventing nutritional blindness followed by the launching of the National Goitre Control Programme.

The Fourth Plan launched a multi-pronged attack on malnutrition through such measures as maternal and child health services, supplementary feeding, nutrition extension and education, and food processing. A battle was on against morbidity caused by nutritional anaemia and Vitamin A deficiency. The Fourth Plan saw the emergence of two packages : the National Programme for Prophylaxix of Nutritional Blindness and the Special Nutritional Programme for pre-school children, expectant mothers and nursing mothers. The Fifth Plan saw the coming into being of the biggest child welfare programme in the world : the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) that sought to promote an integrated approach to child development. A network of ICDS projects across the country brought the component of nutrition to every homestead, seeking to better the nutritional status of children below 6 years of age. It lay the base for proper psychological, physical and social development of the child, enhance the health and nutritional requirements of the child through proper nutrition and health education.

The focal point in the ICDS is the *anganwadi* in every village; there is one *anganwadi* for a population of about 1,000 in rural/urban areas and 700 in tribal areas.

As in any other field, the problem of malnutrition can be tackled only by an integrated approach. Ultimately; the nutritional status of a people depends on a vast range of socio-economic factors. Several sectors like agriculture, civil supplies, health and family welfare, education, women and child development, rural and tribal development, media, etc., have to work in concert to secure the objective of nutrition for all. It is not enough that we produce food items in adequate quantities, but we have to see to it that they reach those who need them the most. In a larger context, our battle against malnutrition is closely linked with the success of our battle against poverty.

Be it normal times or times of crises like floods, droughts or earthquakes, it is the vulnerable section of the population that bears the brunt of the enormity of any catastrophe. Special measures need to safeguard the interests of children, women, disabled and the old people.

Awareness generation on nutrition is a must for all. Low-cost foods made from locally available resources and the feasibility of their preparation at the village level should be explored. Wherever possible, kitchen gardens should be set up to help supplement nutritional needs of individuals and families. Even arid regions could grow fruits like pomegranate, papaya, custard apple, sapota and the like that can be easily cultivated. Post-harvest technology is also equally important. It involves proper storage without infestation and loss of nutrients, reduction of pesticide residues and storage devices appropriate to local conditions. Indigenous and low-cost food storage practices should be given adequate priority. In all, the community has to join hands with the Government, the NGOs and the media to lend to the nutrition movement the momentum it richly deserves to make India strong health-wise. ❑

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Word Power

OBJECTIVE TYPE

Against each key word are given five suggested meanings. Choose the word or phrase which is most nearly the same to the key word.

(1) **Absolute**—A : reasonable. B : limitless. C : narrow. D : reliable.

(2) **Acquitted**—A : pardoned. B : freed. C : sentenced. D : summoned.

(3) **Ambition**—A : desire. B : goal. C : expectation. D : aspiration.

(4) **Apologise**—A : confess fault. B : accept guilt. C : express regret. D : repent greatly.

(5) **Apprehensions**—A : charges. B : expectations. C : hopes. D : fears.

(6) **Arrogant**—A : proud. B : quarrelsome. C : merciless. D : violent.

(7) **Baffled**—A : pleased. B : convinced. C : satisfied. D : bewildered.

(8) **Behaviour**—A : attitude. B : conduct. C : method. D : discipline.

(9) **Censure**—A : blame. B : dislike. C : comment. D : abuse.

(10) **Compunction**—A : wonder. B : regret. C : confusion. D : anger.

(11) **Construe**—A : convey. B : deduce. C : suggest. D : inform.

(12) **Coy**—A : shy. B : sweet. C : talented. D : beautiful.

(13) **Cyclone**—A : hurricane. B : gale. C : breeze. D : storm.

(14) **Defunct**— A : ancient. B : unpopular. C : impracticable. D : dead.

(15) **Diligent**—A : progressive. B : inventive. C : hard working. D : brilliant.

(16) **Elusive**—A : deadly. B : petrified. C : evasive. D : simple.

(17) **Embellish**—A : furnish. B : store. C : provide. D : decorate.

(18) **Fragile**—A : delicate. B : modest. C : cheap. D : unreliable.

(19) **Grandeur**—A : beauty. B : calm. C : height. D : Splendour

(20) **Half-hearted**—A : doubtful. B : uninterested. C : enthusiastic. D : dull.

(21) **Heroic**—A : valiant. B : fashionable. C : theoretical. D : practical.

(22) **Ignominy**—A : defeat. B : victory. C : dishonour. D : misery.

(23) **Incensed**—A : affected. B : incited. C : encouraged. D : inspired.

(24) **Incumbent**—A : optional. B : pointless. C : depending. D : pressing.

(25) **Initiated**—A : enforced. B : planned. C : suggested. D : introduced.

(26) **Inspire**—A : persuade. B : compel. C : infuse. D : encourage.

(27) **Jeopardy**—A : security. B : danger. C : pacific. D : Plump.

(28) **Jovial**—A : gloomy. B : orthodox. C : anti-social. D : joyful.

(29) **Kingly**—A : lowly. B : solemnity. C : respecting. D : majestic.

(30) **Laud**—A : honour. B : amuse. C : swallow. D : censure.

ANSWERS

(1) B : limitless.
(2) B : freed.
(3) D : aspiration.
(4) C : express regret.
(5) D : fears.
(6) A : proud.
(7) D : bewildered.
(8) B : conduct.
(9) A : blame.
(10) B : regret.
(11) B : deduce.
(12) A : shy.
(13) A : hurricane.
(14) D : dead.
(15) C : hard working.
(16) C : evasive.
(17) D : décorate.
(18) A : delicate.
(19) D : splendour.
(20) B : uninterested.
(21) A : valiant.
(22) C : dishonour.
(23) B : incited.
(24) D : pressing.
(25) D : introduced.
(26) C : infuse.
(27) B : danger.
(28) D : joyful.
(29) D : majestic.
(30) A : honour.

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SECTION 1 : PART 1

Directions (Qs. 1 to 10) : **Read the list of words given below and choose from the options (A) to (E) the word that is the nearest in meaning to the given word.**

Q. 1. EXIGUOUS
(A) Tall (B) Large (C) Wide
(D) Scanty (E) Broad

Q. 2. RECREANCY
(A) Recreation (B) Recuperation
(C) Bravery (D) Cowardice
(E) Obstinate

Q. 3. PROSCRIBE
(A) To nominate (B) To be supportive of
(C) To give early warning signals
(D) Outlaw
(E) None of the above

Q. 4. INGEST
(A) Enrage (B) Invigorate
(C) To absorb (D) Burn up completely
(E) To stir up

Q. 5. MONTICULE
(A) A small river (B) A small hut
(C) A lane (D) A small hill
(E) A small plane

Q. 6. COMPENDIOUS
(A) Comprehensive (B) Illustrative
(C) Unbearable (D) Elaborate
(E) None of the above

Q. 7. NADIR
(A) Asylum (B) Heaven (C) Depth
(D) Nebulous (E) None of the above

Q. 8. SOMNAMBULISTIC
(A) Sleepwalking (B) Ghost dancing
(C) Women's group activity
(D) Colourful scenario
(E) Over-eating

Q. 9. PRIMORDIAL
(A) Feeling of elation (B) Original
(C) Elementary (D) Daunting
(E) None of the above

Q. 10. SOMBRE
(A) Causing sleep (B) Squalid
(C) Gloomy (D) Complacent
(E) Malicious

SECTION 1 : PART 2

Directions (Qs. 11 to 20) : **Read the list of words given below and choose the best alternative from the options (A) to (E) the word that is the opposite in meaning to the given word.**

Q. 11. SANCTIMONIOUS
(A) Holy (B) Realistic (C) Humble
(D) Callous (E) Pessimistic

Q. 12. MUNIFICENT
(A) Miserly (B) Faulty
(C) Perplexing (D) Rudimentary
(E) Grandiose

Q. 13. OPAQUE
(A) Vague (B) Firm (C) Transparent
(D) Poor (E) None of the above

Q. 14. RESTIVE
(A) Unrestrained (B) Communicate
(C) Peaceful (D) Quarrel
(E) Distubing

Q. 15. CATAPULT
(A) Reach great heights (B) Downfall
(C) Caterpillar (D) Gaining
(E) Losing

Q. 16. ENIGMATIC
(A) Industrious (B) Mysterious
(C) Enthusiastic (D) Straightforward
(E) Sincere

Q. 17. TRAIPSE
(A) Walk (B) Stroll (C) Crawl
(D) Run (E) None of the above

Q. 18. PIQUANT
(A) Jovial (B) Merry (C) Blunt
(D) Rigorous (E) Shocking

Q. 19. BIGOTED
(A) Dignified (B) Tolerant (C) Wide
(D) Contrite (E) Sincere

Q. 20. OBLIQUITY
(A) Thin (B) Frank
(C) Self-righteous (D) Depreciation
(E) Conformity

SECTION 1 : PART 3

Directions (Qs. 21 to 40) : **Read the following three passages to answer these questions :**

PASSAGE 1

The factor of geographical distribution is equally, possibly even more, significant that English is spoken as a first or native language on at least four continents of the world, Russian on two, Chinese and the Indian languages on one. English is without question the closest approach to a world language today.

It goes without saying that no two persons ever have an identical command of their common language. Certainly they have not precisely the same vocabulary. There are at least minor differences in pronunciation, indeed the same individual will not pronounce his vowels and consonants in absolutely identical fashion every time he utters them. Everyone possesses, in addition, certain individual traits of grammatical form and syntactical order, constituting that peculiar and personal quality of language which we term as style. All of this is implicit in the well-known phrase, 'Style is the man.' No men are identical, no two styles are the same. If this be true of but two persons, the potential of differences resident in a language spoken by more than 200 million truly staggers imagination.

Q. 21. According to some authorities,
(A) more people speak Chinese dialect than English.
(B) more people speak English as an auxiliary language than as a first language
(C) more people speak English in the UK than in England.
(D) about one-fourth of the world's population speaks English.
(E) None of these.

Q. 22. The overall implication of the passage is that
(A) to suppose that 230 million people speak English as a native language would certainly be an under-estimate.
(B) the 55 million inhabitants of the British Isles speak like the 30 million inhabitants of the dominions and colonies.
(C) a little less than half the native English speakers in the world live in the US.
(D) about one-tenth of the total English-speaking world population lives in British dominions and colonies.
(E) None of these.

Q. 23. The author argues that English is the closest approach to a world language because
(A) there are more native speakers of English than of any other language.
(B) English has less number of mutually unintelligible dialects.
(C) the geographical distribution of English covers a much greater area.
(D) other languages are much too complex to be world languages.
(E) None of these.

Q. 24. The fact that the same individual will not pronounce his vowels and consonants identically every time shows that
(A) literary style varies from person to person.
(B) mutual intelligibility is a myth.
(C) vocabulary varies from individual to individual.
(D) no two persons speak the same language exactly the same way
(E) None of these.

Q. 25. It is evident from the passage that style is
(A) a strange type of language.
(B) a language where one does not have to be particular about correctness and grammaticality.
(C) language used in a particular way by an individual.
(D) a question of grammatical and syntactic correctness.
(E) None of these.

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PASSAGE II

Long ago goods were manufactured by craftsmen, who were skilled workmen. A craftsman was proud of each article he made. He spent a long time in making it and took great care over its manufacture, and people paid a high price for it when it was finished. All the luxurious Persian carpets, the beautiful Chinese pottery and the hand-made laces of certain European countries were made this way. But these articles were bought only by the rich. Poorer people had to be satisfied with goods that were roughly and cheaply made.

When the population of Europe increased, there was a demand for goods of better quality. These goods had to be produced in factories and workshops where hundreds of workers were employed. The invention of the steam engine helped manufacturers by giving them cheaper power to work their machines. Machines took the place of men. Production was increased. People were able to buy articles of good quality at low prices. The age of mass production means the manufacture of a large number of identical articles by the use of machinery. Cars, radios and cameras are examples of the many types of articles that are mass produced today.

A conveyor belt plays a large part in mass production. By means of the conveyor belt which moves continuously, articles are conveyed from point to point during the various stages in their manufacture. A lot of time is saved in this way.

A visit to a factory is an interesting experience. Take, for example, a biscuit factory. The whole process of biscuit making is done by machinery. First of all, the ingredients such as flour, sugar, fat and water are put into a mixing machine. The mixture comes out of the mixing machine in the form of dough and is passed on to a machine that processes the dough into moulds.

In these moulds the dough is given that shape of biscuits. Then the biscuits are carried by a conveyor belt to the oven. As they move through the oven they are slowly baked. When they are cool, they are taken off the moving belt by workers and packed into boxes. The boxes are weighed, made air-tight and wrapped. Then they are ready to leave the factory.

Q. 26. Goods manufactured by craftsmen fetched very high prices because
(A) the craftsmen were too proud to lower their prices
(B) only the rich people bought them.
(C) the craftsmen wanted to earn a lot of money.
(D) it took a lot of skill and time in making them.
(E) None of these.

Q. 27. Goods produced in factories and workshops were cheaper because
(A) hundreds of workers made them.
(B) they were produced quickly and in large quantities.
(C) they were of low quality.
(D) they were identical
(E) None of these.

Q. 28. The steam engine proved to be a boon for the manufacturing industry because
(A) now machines could take the place of men.
(B) hundreds of men could work at one machine.
(C) it gave cheaper power to work the machines.
(D) many machines were used in a large factory.
(E) None of these.

Q. 29. Mass production is greatly helped by the conveyor belt because it
(A) saves a lot of time.
(B) never stops moving.
(C) works in stages.
(D) runs from one part of the factory to another.
(E) None of these.

Q. 30. The dough is put into a mould
(A) after it is cooked.
(B) before it is cooked.
(C) when the ingredients are being mixes.
(D) when it is not wet.
(E) None of these.

PASSAGE III

A struggle for power began with Bimbisara and Ajatsatru of the Kingdom of Magadha. In the 4th century BC, the Nandas came to power, with their capital at Pataliputra. The latter were replaced by the Mauryas at the close of the same century. This came about partly as a result of Alexander's invasion and the decline of Iranian strength in India. Chandragupta Maurya took advantage of the unsettled conditions and, with the help of his adviser Kautilya, built the first great empire in India. Under him and his two great successors, Bindusara and Ashoka, almost the whole of India, with the exception of the farthest south, was unified into one empire.

Many important developments took place in the social, economic and cultural life of the Indian people in this period--322 to 184 BC. Particularly important was the spread of Buddhism, which had been introduced earlier.

The decline of the Mauryan Empire after the rule of Ashoka was followed by a long period of new invasions and the formation of small states. Of the foreign invasions the first was that of the Greeks who were the rulers of Bactria. They conquered the Punjab and parts of Sind and their contact had a lasting influence on the culture of India. Gandhara style of art emerged and flourished. The greatest Greek ruler in India was Menander (Milinda) in the 2nd century BC, who became a Buddhist.

The Greek invasion was followed by that of the Sakas. The Sakas displaced the Greek in Bactria and spread their power in Western India. One of the Saka kings was Rudradaman who, as the name suggests, was a devotee of Siva. He was responsible for important irrigation works in Saurashtra. The Sakas, like other invaders, became a part of Indian life and played an important role in the development of Indian Culture.

Another group of invaders from Central Asia was that of the Kushanas early in the first century AD. The greatest of the Kushana rulers was Kanishka who, according to some historians, started the Saka Era in AD 78. Kanishka ruled his vast empire in India and Central Asia from Purushapura (modern Peshawar) for 40 years. Kanishka's empire brought to India the cultural tradition of Iran, Greece and Rome. It also provided a stimulus to trade between India and other parts of the world. Kanishka patronised the Mahayana form of Buddhism. It spread to Central Asia during this period and from there to China, Korea and Japan. The Kushana Empire declined in the third century AD.

Q. 31. The Kingdom of Magadha was ruled by the Nandas about
(A) 2000 years ago (B) 2400 years ago
(C) 2800 years ago (D) over 3000 years ago.
(E) None of these

Q. 32. The successors of the Nandas, whose capital was at Pataliputra, were the
(A) Greeks (B) Iranians. (C) Mauryas.
(D) Sakas (E) None of these.

Q. 33. The greatest Greek ruler in India was
(A) Ajatasatru (B) Bimbisara.
(C) Bindusara (D) Milinda.
(E) None of these

Q. 34. Who were the founders of the first great unified empire in India ?
(A) The Mauryans (B) The Nandas
(C) The Kushanas (D) The Sakas
(E) None of these

Q. 35. Which particularly important development took place in India between 322 to 184 BC ?
(A) The rulers of Bactria invaded India.
(B) Buddhism spread far and wide.
(C) The Sakas displaced the Greeks
(D) Gandhara style of art attained its zenith.
(E) None of these

Q. 36. The cultural traditions of Iran, Greece and Rome came to India during the rule of
(A) Ashoka (B) Kanishka
(C) Menander (D) Rudradaman
(E) None of these

Q. 37. Which amongst the following, had their capital at Purushapura (modern Peshawar) ?
(A) the Mauryans (B) the Nandas
(C) the Kushanas (D) the Sakas
(E) None of these

Q. 38. The Saka era is believed to have been established by
(A) the Kushanas
(B) Milinda, the Greek ruler
(C) the Nandas
(D) the Sakas
(E) None of these

Q. 39. All of the following were foreign invaders of India except
(A) the Greeks (B) the Kushanas.
(C) the Mauryas (D) the Sakas
(E) None of these

Q. 40. A suitable title for the above passage is
(A) Alexander's invasion of India
(B) Kanishka the great Kushana ruler.
(C) Development of India's Culture
(D) India - the Period of Empires.
(E) None of these

ANSWERS

1. (D)			2. (D)
3. (E). 'Proscribe' means to prohibit or ban.			
4. (C)	5. (D)	6. (A)	7. (C)
8. (A)	9. (C)	10. (C)	11. (D)
12. (A)	13. (C)	14. (C)	15. (B)
16. (D)	17. (C)	18. (A)	19. (A)
20. (E)	21. (D)	22. (A)	23. (A)
24. (D)	25. (C)	26. (D)	27. (B)
28. (A)	29. (A)	30. (B)	31. (D)
32. (C)	33. (D)	34. (A)	35. (B)
36. (B)	37. (C)	38. (A)	39. (C)
40. (C)			



And Now

Super Brain Awards
Super Personality Awards

CSR Gold Awards 2000

It was indeed a mindblowing extravaganza that saw the rallying point of India's brains and beauties at the CSR Awards '99 ceremony at the Convention Hall of the Ashok Hotel in New Delhi on the glittering evening of February 14, 1999.

It goes to the credit of *CSR* to have assembled under one aegis a rich mosaic of India's beauties and brains, a feat never before accomplished by any other organisation, government, private or voluntary.

While Nobel Laureate and Bharat Ratna, Prof. Amartya Sen won the prestigious *CSR* Man of the Year Award, eminent journalists, educationists and, intellectuals Mr. Justice P.B. Sawant, Chairman, Press Council of India, Prof. V.R. Mehta, Vice-Chancellor, University of Delhi, Prof. P.K. Dave, Director All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, Mr. Virender Mohan, Editor-in-Chief, United News of India and Mr. Joginder Singh, former CBI Director bagged the Super Brain of India Awards. Besides Film, TV, and stage personalities Kumar Sanu, Mamta Kulkarni, Varsha Usgaonkar, Satish Kaushik, Anand Raj Anand, Penaz Masani, Bhupinder Chawla 'Bhupi', Bali Brahmabhatt, Divya Chauhan, Sapna Awasthi, Raju Manwani and Vikas Bhalla, the celebrities from the world of entertainment walked off with the Super Personality of India Awards.

For *CSR* the evening of February 14, 1999 was also a fascinating rendezvous with the future of India—the youth fired with a mission to change the course of events for the better. While Ms. Abhijita Kulshrestha and Mr. Arnav Medhi wrested the Super Brain Youth Awards, Ms. Purva Merchant and Mr. Iqbal Wani bagged the Super Personality Youth Awards.

The Super Brain Super Personality Contest 2000, open to all citizens of India in the age group of 20 - 27 as on June 1, 1999, will be conducted in *two stages*. As part of **Stage I**, there will be a Super Brain Essay Contest every month. Four new topics for the Essay Contest will be announced. The candidates will write an essay on any one of the following topics.

SECOND SUPER BRAIN ESSAY CONTEST 2000

Topics	:	**(i) Politics Without Ethics Is A Disaster** **(ii) The World Of The Twenty-First Century** **(iii) What Went Wrong With India In World Cup** **(iv) The Composite Culture Of India**
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Consolation Prizes (Eight)	:	**Books worth Rs. 300 each and a Certificate**
Finalists (Twelve)	:	**A Fully Paid 4 Days-3 Nights trip to Delhi.**

As suggested by most of you, there will be four First Prize Winners every month. In other words, four essays on four different topics will be chosen for the Four First Prizes. In each contest will thus emerge four intellectuals. All the four first prize winning essays will be published in *CSR*. The duration of the Contest will be six months.

At the conclusion of the 6-month Essay Contest, all the 24 prize winners will be sent a General Knowledge Paper (Descriptive Type) as the second part of the Stage I of the Contest. On the basis of the evaluation of the answers of the General Knowledge Paper, there would be a final selection of 12 contestants out of the 24.

As part of the **Stage II** of the Contest, all the 12 finalists will be invited to participate in the **Super Brain Youth Contest 2000**, to be held in New Delhi in February/March, 2000. The second stage of the Contest will comprise the following three phases: (i) A Short Essay Writing contest on a given topic. (Maximum marks 100); (ii) Personality Assessment, Group Discussion, Interview, etc. (Maximum marks 100); and (iii) General Knowledge round. (Maximum marks 100).

The General Knowledge and Extempore Speech rounds will take place before a large gathering of invited guests.

On the basis of the performance of the second stage of the Contest, the panel of judges will select **Super Brain 2000.** Two **Runners-up (I and II)** will also be selected.

Winners of Super Brain Youth Awards will get many other prizes in addition to a Return Ticket to LONDON, **Super Brain Trophy and a Gold Medal. There will be a lot of other prizes and surprises for winners.**

THERE IS NO ENTRY FEE. Entries for Essays should not exceed 2000 words and should be typed double-spaced on one side of the paper and must be accompanied by latest (1) passport size (bust) and (2) full-length black and white photographs. **Photographs should be taken in formal dress, i.e., men wearing a suit/shirt with tie and women wearing a blouse and saree/top and skirt/ salwar kameez as if appearing for an Interview/Personality Test.** Name, address and telephone number (along with STD Code) of the contributor along with biodata must be written on the first page of the entry and only name on the back of the photograph. Do not write anything, or sign or affix rubber stamp on the front of the photograph. Mutilated or old photographs will not be accepted. **Handwritten entries or entries without photographs and incomplete biodata will not be considered.** All entries received will be the exclusive property of *Competition Success Review*. Only original essays will be considered. The contributor will be solely responsible for any violation of the Copyright Act where the material submitted for the Contest is not original. Editor's decision will be final and binding. Prizes can be substituted. No correspondence will be entertained in this regard. Entries should be marked **"CSR Super Brain Contest 2"** and addressed to Competition Review Pvt. Ltd., 604 Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110 008. Last date for receiving the entries for the **Second Super Brain Essay Contest 2000 is July 31, 1999.**

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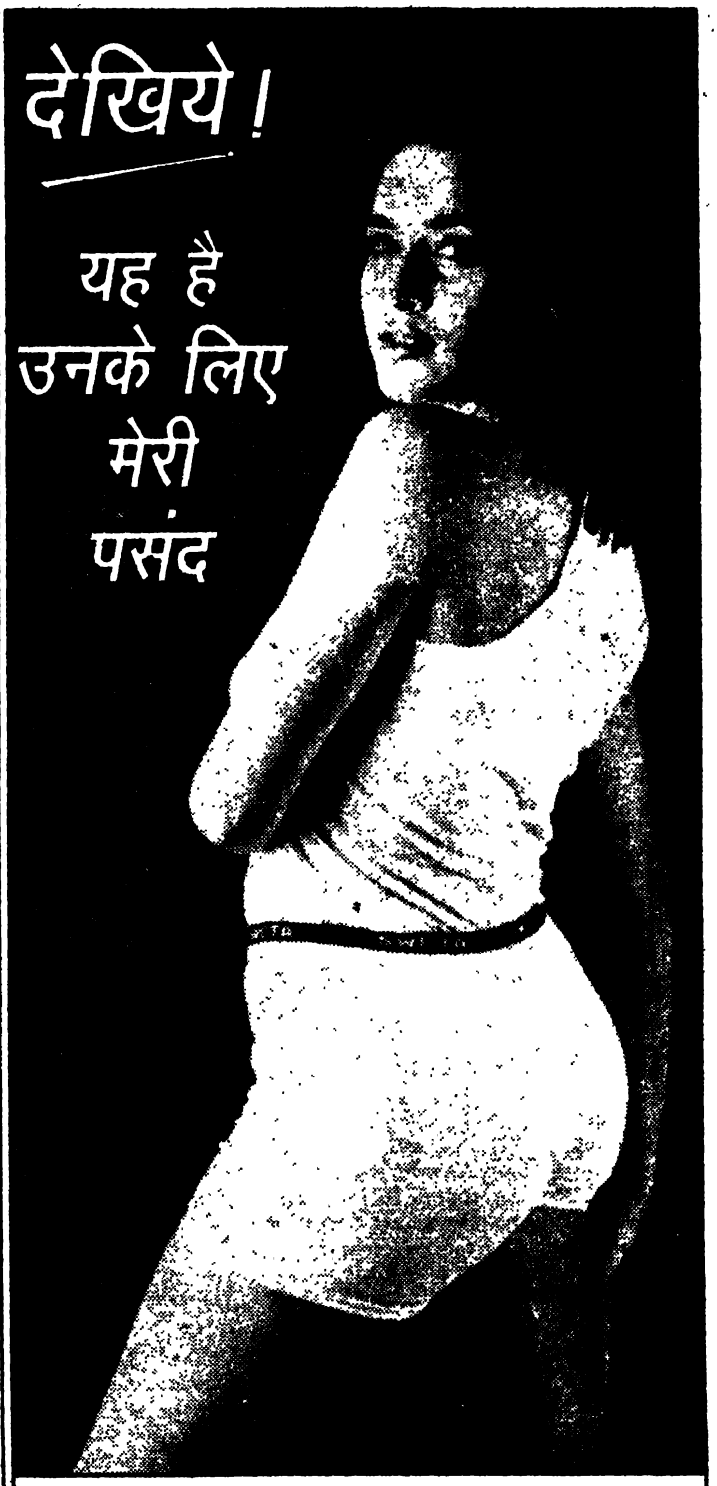
An in-depth study conducted by the Garden City Education Trust has concluded that the present generation should enjoy their career and not be misled by the erroneous counselling of advertising media. Therefore the GCET has put tremendous efforts to bring eminent personalities from different walks of life to identify the courses which are highly valued. As a result of their reflections the courses were selected and introduced in the college.

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NOTE : The applications for admission is already commenced and the classes will commence from July/Aug 1999. For prospectus and application form send Rs. 250 by bank draft favouring Garden City Education Trust payable at Bangalore to the address mentioned above.

Dr. Joseph V.G
Chairman



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Letters

MISSILES AND INDIA'S SECURITY

Your leader *Missiles : No Compromise with India's security* (CSR, June 1999) rightly says : "..... India with its inalienable right to defend itself or prevent wars forced on her persisted in her efforts to evolve a sound defence system". Pakistan's infiltration in Kargil is a glaring example that substantiates your contention. In spite of India's friendly gesture towards Pakistan as is evident from Lahore Declaration, Islamabad violated the spirit of the Declaration and acted in a belligerent manner. Naturally, the security of India is threatened by such jingoistic behaviour of its neighbour. So, in order to maintain its security and integrity, India must pursue its efforts to produce more missiles to match the enemy's strength.

Aligarh (Uttar Pradesh) **Sushil Kumar**

FACING THE INTERVIEW BOARD

Your regular feature *Facing the Interview Board* is not only beneficial for IAS interviewees but also to candidates appearing in various other State Public Service Commissions Examinations. It gives a lot of information to the candidates as to what sort of question could be asked in an interview and how a particular question should be answered during the interview. Kudos to your efforts.

Mumbai (Maharashtra) **Sunita Gera**

IAS TOPPERS TALK TO YOU

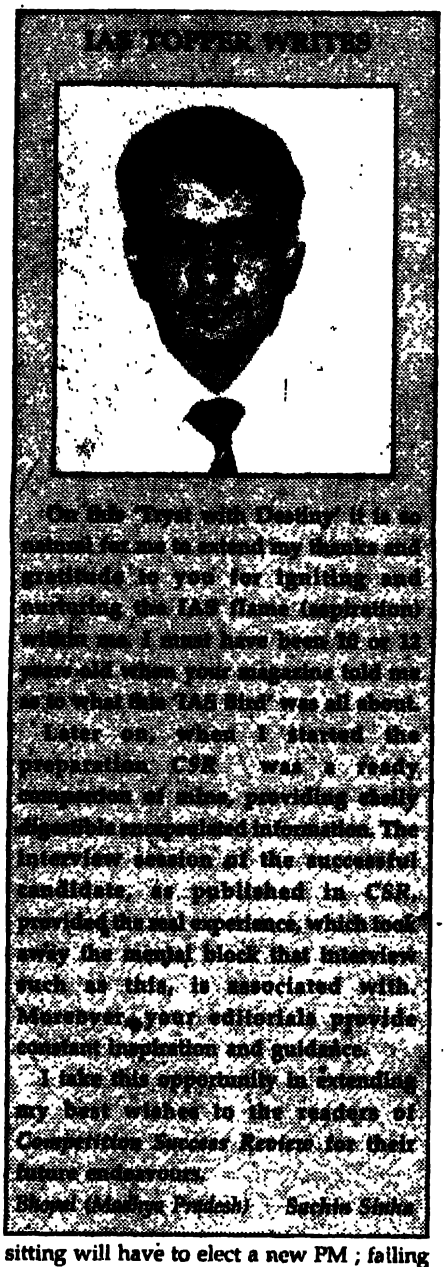
I am a regular subscriber to *CSR*. As a final year student in the Bangalore Veterinary College, I was delighted to go through the Interview of Dr. B. Ashok, IAS in the column *IAS Toppers Talk To You* (*CSR*, June 1999). Having a Veterinary background like Dr. B. Ashok's, I have been inspired by the interview and plan to appear in the forthcoming Civil Services Exam, 2000. It gives me confidence that candidates with veterinary background can also aspire for the coveted service.

Bangalore (Karnataka) **S.B. Prasanna**

ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE : VICTIM OF TOPPLING GAME

Your Leader *'Atal Behari Vajpayee : Victim of Toppling Game'* (*CSR* , May 1999) is quite-revealing and informative as to how non-Congress Governments have suffered toppling game from time to time. Why can't we amend our Constitution by incorporating a clause from Germany's constitution to the effect that when a no-confidence motion is moved against a Prime Minister and if it is carried through, the House in that very sitting will have to elect a new PM ; failing which the defeated Prime Minister would continue to hold office. This would obviate the need for frequent elections which a poor country like India can ill-afford. Further, poor Mr. Vajpayee lost in a photofinish by just one vote (269-270) mainly because Orissa Chief Minister Giridhar Gamang even after assumption of office, acting on his sacred conscience, chose to cast his vote as MP. I feel this was highly irregular whatever be the constitutional provisions. Let us introduce ethics in politics.

New Delhi **Usha Choudhary**



PEACE IN WEST ASIA

Now that the Labour party leader Mr. Ehud Barak has won the elections defeating the hardliner Mr. Benjamin Netanyahu, there is a ray of hope for the revival of the Middle East peace process. Mr. Barak seems to be pursuing late Yitzhak Rabin's policy of amicable settlement between Palestinians and Israelis.

Ludhiana (Punjab) **Rakesh Moudgil**

EDITORIAL INSPIRATION

The letters from Sh. S.K. Sachdeva, Editor of *CSR* in every issue of *CSR* are quite motivating and inspiring. To me, these act as a reading of a scripture and a great morale booster. So my first priority is to go through these invaluable letters which are really thought-provoking for the readers and an asset to the *CSR*.

Noida (Uttar Pradesh) **S.K. Sood**

ONE & ONLY SACHIN

Your cover story with the above caption in June '99 issue of *CSR* heaping lavish praises on the capability of this almost legendary cricketer would need a second look in view of the poor performance by India's one and the only one hope in the World Cup. Should we not learn a lesson; not to keep all eggs in one basket. Was not India's defeat against Australia due to Sachin's ego and insistence to play at No. 1 slot instead of No. 3 where he showed quite good performance earlier.

Haridwar (Uttar Pradesh) **Gunjan Nagpal**

A UNIQUE MAGAZINE

The most striking and unique feature of *Competition Success Review* has been the publication of the latest papers of various competitive examination together with their most accurate solution. Needless to say, this has proved to be a very useful guide to the aspirants to the various competitive exams including Civil Services etc. *CSR* is far ahead of its rivals in this regard. Congrats.

Rae Bareilly (Uttar Pradesh) **Sudhir Wahi**

WORLD CUP '99 - SUPER STARS

The pictorial display of leading lights in the cricket-world (*CSR* , June 1999) is indeed quite appropriate and timely in the context of on-going unprecedented craze for the last World Cup of this century. Being a cricket fan, this is a welcome acquisition for me. Please carry on with such pictorial displays.

Chandigarh **Sandeep Pathak**

Edited and Published by Surendra Kumar Sachdeva for Competition Review Pvt. Ltd., 604, Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110 008 and printed by him at Parshva Offset Press, B-9, Sardar Nagar, Delhi. Tele : 5712898, 5718495, 5761086, Fax : 91-11-5754647.
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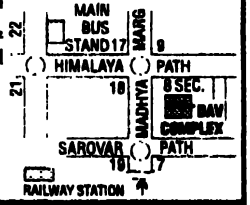
SSB INTERVIEWS

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PAT, SSB INTERVIEWS

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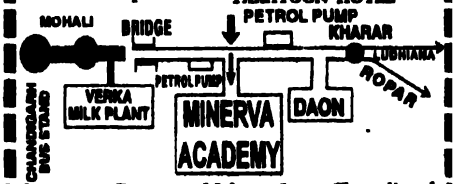
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Competition Success Review Moves High Court Against Violation of Copyright by I.I.M.S.

Competition Review Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, has moved the Delhi High Court against Gopal K. Puri, Indian Institute of Management and Services, New Delhi and others for large-scale copyright infringement by reproducing various articles published in the different issues of Competition Success Review.

The Delhi High Court has restrained IIMS from infringing on the copyright of the Competition Review Pvt. Ltd. by reproducing articles and interviews published in the issues of the career journal.

Passing an interim injunction, Mr. Justice Dalveer Bhandari, on May 26, 1999 ordered the proprietor of the Indian Institute of Management and Services, Mr. Gopal K. Puri, not to reproduce in any form, offer for sale, issue to the public the articles, interviews, group discussions and other copyright material published by the CSR till the disposal of the case.

The judge noted in his order that the Competition Review Pvt. Ltd., has established a strong *prima facie* case and the balance of convenience also seems to be in its favour.

The High Court also issued show cause notices to the institute directing it to file its reply by September 16, the next date of hearing in the matter.

The application for interim injunction stated that in April this year, it came to the notice of the CSR owners that the institute has published a series of publications for candidates appearing in the competitive examinations and those publications contain interviews and group discussions on various topics and subjects, most of which have been "slavishly lifted" from various editions of the CSR and its book "SSB interviews".

The order noted that it is also mentioned that such articles appearing in the publications of the CSR were on outcome of concentrated human skill, labour and ingenuity as any other copyright work.

—UNI

Competition Opportunities

RRB Examination for Pharmacists, App. Supervisors (P. Way), App. Section Engineers (Tele), App. Section Engineers (Works) App. Section Engineers (P. Way), App. Section Engineers (Elect.), Health Inspectors, Lab-Superintendents (Medical), App. Junior Engineers (Works)
RRB, Secunderabad
(Date of Issue : May 22, 1999)
(Last Date : June 21, 1999)

RRB Examination for Trainee Asstt. (Elect.)
RRB, Allahabad
(Exam Date : June 27, 1999)

Probationary Officers' Exam for Recruitment in UCO Bank
BSRB, Calcutta
(Exam Date : July 4, 1999)

SSC Combined Preliminary Examination For Graduate Level Posts 1999
(Exam Date : July 4, 1999)

RRB Examination for Demonstrators, Section Engineers (Electrical), Health & Malaria Inspectors, Phisiotherapists
RRB, Guwahati
(Last Date : July 12, 1999)

Bank Probationary Officers' Recruitment Exam in Associate Banks of State Bank of India
(Exam Date : July 18, 1999)

Managers and Assistant Managers Recruitment Exam NABARD,
(Exam Date : July 18, 1999)

Probationary Officers/Computer Officers/Security Officers etc. Recruitment Examination
BSRB, Mumbai
(Exam Date : July 25, 1999)

Probationary Officers'/Management Trainees' Examination,
BSRB, Delhi
(Exam Date : August 1, 1999)

Probationary Officers' Examination
BSRB, Guwahati
(Exam Date : August 8, 1999)

Special Class Railway Apprentices' Examination, 1999
Conducted by UPSC
(Exam Date : August 22, 1999)

Probationary Officers' Examination
BSRB, Hyderabad
(Exam Date : August 29, 1999)

SSC Combined Preliminary Exam For Matric Level Posts, 1999
(Exam Date : September 12, 1999)

Combined Defence Services Examination, September 1999
Conducted by UPSC
(Exam Date : September 19, 1999)

National Defence Academy/ Naval Academy Examination, October 1999
Conducted by UPSC
(Exam Date : October 3, 1999)

Memory Retention Contest ANNOUNCEMENT

We are glad to announce a unique Memory Retention Contest for the candidates appearing for the following examinations :

(1) **Probationatry Officers' Exam,** Conducted by BSRB, Calcutta on July 4, 1999.

(2) **Combined Preliminary Examination for Graduate Level Posts** Conducted by SSC, on July 4, 1999.

(3) **Bank Probationary Officers' Recruitment Exam in Associate Banks of State Bank of India** on July 18, 1999.

(4) **Managers and Assistant Managers Recruitment Exam** Conducted by NABARD, on July 18, 1999

(5) **Probationary Officers/Computer Officers/Security Officers etc.,** Conducted by BSRB, Mumbai on July 25, 1999.

The three candidates, who collect the maximum number of questions asked and send the same to us, will be awarded First, Second and Third Prizes of Rs. 1000, Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively. Ten Consolation Prizes (Books worth Rs. 100 each) will also be awarded.

Each of the above examinations will count separately for the purpose of the award.

Decision of the Editorial Board will be final. Entries should be addressed to the Editor, Competition Review Private Limited, 604 Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110 008. Last date for receipt of entries is July 31, 1999.

Studying Abroad

(Continued from page 113)

research. It is one of the largest universities in Britain and has been specifically organised to meet the present and future needs of students. It has the academic and technical resources of the highest quality. The university has received substantial funding in the past five years : £30 million has been spent on buildings for Engineering, Physics and Computer Science, and a further £60 million on other buildings to provide latest research facilities. The fruits of this investment in staff and premises are now bearing fruit In most recent national research assessments, 11 departments were assessed at the highest levels of excellence: Architecture, City and Regional Planning, Civil Engineering, English, Psychology, Business Studies, Mechanical Engineering,



Pharmacy, Physics, Pure Mathematics, Social Policy and Administration. The Graduate Research Board acts as a focus for research degree studies. Cardiff has more than 40 research centres and attracts an increasing amount of research funding. The teaching quality is currently being assessed and a number of departments have already achieved the highest possible rating.

Cardiff has paid special attention to the needs of students Its size allows flexible courses without reducing access to academic staff. Library, computing facilities and other services provide excellent support for academic work. In addition, there are many opportunities for students to enjoy the sporting and social aspects of university life. Cardiff has one of the largest and most successful students' unions in Britain. During the course if overseas students require any help, advice or support, they can contact the International Office or the Students' Advice Centre, University Union. The advisory staff have expertise in all areas of students' welfare—academics, accommodation, money management, issues relating to international students, immigration, special needs, scholarships, grants, loans, etc. ❑

Facing The Interview Board

(Continued from page 122)

The conflict will arise only when the Constitution is flagrantly violated and, in that event, the people will stand by the Judiciary. The answer thus lies in the electorate who should remain alert and watchful.

Fifth Member : Do you think that NAM has any relevance now in the post-Cold War era?

Yadav : I feel, Sir, NAM is more relevant today than ever before. I only wish that all the members had sunk their differences and come together like a solid rock to ward off the looming economic threat from the powerful, rich countries. Once a nation is crushed economically, it is a matter of time before it is politically subjugated. In a unipolar world, the dangers to the Third World nations are more than obvious. The periodical meetings of G-15 (now G-17) have underlined the economic threat to the non-aligned world. The end of the Cold War has only accentuated the relevance of the NAM forum.

Comments : *The candidate displays extensive as well as in-depth knowledge in the field of international relations and politics. He reveals considerable maturity and probes into the future with realism, foresight and imagination. His approach is practical and is related to past experiences, present developments and future potential.*

Concluding Comments : *The cheerful and confident candidate is intelligent, smart and forceful. His general awareness and knowledge are of a high order, and he is able to express himself freely, fluently and convincingly. He takes a keen and intelligent interest in what goes on around him. He is capable of shouldering higher responsibilities. Accorded high rank-rating.* ❑

Test of English Language

(Continued from page 120)

ANSWERS

1. (3)	2. (1)	3. (2)	4. (3)
5. (4)	6. (5)	7. (5)	8. (2)
9. (1)	10. (3)	11. (4)	12. (2)
13. (2)	14. (5)	15. (3)	16. (3)
17. (5)	18. (1)	19. (2)	20. (3)
21. (4)	22. (1)	23. (3)	24. (5)
25. (3)	26. (1)	27. (5)	28. (4)
29. (3)	30. (1)	31. (4)	32. (3)
33. (5)	34. (1)	35. (2)	36. (3)
37. (5)	38. (2)	39. (1)	40. (2)

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For further details and clarifications please contact : Mr. G. Joshi, Course Co-ordinator, FDDI (Ministry of Commerce, Govt. of India), A-10A, Sector-24, Noida-201301 Phones : 558016/558017, 556847, 551252 Fax . 558016, 524439 ❑

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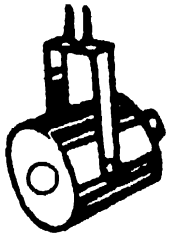
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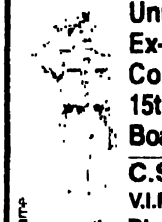
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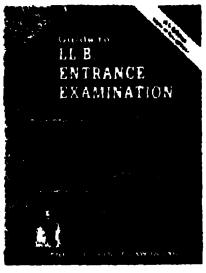
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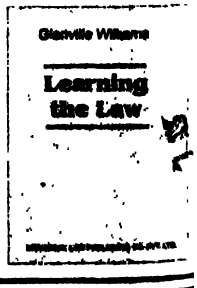
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Persons And Places In News

PERSONS

K. Nachiketa : The Indian Air Force (IAF) light Lieutenant was eleased by Pakistan uthority on June 4, 999 after eight days of aptivity. He had been aptured after his ircraft was shot down y Pakistani Army uring air strikes to vict the Pakistani - acked infiltrators om Kargil in Jammu nd Kashmir.


K. Nachiketa

Luizinho Faleiro : The leader of 21-ember strong Congress Party in Goa ssembly was sworn in as the Chief Minister f Goa on June 9, 1999. It is his second term s Chief Minister. He became Chief Minister r the first time in 1998 after the coalition overnment led by Mr. Wilfred D'Souza was ppled.

Santosh Yadav : India's world-record-holding mountaineer who has the distinction of being the only woman to scale Mt. Everest twice was the leader of the first Indian expedition—the Millennium Indian Everest Expedition-1999 that rewrote the mountaineering history when three of its embers scaled the Mount Everest from the acherous Kangsung face on May 28, 1999


Santosh Yadav

Krishna Prasad Bhattarai : The 74-year-ld Nepali Congress (NC) Parliamentary ader was appointed the new Prime inister of Nepal by King Birendra of Nepal May 27, 1999. He had earlier served as epali Congress President for almost two cades and was appointed Prime Minister ading the interim government formed nmediately after the overthrow of the stwhile partyless Panchayat System in bruary 1990.

Ehud Barak : The 57-year-old rael's Labour party's acifist leader who on a decisive victory er the hawkish PM njamin Netanyahu in lay 1999 election, is g new PM of Israel. eli Arabs, secular ws, migrants from her Arab countries d the people of ussian origin voted r this former chief of the armed forces.


Ehud Barak

Murali Nair : The Indian film director received the Golden Camera Award for his Malayalam film *Marana Simhasanam* at the prestigious Cannes International Film Festival at Cannes, France on May 23, 1999. The 35-year-old Britain-based Indian director's award-winning film is of one hour and 50 minutes duration. It narrates the travails of a poor labourer sent to prison mistakenly and made scapegoat by politicians.

Mpule Kwelagobe : The 19-year-old Miss Botswana, was crowned the Miss Universe at the Miss Universe Beauty Pageant at Chaguramas in Trinidad and Tobago on May 26, 1999. She is a musician who enjoys sport especially swimming and athletics.


Mpule Kwelagobe

Johannes Rau : The veteran politician of the ruling Social Democratic Party, was elected the eighth post-war President of Germany on May 23, 1999. He is a consensus choice of the ruling Social Democratic Party and their junior coalition partners, the Greens. The office of the German President is largely a ceremonial but symbolically an influential one.

Mahendra Chaudhry : Fiji Labour Party leader was sworn in as the Prime Minister of Fiji in Suva on May 19, 1999. He is the first Prime Minister from the large Indian minority. He was one of the Cabinet Ministers in 1987 imprisoned by renegade Col. Sitiveni Rabuka who led a Fijian ultra-nationalist coup to oust the Indian dominated government elected in 1987.

Rajiv Rattan Shah : The Additional Secretary in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, took over as Acting Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Prasar Bharati on June 11, 1999 replacing Mr. O P. Kejriwal.

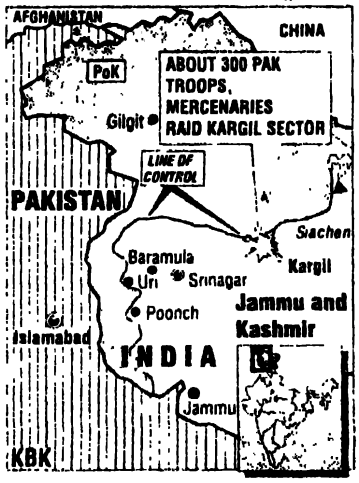
Mahesh Bhupathi and Leander Paes : The top-seeded Indian duo clinched French Open doubles title in Paris on June 6, 1999 beating Goran Ivanisevic (Croatia) and Jeff Tarango (USA) and shared the equivalent of Rs. 1.1 crore. It was the first Grand Slam won by India and the second senior Grand Slam title for Mahesh Bhupathi, who shared the French Open mixed doubles with Japan's Rika Hiraki in 1997. In a message from New Delhi Prime Minister Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee told the duo "You have done the country proud." Earlier, the pair had also won ATP Gold Flake Open Doubles title in Chennai in April 1999.

Viswanathan Anand : The Grandmaster won the prestigious Chess Oscar for the second straight year for his "outstanding performance" in the year 1998. The coveted international prize is awarded by the Russian Chess magazine *64-Chess Review* to the best Chess player of the year on the basis of his "real merit and strength" and not titles.


Viswanathan Anand

PLACES

Kargil : The place in Jammu and Kashmir was in the news when Pakistani infiltrators entrenched on its strategic heights on the



Indian side of LoC forcing India to take military action including bombing by Indian Air Force (IAF) planes on May 26, 1999 to evict the intruders.

Sriharikota : The place was in the news when PSLV-C2 launched India's IRS-P4 satellite and two other foreign satellites from Germany and South Korea here on May 26, 1999.

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SPORTS ROUND-UP

BADMINTON

Badminton World Championship : China's Sun Jun, won the men's singles title beating Fung Permadi of Taiwan 15–6, 15–13 in the final on May 23, 1999. It was the second gold medal in eight days for 22-year-old Chinese, who had helped China win the Sudirman Cup. In the women's singles, Dane Mette Sorensen became the first European women's single medallist at the Badminton World Championships beating the Commonwealth Champion Kelly Morgan 9-11, 13-10, 11-8.

FOOTBALL

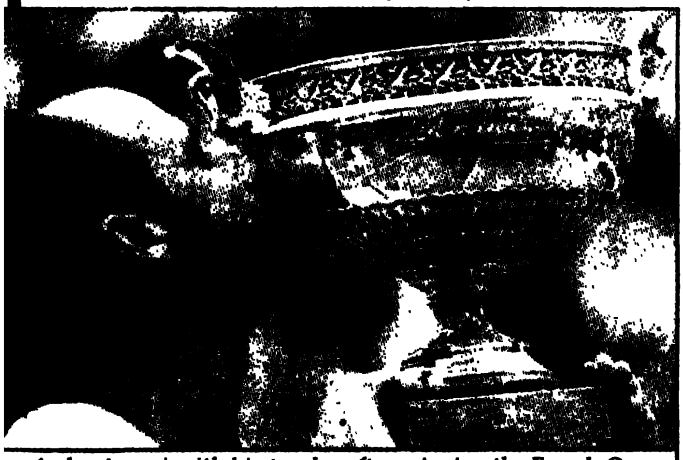
Women's National Football Championship : Thababi Devis's, golden goal helped holders Manipur retain the title defeating traditional rivals Bengal in the Seventh Women's National Football Championship at Shillong on May 22, 1999. This was Manipur's fifth title triumph.

Cup Winners Cup : The Roman side Lazio clinched Cup Winners Cup final defeating Real Mallorca 2-1 on May 19, 1999. Lazio won its first European trophy and first major trophy of any kind in 25 years.

FA Cup : Manchester United beat Newcastle United 2-0 to win the FA Cup final at Wimbley on May 22, 1999.

GENERAL

Federation Cup Gymnastics Championships : Vikas Pandey of Central Reserve Police Force clinched the individual title in the men's section while Uttar Pradesh won the team title at the Vth Federation Cup Gymnastics Championships in New Delhi on May 28, 1999. In the women's section Sundary Mandal from the Eastern Railways took the title besides taking the gold in floor exercise, vaulting horse and uneven bars. In the women's team section, Railways came first followed by Punjab and Maharashtra second and third respectively.



Andre Agassi with his trophy after winning the French Open men's singles final in Paris on June 6, 1999

GOLF

European Open : US golfing sensation Tiger Woods hit a final round four-under par 68 to win the European Open in Heidelberg by three shots on May 24, 1999. Woods, who held the three-stroke advantage going into the final round, hit a four round total of 273 (69, 68, 68, 68), 15 under par, to head second placed Retief Goosen of South Africa 276, and Nick Price of Zimbabwe a stroke further back on 277.

HONOURS

Chess Oscar : India's Grandmaster Viswanathan Anand was awarded Chess Oscar for the second straight year for his "Outstanding Performance" in the year 1998. This prestigious international prize is awarded by the Russian Chess magazine *64-Chess Review* to the best Chess player of the year on the basis of his "real merit and strength" and not titles.

TENNIS

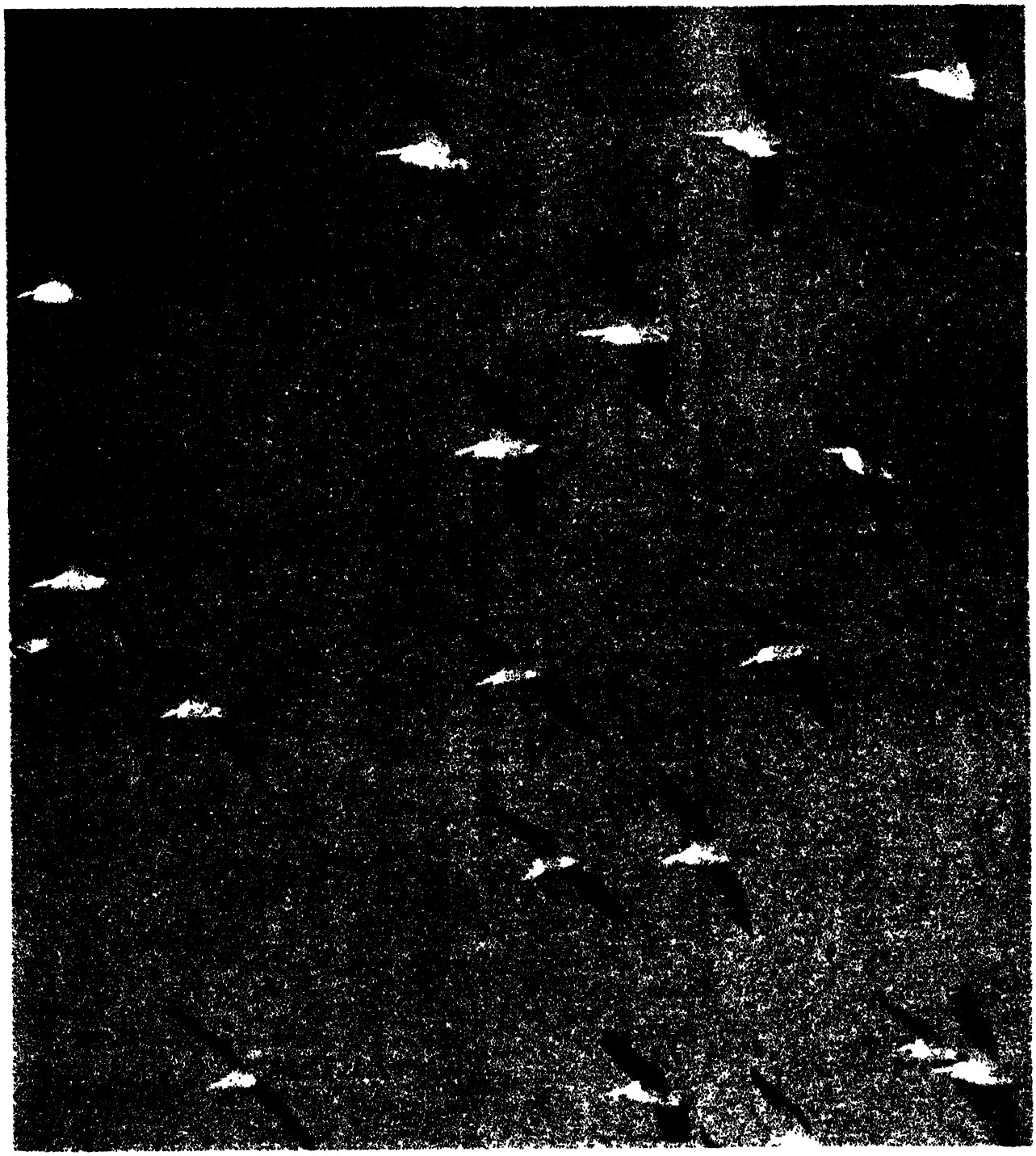
French Open : Andre Agassi of the US clinched the French Open title beating Andrei Medvedev 1-6, 2-6, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4 in the final in Paris on June 6, 1999. He became only the fifth tennis player to win all four Grand Slam titles, the other four being Donald Budge, Fred Perry, Roy Emerson and Rod



A jubilant Steffi Graf holding her trophy after winning the French Open women's singles final in Paris on June 5, 1999

Lavere, the only men to have won the Australian Open, French Open, Wimbledon and the US Open in their careers. Agassi won Wimbledon in 1992, the US Open in 1994 and the Australian Open in 1995. In the women's singles Steffi Graf of Germany clinched the French Open title for a sixth time defeating Martina Hingis of Switzerland 4-6, 7-5, 6-2 on June 5, 1999. It was Graf's 22nd Grand Slam title leaving her just two short of the all-time record held by the Australian Margaret Court. In the doubles final Mahesh Bhupathi and Leander Peas of India clinched the French Open men's doubles title defeating Goran Ivanesevic of Croatia and American partner Jeff Tarango 6-2, 7-5. They became the first Indian pair to win the Grand Slam. In the women's doubles Venus and Serena williams of the US clinched the title beating Martina Hingis and her Russian partner Anna Kournikova 6-3, 6-7 (2-7) 8-6.

German Open : Top ranked Martina Hingis of Switzerland captured her 23rd career title, at the German Open in Berlin, defeating Julie Halad-Decugis of France 6-0, 6-1 on May 16, 1999.



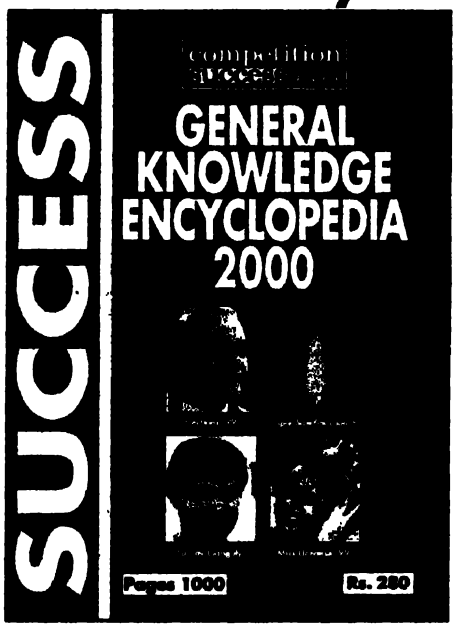
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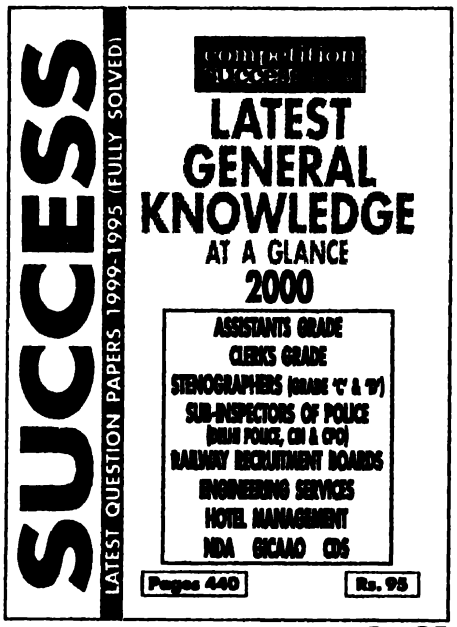
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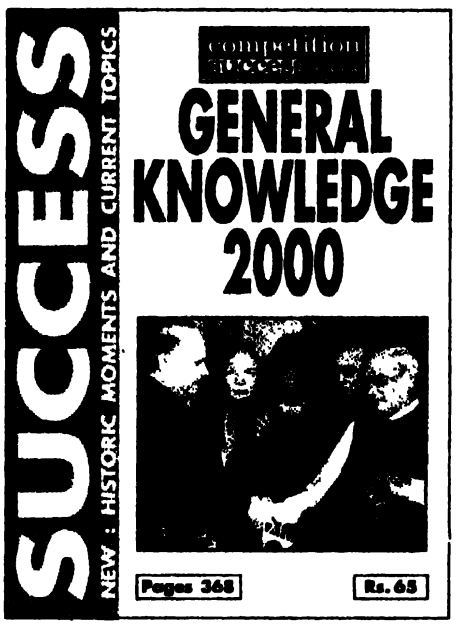
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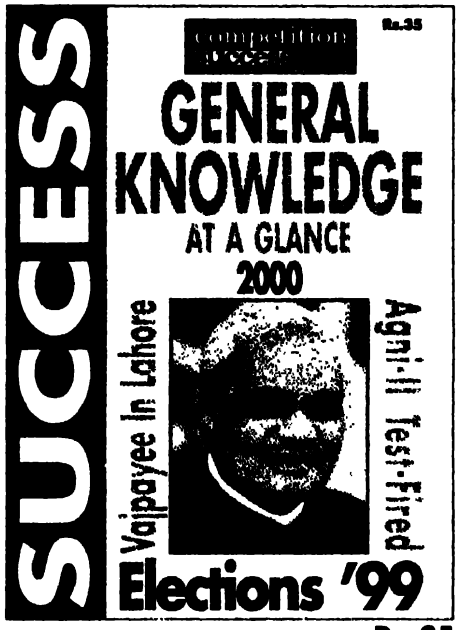
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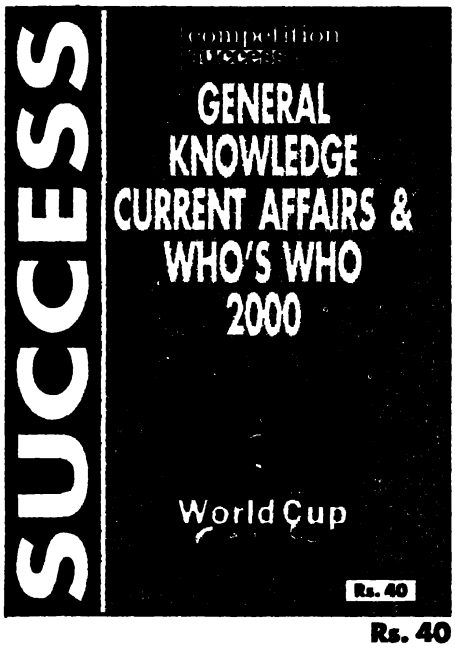
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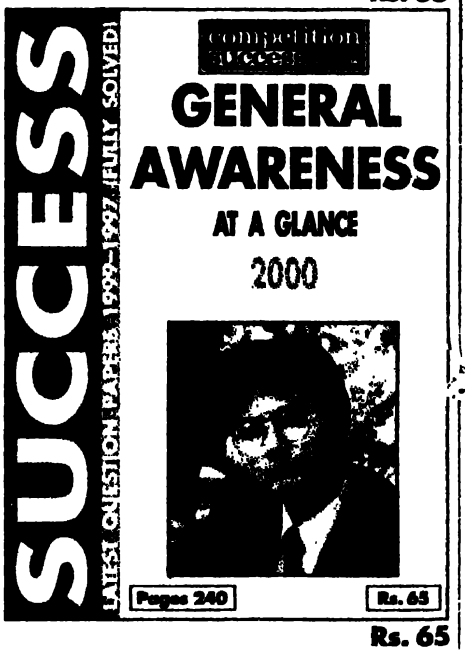
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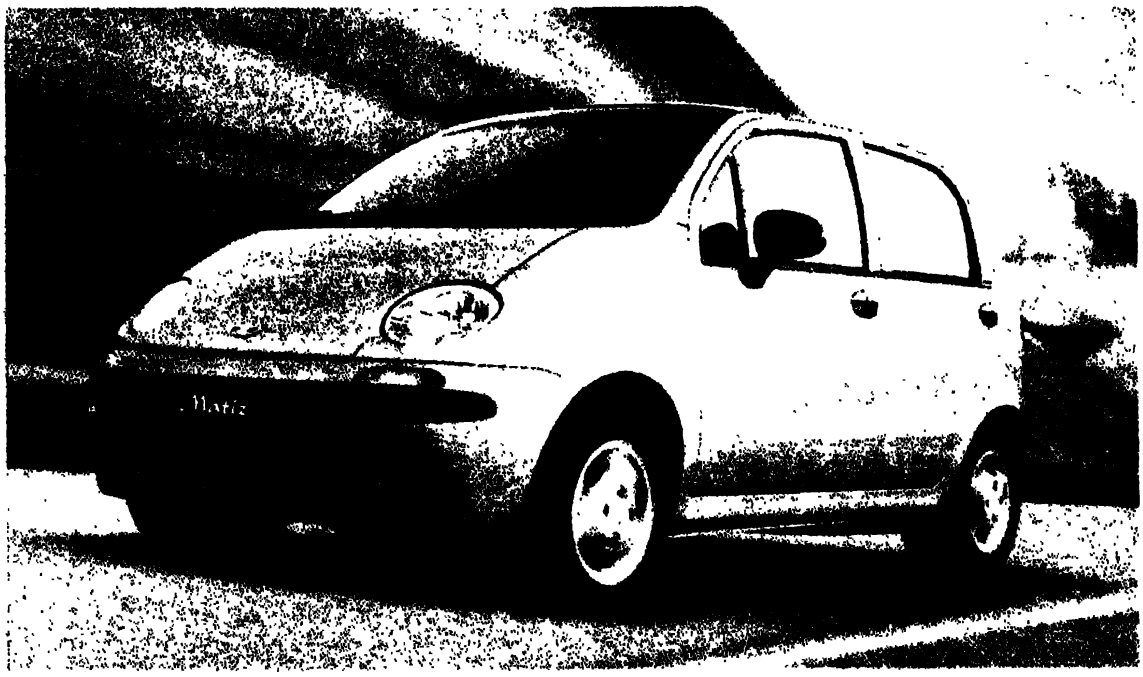
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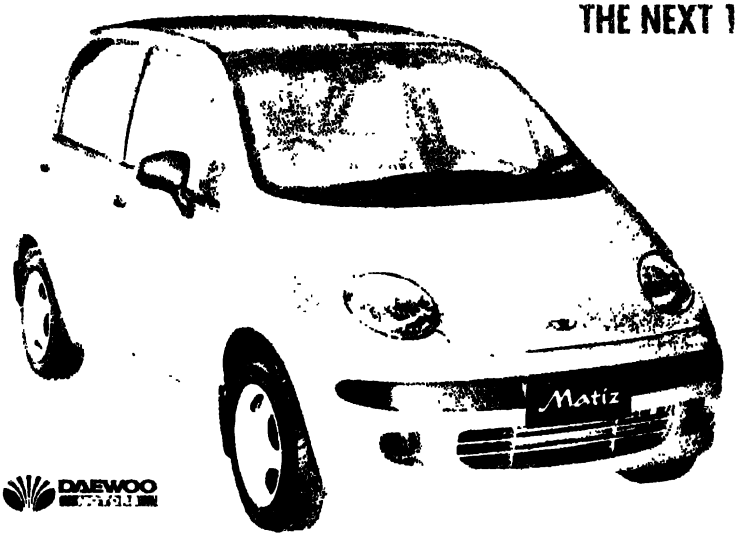
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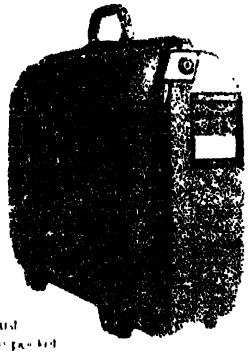
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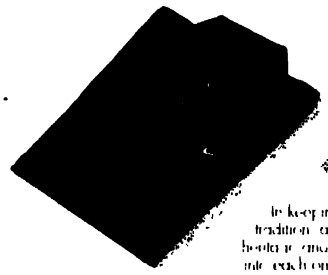
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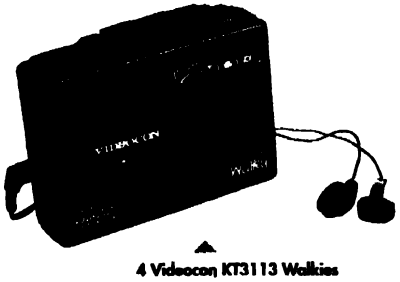
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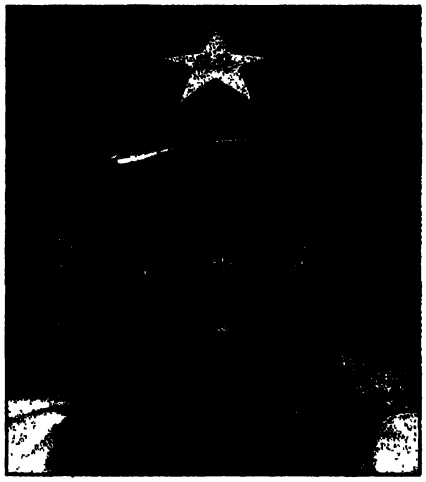
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Ganguly's Magic With The Bat



Saurav Ganguly became the Top Indian scorer in an innings (183 in a World Cup '99 match against Sri Lanka on May 26, 1999) in one-day internationals and in the World Cup, bettering Kapil Dev's 175 against Zimbabwe in the 1983 World Cup. Also his seven sixes in the same innings equalled the world record for the most number of sixes set by Vivian Richards of West Indies against Sri Lanka in the 1987 Reliance World Cup.

Saqlain's Hat-Trick



Saqlain Mushtaq joined the Indian speedster Chetan Sharma who has the distinction of recording the First Hat-Trick in the World Cup. Saqlain claimed the wickets of Henry Olonga, Adam Huckle and Mpello Mbangwa of Zimbabwe in World Cup '99 super-six match on June 11, 1999. Chetan claimed the wickets of Ken Rutherford, Ian Smith and Ewan Chatfield of New Zealand in the 1987 Reliance World Cup.

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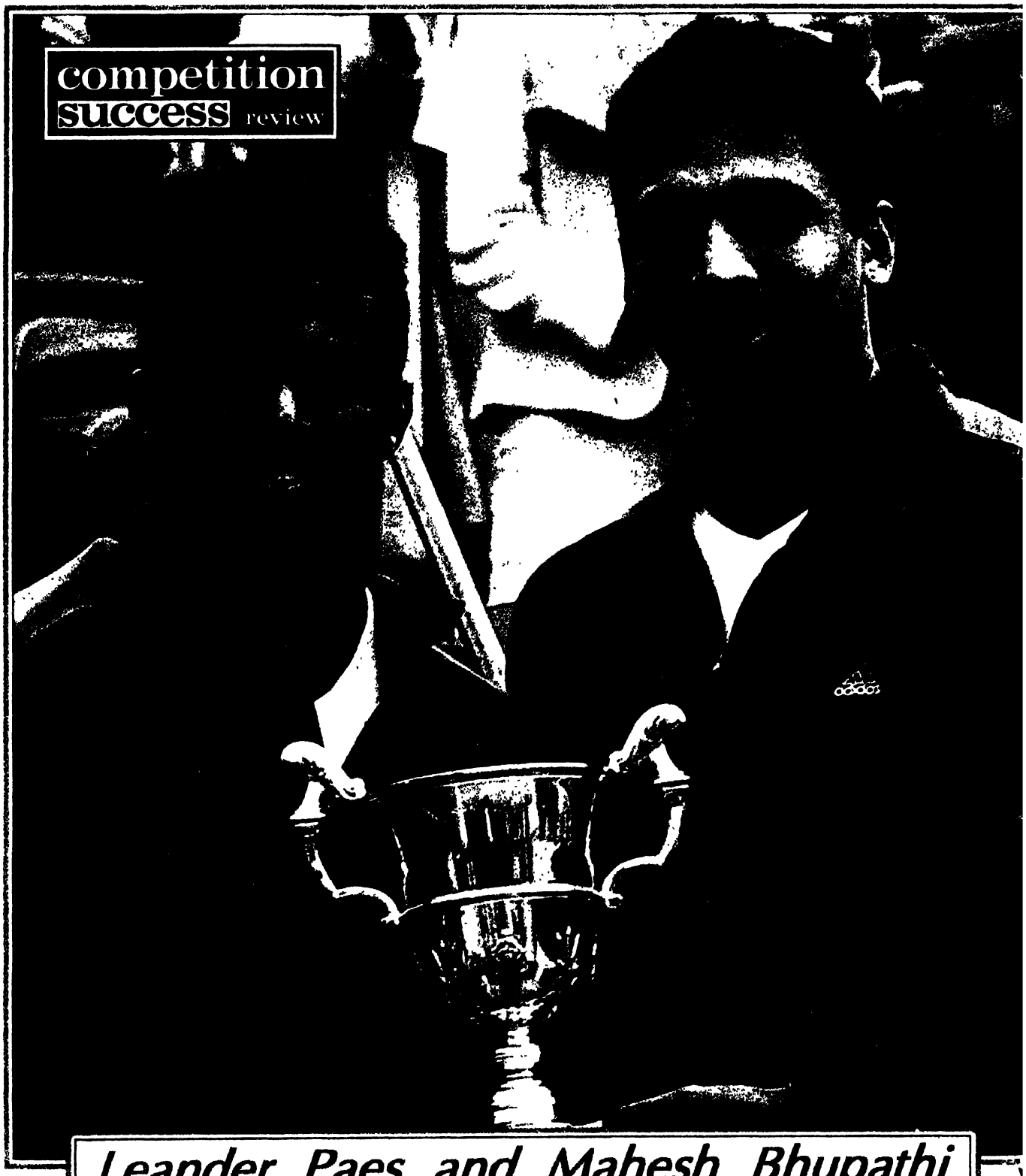
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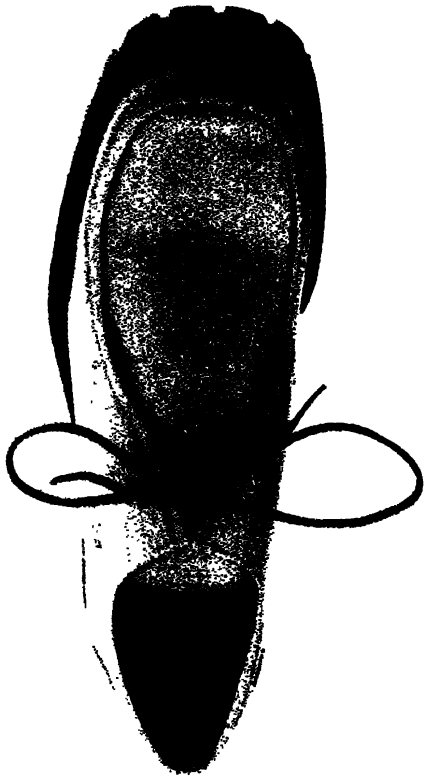
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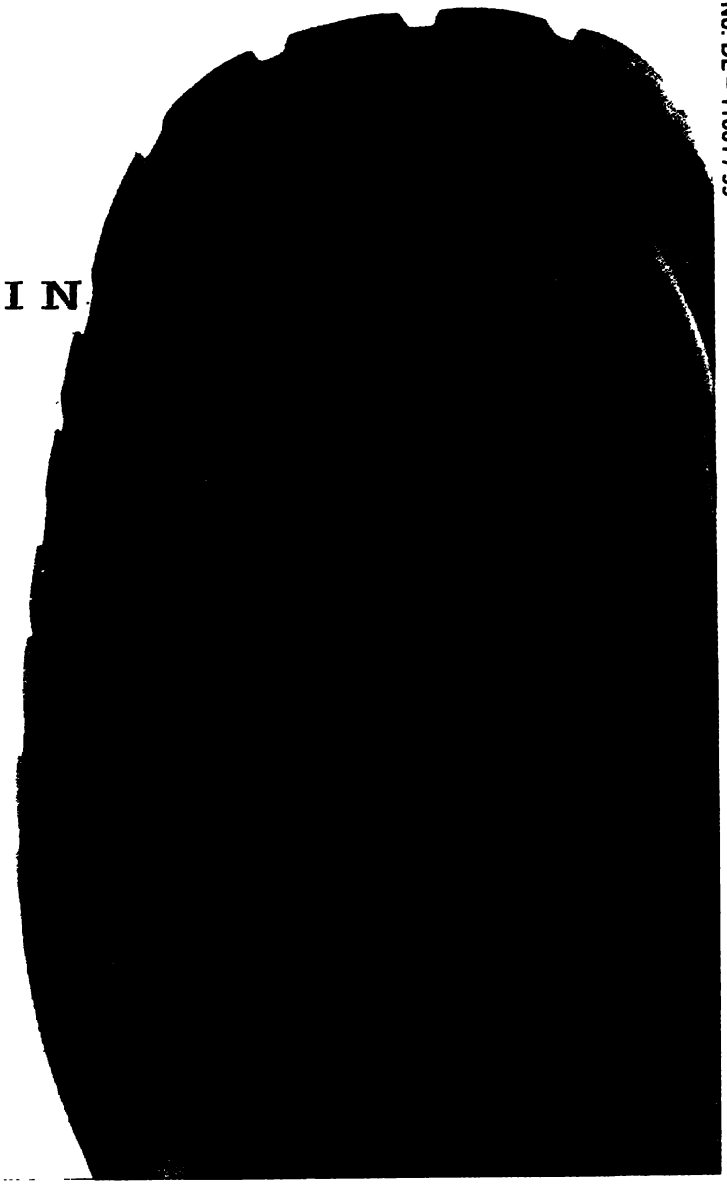
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—William Shakespeare

The responsibility of tolerance lies in those who have the wider vision.
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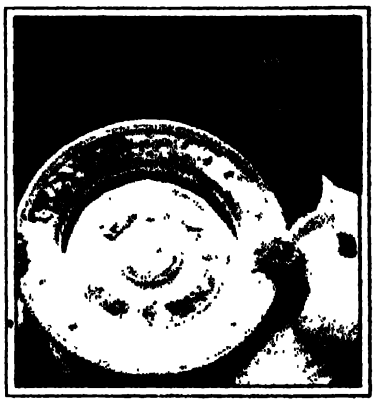
Any fact is better established by two or three good testimonies than by a thousand arguments.
—Nathaniel Emmons

Conscience is the mirror of our souls, which represents the errors of our lives in thier full shape.
—George Bancroft

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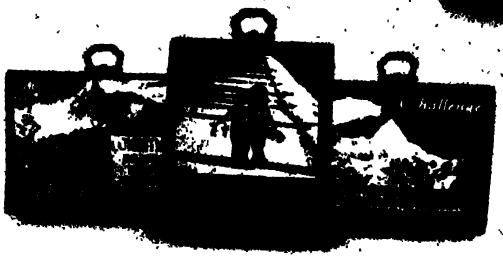


Personality Plus : p. 57



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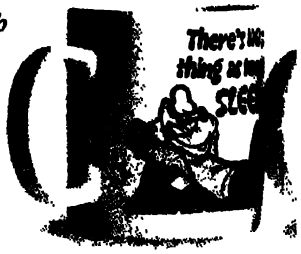
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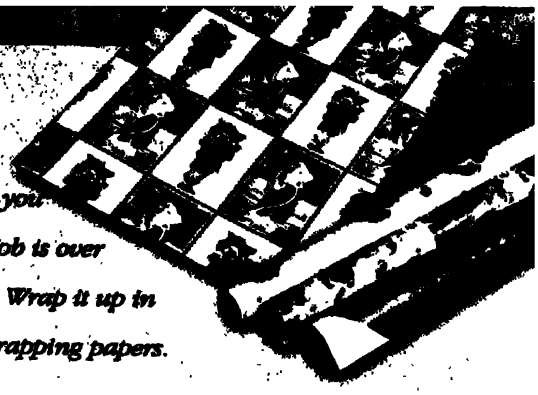


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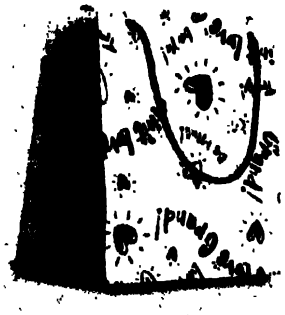


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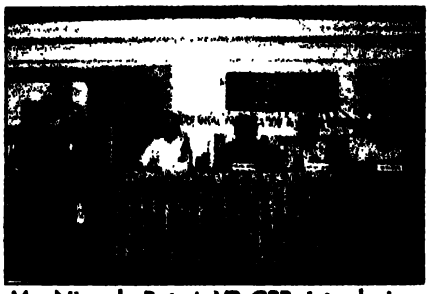
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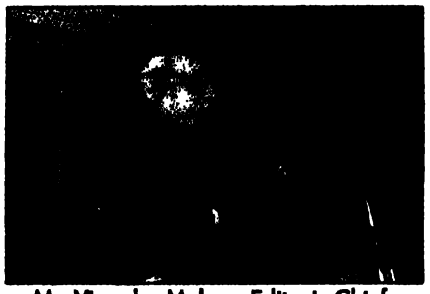
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Delhi High Court Restrains Indian Institute O Reproducing Any Form Of Articles, Group Discussio

Competition Review Pvt. Ltd. moved the Delhi High Court against Gopal K. Puri and others of Indian Institute of Management and Services (IIMS) for alleged large-scale copyright infringement by reproducing articles and group discussions on various topics and subjects published in different issues of Competition Success Review. In an ex-parte temporary injunction, the Hon'ble Court has restrained the Indian Institute of Management and Services (IIMS) from reproducing in any form, offering for sale, selling, issuing to the public the articles, interviews, group discussions and other copyright material published by CSR.



Ms. Nirmala Raturi, VP, CSR, introducing Mr. S.K. Sachdeva, Mr. Virender Mohan, Prof. R.S. Dhillon and Dr. S.K. Bhatia



Mr. Virender Mohan, Editor-in-Chief, United News of India, talking about the role of CSR in moulding the youth of India



Prof. R.S. Dhillon, President, Federation of Educational Publishers in India, answering a question on piracy from the media

THE PIONEER

CSR files copyrights violation case

June 5, 1999, New Delhi

THE MANAGEMENT of Competition Success Review (CSR) magazine has filed a petition in the Delhi High Court against the Indian Institute of Managements and Services, and other companies for large scale copyright infringement by reproducing various articles from different issues of the CSR.

Editor, CSR, S K Sachdeva, announced this at a function held in the capital on Monday evening, where gold medals were presented to the three toppers of the UPSC examination. "Gopal K Puri, proprietor of IIMS has sold more than eight editions in the last two years, wherein he has blindly lifted pages and pages of documented information from the CSR," said Mr Sachdeva

In an ex-parte temporary injunction issued a week ago, the Delhi High Court has restrained the defendants from reproducing any form of articles, interviews, group discussions and other copyright material published by the plaintiff.

Few Clippings From Press Coverage

THE HINDU

INDIA'S NATIONAL NEWSPAPER

June 3, 1999. Published from Chennai, Coimbatore, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Madurai, Delhi, Visakhapatnam and Thiruvananthapuram

Journal moves HC against institute

NEW DELHI, JUNE 2. The Delhi High Court has restrained an institute from infringing on the copyright of the Competition Success Review Pvt. Ltd. by reproducing articles and interviews published in the issues of the career journal.

Passing an interim injunction, Mr. Justice Dalveer Bhandari, last week ordered the proprietor of the Indian Institute of Management and Services, Mr. Gopal K. Puri, not to reproduce in any form offer for sale, issue to the public the articles, interviews, group discussions and other copyright material published by the CSR till the disposal of the case.

The judge noted in his order that the CSR Pvt. Ltd., has established a strong *prima facie* case and the balance of convenience also seems to be in its favour.

The High Court also issued show cause notices to the institute directing it to file its reply by September 16, the next date of hearing in the matter.

The application for interim injunction stated that in April this year, it came to the notice of the CSR owners that the institute has published a series of publications for candidates appearing in the competitive examinations and those publications contain articles and group discussions on various topics and subjects, most of which have been "slavishly lifted" from various editions of the CSR and its book "SSB interviews".

The order noted that it is also mentioned that such articles appearing in the publications of the CSR were an outcome of concentrated human skill, labour and ingenuity as any other copyright work. -- UNI

The Sunday Tribune

Chandigarh, June 6, 1999

NEW DELHI, June 5 — The Delhi High Court has restrained the owner of a Delhi-based educational publishing house from reproducing in any form and selling all copyright material of careers magazine "Competition Success Review" (CSR).

The court passed an ex-parte temporary injuction ordering Gopal K Puri of the Indian Institute of Management and Services (IIMS) to this effect last week on a petition filed by CSR Pvt Ltd, publishers of CSR. and "General Knowledge Today", which alleged the defendents had published several books with material lifted from CSR.

Justice Dalveer Bhandari in his order said: "During the pendency of this application, the defendants are restricted from reproducing in any form, offering for sale, selling, issuing to public the articles, interviews, group discussions and other copyright material published by the plaintiff (CSR Pvt Ltd)."

In its complaint, the petitioner alleged the IIMS had violated the Copyright Act by publishing various career guidance books containing articles and group discussions on various topics mostly lifted from editions of CSR published over the years and a book "SSB interviews" brought out by CSR Pvt Ltd.

CSR is a monthly journal. Candidates appearing in Civil Services and banking services defence services and those preparing for admission test of management institutes, other examinations bank on it.

Management & Services (IIMS), New Delhi From Interviews, etc. Published By Competition Success Review

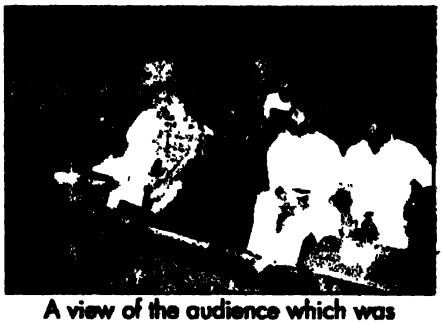
To inform the general public, a press conference was called which was attended by renowned media personalities, academicians, publishers and other distinguished persons. Mr. Virender Mohan, who chaired the conference, remarked that "CSR is doing a highly commendable job. Prof. R.S. Dhillon stated that the act of re-producing excellent material being published in Competition Success Review by using unfair means needs condemnation. Dr. S.K. Bhatia, echoing Prof. Dhillon's views, said "The way this intellectual property has been looted, as President of the Association, I feel that we should all hang our heads in shame".



Dr. S.K. Bhatia, President, Delhi State Book Sellers and Publishers Association, addressing the media



Reproduced material being shown on the screen to the members of the press and other distinguished guests



A view of the audience which was shocked to see the large-scale copyright violation

दैनिक जागरण

नई दिल्ली, जून 2, 1999

आईएएस में सर्वोच्च स्थान पाने वालों को 'सीएसआर गोल्ड' सम्मान

नई दिल्ली, 1 जून। प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं की तैयारी से संबंधित सामग्री प्रकाशित करने वाली पत्रिका 'कंप्टीशन सक्सेज रिव्यू' (सीएसआर) ने 1999 में भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा (आईएएस) में सर्वोच्च स्थान प्राप्त करने वालों को 'सीएसआर गोल्ड' अवार्ड से पुरस्कृत किया गया है।

कल राजधानी में हुए एक समारोह में उक्त पुरस्कार प्रदान किए गए। पुरस्कार प्राप्त करने वाले आईएएस टॉपर्स में आईआईटी कानपुर की सुश्री भावना गर्ग (पहला स्थान) व अमित नेगी (दूसरा स्थान) और आईआईटी दिल्ली के दीपक तायल (तीसरा) के नाम शामिल हैं।

समारोह के दौरान सीएसआर के संपादक और प्रकाशक सुरेंद्र कुमार सचदेवा ने पत्रकारों को इस तथ्य की जानकारी दी कि दिल्ली हाईकोर्ट ने इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट आफ मैनेजमेंट एंड सर्विसेज (आईआईएमएस) के संचालकों को अपने प्रकाशनों में "कंप्टीशन सक्सेज रिव्यू" में प्रकाशित सामग्री का किसी भी रूप में पुन: प्रकाशन करने से रोक दिया है।

नवभारत टाइम्स

कॉपीराइट की अवहेलना पर आई आई एम एस प्रतिबंधित

नई दिल्ली, जून 2, 1999

नई दिल्ली (वार्ता) : दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय ने स्थानीय इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ मैनेजमेंट ऐंड सर्विसेज (आई आई एम एस) पर कम्पीटिशन सक्सेस रिव्यू (सी एस आर) के लेखों के नकल करने पर रोक लगा दी है। सी एस आर द्वारा जारी विज्ञप्ति के अनुसार इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट आफ मैनेजमेंट ऐंड सर्विसेज के गोपाल के. पुरी ने सी एस आर की कई प्रतियों के खास लेखों को संकलित कर किताब छपवाई और इसकी प्रतियां बेची जो कॉपीराइट का उल्लंघन है. इस आशय की शिकायत के बाद दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय ने एक तरफा निर्णय में श्रीपुरी को इस तरह की नकल करने और इन्हें बेचने पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया।

रांची एक्सप्रेस

जुलाई 4, 1999

कम्पिटिशन सक्सेस ने कापीराइट उल्लंघन का मामला दर्ज किया

नई दिल्ली, 3 जुलाई : कम्पिटिशन सक्सेस रिव्यू के अंकों में प्रकाशित विभिन्न लेख इत्यादि को चुराकर प्रकाशित करने के लिए कम्पिटिशन रिव्यू प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली के दिल्ली हाई कोर्ट में गोपाल के. पुरी इंडियन इंस्टिट्यूट आफ मैनेजमेंट एंड सर्विसेज नई दिल्ली तथा अन्य के खिलाफ कापीराइट उल्लंघन करने का मामला दर्ज किया है।

प्रतियोगिता परीक्षाओं की तैयारियों में लगे लाखों छात्र-छात्राओं का कम्पिटिशन सक्सेस रिव्यू अत्यंत लोकप्रिय कैरियर पत्रिका है। बैंक परीक्षा, सिविल सेवा, प्रबंध प्रवेश परीक्षा, रक्षा सेवा आदि परीक्षाओं की तैयारी के लिए यह एक आदर्श पत्रिका साबित हुई है। इसकी मासिक बिक्री [illegible] प्रतियां हैं।

पत्रिका की ओर से अदालत में मुकदमें में संज्ञान लेते हुए [illegible] ने फिलहाल इस पत्रिका में प्रकाशित किसी भी लेख, साक्षात्कार, ग्रुपडिस्कशन या अन्य किसी भी कापी राइटर वस्तु को किसी भी रूप में छापने पर रोक लगा दी है।

कम्पिटिशन सक्सेस का दावा है कि इस पत्रिका में प्रकाशित अनेक लेख इत्यादि की नकल की गई है। रिव्यू ने अदालत में दायर मुकदमें में अपने आवेदन के साथ प्रमाण स्वरूप कई नकल किए गए लेख इत्यादि भी प्रस्तुत किए हैं। रिव्यू का कहना है कि ऐसा करके कापीराइटर एक्ट का उल्लंघन किया गया है।

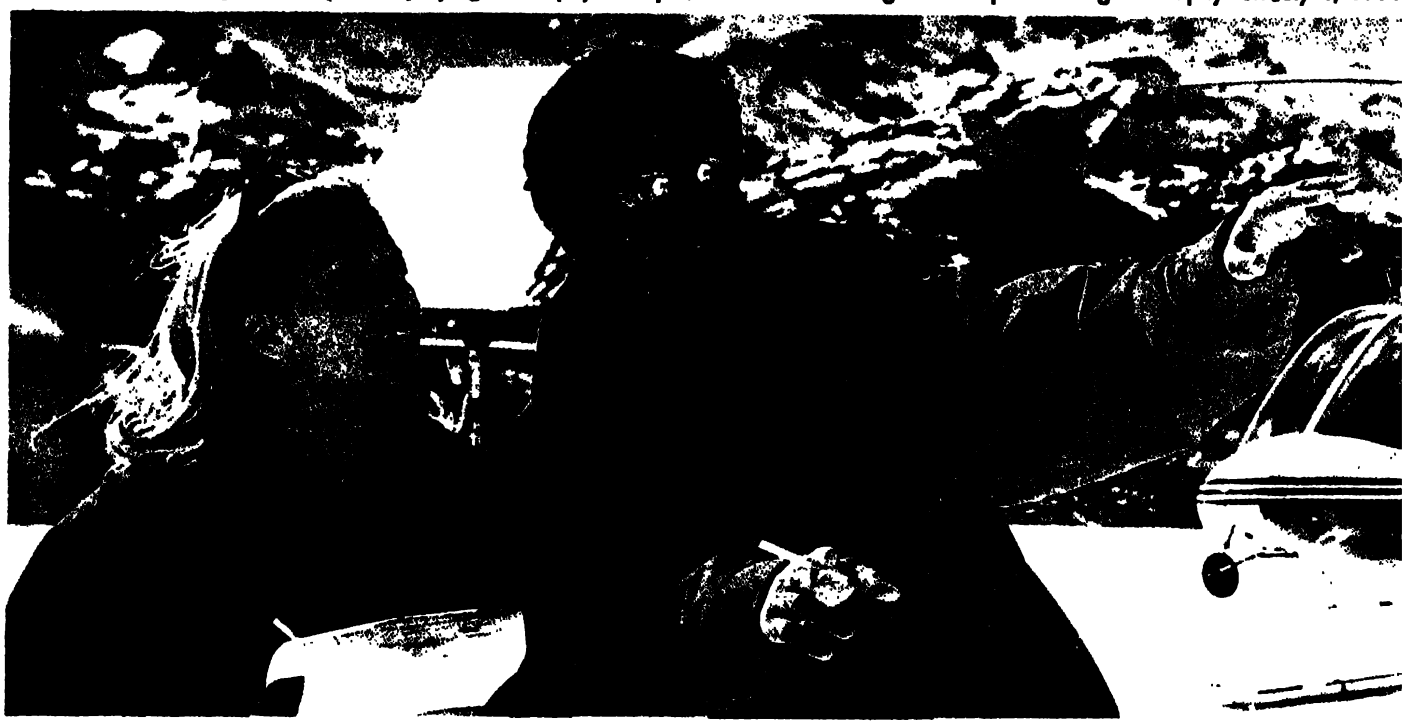
Wimbledor



Lindsay Davenport (US)
Women's Singles Champion displaying her Trophy on July 4, 1999



Pete Sampras (US)
Men's Singles Champion kissing his Trophy on July 4, 1999



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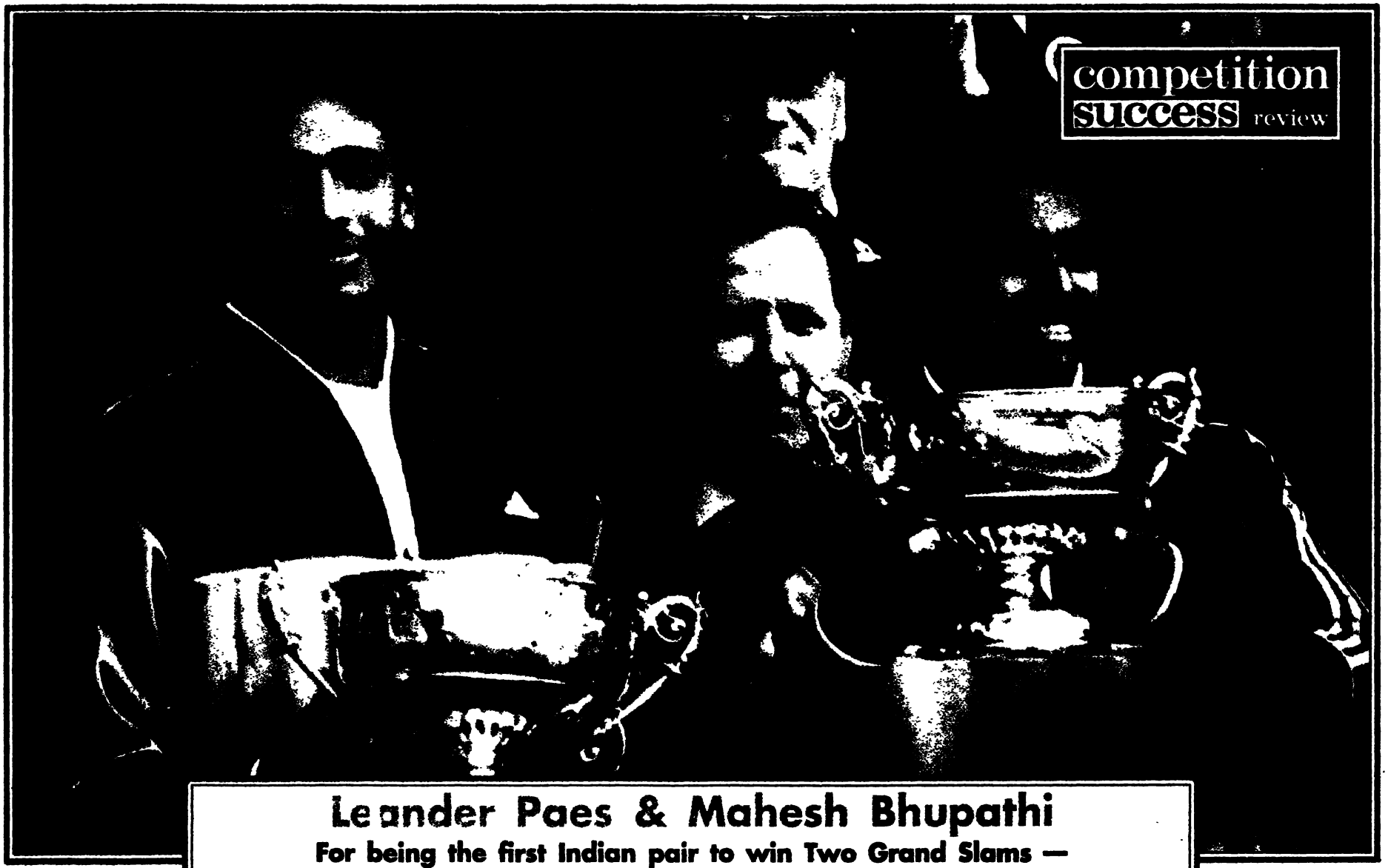


Corina Morariu (US) and Lindsay Davenport (US)
Women's Doubles Champions displaying Trophy on July 4, 1999.
They defeated Mariaan De Swardt (South Africa) and
Elena Tatarkova (Ukraine) 6-4, 6-4



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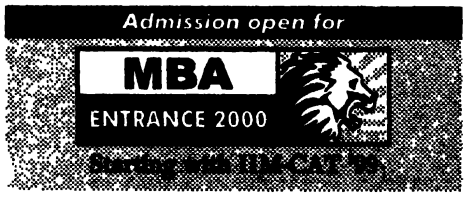
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They Die So That We May Live

Dear Friend,

Day after day, one village after another, and one town after another, in India turns up with the entire people—men, women and children—drawn from all walks of life, joining the VIPs and the personnel of the armed forces to bid a last farewell to a brave son of the soil who laid down his life fighting a treacherous enemy in the rugged vastness of Kargil. A mother loses her beloved young and a father loses someone who earns bread, someone who is the only prop in the crabbed old age. Children lost their father figure and a young woman becomes an early widow in life. One would wish that the groundswell of concern now being all over the country for the well being of jawans and their families did not evaporate the moment the booming of the guns became silent. It was Field Marshal Manekshaw who once said that the jawans and God are remembered only during times of war and forgotten when the narrow bridge over the perilous river, with its eddies and whirlpools, is crossed. The kind of sacrifices the jawans make in the most inhospitable terrain in the world can hardly be imagined. And the greatest cruelty inflicted on him is the total neglect of the disabled soldier and the family of the deceased. And we have repeated this cruelty war after war in 1947, 1962, 1965 and 1971. And we will do it again after the Kargil War too.

Just read one story. Hit by a hail of enemy bullets, Lance Naik Shatrughan Singh crawled ten nights with the maggot-infested wound in his right leg surviving on handful of boiled rice and snow before being rescued and shifted to medical facility.

The dead do not tell their tales, but the mutilated bodies of soldiers who scaled the icy heights on their patrol duty and were found missing and who became the victims of the savagery and barbarity of the intruders, tell the story of man's inhumanity to man and the bestiality of a nation defying the Geneva Convention and all the norms of human behaviour. Acts of bravery retold by the survivors in hospitals in Pathankot, Srinagar, Delhi and elsewhere give us only a part of the saga of heroism of the Indian jawan, airman, paratrooper, officer, and the like, but the great story is lost in the martyrdom of many an unknown soldier. A nation and all the cash collections made by different agencies and the blood donations will never be able to pay the debt to the fallen sons of India. And who will wipe the tears of the poor widow and—sons and daughters who have lost their father ? And there are the poor parents in the distant Kumaon village waiting for the beloved son who will never return, hugging to their bosoms only the sweet memories of his childhood.

Many brave soldiers have laid down their lives to protect the sovereignty of our motherland. They gave their lives so that we may live. Being grateful and proud Indians, now it is time for rest of us to do our best to look after the families of those valiant heroes who gave their lives for the cause of the nation.

Yours sincerely,

(Surendra Kumar Sachdeva)

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competition success review

Sensational Success Of Operation Vijay

Let Us Be Alert On More Kargils



The snake has been scotched, but not killed. The great threat from across the LoC has now receded for a while and none knows for sure when the poisonous snake will strike us again. That eternal vigilance is the price of liberty is no longer a cliche, and we have learnt it at great cost; even as the ink used to sign the Lahore Declaration had not gone dry, the snake, spewing lethal venom, was slithering down the rugged border and climbed on to the dizzy heights in Kargil on Indian side of the LoC, threatening the lives of our soldiers.

Now under extreme pressure from the rest of the world and recoiling under the artillery fire and the bombardment of the IAF, the Pakistani forces and the so-called Mujahideen are back to the lairs from which they had sneaked out into the sacred Indian soil. But these humiliated and injured hordes have retreated only to strike us again at a time when they feel India has lowered its vigil. India can hardly trust her neighbour who has been notorious in treading underfoot the sanctity of all pacts and all the goodwill that could be nurtured only by mutual understanding and trust. If we haven't learnt that our neighbour is only interested in letting the "Tashkent" spirit of 1965, the spirit of the Shimla Agreement of 1972 and the Lahore Declaration of 1999 evaporate, we would be in for a shock.

Bilateral talks are only a camouflage to carry on Pakistan's sinister designs by other means. Let us not gloat over our military and diplomatic victory over Pakistan since the retreat of the enemy is more tactical than actuated by any desire for *entente* or durable peace with India. Pakistan's relations with India and its propaganda against India on Kashmir and other issues are built on a tissue of lies and to hope for a change in Pakistan's mindset towards India is asking for the moon. Even as the Directors-General of Military Operations of Indian and Pakistani Armies met at Attari on the Indian side of the international border in Punjab on July 11, 1999, unashamedly, the Pakistani Foreign Minister, Mr. Sartaj Aziz and the military spokesman of Pakistan, Brigadier Rashid Qureshi were at the familiar game of befooling the world. Here are excerpts from the fabricated stories : "As we have been saying time and again, the Mujahideen are people from Indian-occupied Kashmir. They are people of the land... when you talk of withdrawal of Mujahideen since the area that they come from is Kashmir Valley or the Srinagar Valley, where do you expect them to withdraw. Towards Srinagar Valley ?"

Pakistan's undeclared war in Kargil may be over for the time being and now that it has failed in its objective to gain more territory through incursions what it could not get through tirades and diatribes against India at international fora, it may hatch more plots and plans for the future. India must learn from the bitter experiences of 1947, 1965, 1971 and 1999 that there is no meaning in citing scriptures to *Satan* and we must learn to act tough and gear ourselves to speak in the language that our aggressor understands. Any kind of appeasement towards Pakistan amounts to betraying the brave jawans who sacrificed their all so that this nation shall live up to its dignity and honour.

Kashmir or no Kashmir, Pakistan will find a thousand alibis to fight India. Have we forgotten what Mr. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto said several years ago : "We Pakistanis will eat grass, but wage a thousand year war against India". Now, as of then, Pakistan wouldn't mind ruining its economy if it thinks it can humiliate India. Let us make no mistakes about it; when it comes to India-baiting or sabre-rattling, the civil authority in Islamabad sees eye to eye with the Army and ISI.

Pakistan's insidious role in the recruitment, training and financing of mercenaries across the LoC and the international border has been condemned by India for over a decade, but with Kargil, the world has taken note of it. Perhaps, Pakistan's friends like USA and UK might have been aware of the transborder terrorism over the last one decade, but it is only now that they have openly acknowledged it. Had Nawaz Sharif been the like of Saddam Hussein or Slobodon Milosevic, USA and Britain would have joined the fray with their cruise missiles and Tomahawks; but with Pakistan as their old ally, they could just 'persuade' her to behave. India was patted on the back just because it was hesitant to cross the LoC which India could have done to cut off the supply lines of the enemy.

The flotsam and jetsam of the leftover of the civil war in Afghanistan with a government backed by the former Soviet Union and the other side backed by USA and CIA came handy for Pakistan not only to foster the genie called the Taliban, but also use shreds of it, along with other militant outfits, trained by the Pakistan Army, against

India. These marauders-cum-mercenaries from the undulating terrain in Afghanistan had inherited a surfeit of not light but sophisticated weapons originally supplied by USA and these are now being used against India in the Kashmir war theatre.

The hordes that crossed the LoC belonging to such groups as Lashkar-e-Toiba and the Harkat-e-Jahad-e-Islami, with their bases in both Pakistan and Afghanistan seek not only to liberate Jammu and Kashmir, but establish the supremacy of Islam.

In fact, one of the major objectives of the Kargil offensive by Pakistan was to split Ladakh from the rest of Jammu and Kashmir. Pakistan had made grandiose plans to cut Leh's supply lines from the Kashmir Valley through the choke point of the Zojila Pass, the Valley's gateway to Ladakh. The strategic occupation of the mountains near Drass, which is on the doorstep of Zojila, has to be seen from this viewpoint.



R K Laxman/*The Times of India*

Pakistan began its transborder terrorism originally with the support of the JKLF (the Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front) and the Hurriyat Conference. In due course, once Pakistan secured a foothold in the Valley, it jettisoned the JKLF and started courting organisations like the Hizbul Mujahideen, the militant wing of Jamaat-e-Islami that stands for Kashmir's merger with Pakistan. To whip up religious fervour, the Pakistani-backed militants occupied the shrines of Hazaratbal and Charar-e-Sharif. The slow and steady disenchantment of Kashmiri people with the militant outfits who served more as conduits of Pakistan's pan-Islamic designs than as those interested in the welfare of the local people helped the government conduct both the assembly and parliamentary elections in 1996.

A disillusioned Pakistan started inducting into the Valley far better trained and motivated Islamic mercenaries, mainly Afghanis, to stoke the dying embers of insurgency in Kashmir. It is these bloody hordes that carried out carnages in Doda and other areas in the State. We have seen that while the Kargil War was on, the militants were mowing down innocents elsewhere (in Poonch) in the State.

It is quite likely that these mercenaries must have played a heinous role in the inhuman torture, mutilation and disfigurement of Indian soldiers and Prisoners of War. Pakistan Army regulars must have abetted in this heinous crime against humanity violating the Geneva Convention of 1949.

There would be hardly anyone in this country who will be carried away by hollow concern expressed by the Pakistan Prime Minister in his nationally televised address on July 12, 1999. "I tell Prime Minister Vajpayee, come let's talk. Come let's take our people away from the path of war ... come let's sit across and find paths to a better future. We have wasted too much time already, let's not delay things further." The same day a Pakistani military spokesman confessed that Kargil was a "small episode" and more such incidents could take place.

Let this country take note of it. The man at the helm of affairs who signed the Lahore Declaration just a few months ago and who was the first to destroy the letter and spirit of the Declaration wants to give a new life to the Declaration. At the other end, Pakistan's military spokesman confesses that Kargil is only a beginning. The truth of the matter lies in what *Time*, the leading American magazine revealed in one of its July issues. It said that disguised as Mujahideen, the Pakistani army started moving up the mountains in November to occupy Indian bunkers. The first batch of troopers grew beards, dressed in *salwar-kameez* and moved up without any weapons. They dug bunkers, took their positions, waited for their supplies and in May began the Kargil conflict. The magazine said that "the presence of Pakistani soldiers deep in enemy territory disproves Islamabad's claims of innocence."

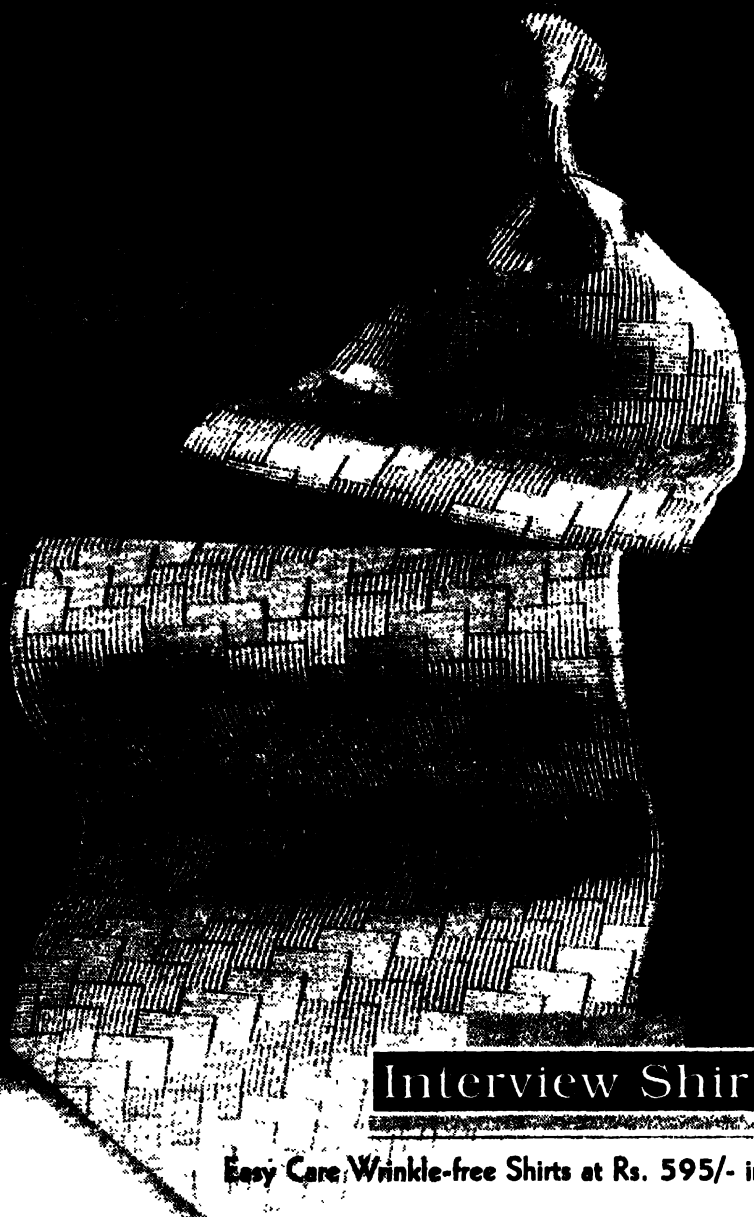
According to *Time*, "As far back as last November, the first batch of Pakistani troops from Northern Light Infantry regiment and Khyber Rifles—military units experienced in mountain warfare—crept over the 3,500 metre high passes along the LoC to occupy the high ridges held in the summer by the Indian Army. Their task was to build new bunkers on the ridges, but as far as possible from the empty Indian positions that would be unsafe because those are marked on the Indian maps. Pakistan was stretching the LoC to its advantage."

The most beneficial fallout of the Kargil War has been that in future even Pakistan's allies would buy the Pakistani story on Kashmir with a pinch of salt. Will India be ready to cash in on the diplomatic winds of change and mount a better public relations assault when she has a good case. All along we have gone on default and Pakistan has manoeuvred to present a stronger case even though her case was weaker than ours. It would pay us if our authorities concerned made an effort at researching the documents in our archives when we built a strong case at the UN. We were on the defensive at first, climbing up the offensive, then descending to the defensive.

This is not all. We need a Kashmir Policy based on the facts of more than half a decade, a policy that would tackle the proxy war and the persistent insurgency and the recrudescence of future Kargils. Let us not act on fits and starts allowing the enemy to catch us unguarded. We may have to learn from countries like Israel, China and USA, and build up a policy based on hindsight and foresight. Let's build a consensus by building a brains-trust drawn from talents from the policy makers in the Ministries of Defence, External Affairs and Home, besides experts from the Institute of Defence Studies, National Security Council, former Secretaries of Defence, External Affairs and Home and those who handled Kashmir Affairs in one capacity or another. Let us act now and fast lest we should be caught napping again. What is required is a national consensus that covers all aspects including the nuclearisation of the subcontinent. Delay on the formulation of a national policy and half-hearted measures will spell disaster for India. Kargil is just a semicolon; let us bring the story to a full stop. ❑

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Fifty Days Of Operation Vijay

At A Glance

As soon as people came to know that thousands of Pakistani troops have intruded into Kargil sector in Kashmir, the question on everybody's lips was how much time Indian Army would take to push them back beyond the LoC. Many experts expressed the concern that it would take more than six months to clear the area from the Pak intruders. And after six months, it would have been winter with snow all around in Himalayan peaks. But Indian Forces stunned the enemy by pushing them back beyond the LoC in all the sectors in Kashmir in just 50 days. Operation Vijay has been a spectacular success.

This is how it happened. While moving towards Point Bajrang on May 8, 1999 an Indian Army Patrol saw "some unusual movement" in the area. The extent of the Pakistani intrusions became evidently clear the next day when a second patrol party was sent to the area.

May 26 : Operation Vijay to flush out Pakistani intruders from Kargil sector launched.

May 27 : IAF's MiG-21 shot down by enemy and a MiG-27 crashes after developing engine snag. Pilot of the MiG-27 Sqn. Ldr Ajay Ahuja killed and the MiG-21 pilot Flt Lt Nachiketa was captured by enemy.

May 28 : A MI-17 combat helicopter of IAF was shot down by enemy Stinger missile in Drass sector. All killed on board.

May 29 : Defence forces evict the Pakistani Army regulars and other intruders from two vital points in the Batalik sub-sector and one key feature in the Drass sub-sector.

May 30 : IAF presses into service Mirage 2000 jets.

May 31 : The MiG-27s, MiG-23s and MiG-21s carry out intensive air strikes on enemy positions.

June 1 : Heavy fighting often hand-to-hand intensifies in the Batalik sub-sector even as the Indian forces report "steady progress" in cutting off the supply lines of the intruders.

June 2 : IAF drops napalm bombs on mountain-top hideouts of intruders in the Kargil sector as Army continues to push back the intruders towards the LoC in Drass and Batalik sectors.

June 3 : Flt Lt Nachiketa released after 8 days of captivity. Indian posts in Poonch, Naushera and Akhnoor shelled by Pakistani forces.

June 4 : International support for Indian stand on Kargil begins to build up. US asks Pakistan to recall the intruders.

June 5 : India rejects Pak offer for talks on June 7.

June 6 : Air strikes continue on enemy positions in Kargil even as Indian Army mounts a major offensive in Batalik and



Drass sectors encircling the Pakistan-backed intruders at various points and blocking several supply lines of intruders.

June 7 : Prime Minister, Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee, exhorts Pakistan to undo its intrusion and respect the LoC. India contends that most intruders are Pakistani soldiers.

June 8 : The United States firmly rejects the Pakistani contention that the LoC is not clear and asks Pakistan backed intruders to retreat.

June 9 : Mirage 2000 aircrafts strafe enemy supply depots and bunkers in Mushkoh valley.

June 10 : Returning of brutally mutilated bodies of six Indian soldiers of 4 Jat battalion by Pakistan outrages India.

June 11 : Batalik Top is recaptured.

June 12 : During the day-long visit of Pakistan Foreign Minister, Mr. Sartaj Aziz to New Delhi, a tough India tells Pakistan to get out of Kargil first.

June 13 : Prime Minister visits Kargil. The Army recaptures the 15,000 ft high Tololing Top.

June 14 : Indian Army recaptures both Point 4590 and Tololing area saddle in Drass.

June 15 : Army consolidates hold in Tololing area in Drass and moves in the Batalik sector. US President, Mr. Bill Clinton, in a telephonic conversation asks Pakistan Prime Minister, Mr. Nawaz Sharif, to pull his troops out of Kargil.

June 16 : IAF intensifies air strikes at the Munthodalo area, north east of Kargil as part of a three stage integrated effort for evicting the intruders from the area.

June 17 : In a lightning raid Mirage 2000 jets pound enemy dug-out in Munthodalo at 14,600 ft. At least 100 intruders killed.

June 18 : Indian Army shells Kargil intruders' camp in the Pak occupied Kashmir, killing five Pak soldiers.

June 19 : Army destroys four enemy bunkers killing eight Pak soldiers north of Tololing ridge.

June 20 : Indian forces evict intruders from Barbad post on the Tololing Ridge (Point 5140).

June 21 : Army begins final assault on strategically important Tiger Hills.

June 22 : Indian forces consolidate their position in the Drass and Batalik sub-sectors.

June 23 : Indian troops recapture six more heights in Batalik sub-sector including Point 5203 after killing 12 Pakistani intruders as pitched battles to gain control of Jubar Hills, Kokarthang and Barso Peaks continue.

June 24 : The IAF bombs on infiltrators on strategic Tiger Hills in the Drass sub-sector totally eliminating their camp and killing at least 30 intruders.

June 25 : Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee warns Pakistan against waging war adding that India would neither run away from war nor return the land it would capture if war is imposed on it.

June 26 : The IAF planes strike at a supply base in the strategic Batalik sector.

June 29 : Point Phialong (Point 4700) and Black Rock in Mushkoh valley are recaptured by Indian forces.

July 1 : Indian troops recapture Point 5100 overlooking Tiger Hills.

July 4 : Tiger Hills (4660 mt), a dominating feature used by the enemy to target Srinagar-Leh highway in Drass sub-sectors, was recaptured. Pakistani PM, Mr. Nawaz Sharif, rushes to meet US President, Mr. Bill Clinton.

July 6 : Indian Army recaptures three enemy positions in Batalik.

July 7 : Jubar Hill and Point 4268 again captured.

July 8 : Point 5287 and Point 4957 in Batalik and North Bump in Drass are recaptured by the Army.

July 9 : 99% of Batalik sub-sector is cleared. Point 5307 in Ganasonk recaptured.

July 10 : Pakistan begins pullout of its forces.

July 11 : Pakistan agrees to July 16 as deadline for complete withdrawal of its Army regulars and other intruders.

July 12 : Pakistan bows to India's demand that its forces must withdraw to well north of the LoC in the Kargil sector by the deadline of July 16 morning.

July 13 : Indian troops recapture the strategic Bajrang post in the Kaksar sub-sector.

July 14 (50th Day) : Pakistan virtually withdraws all its forces from the Indian side of LoC. It is a record feat for Indian Forces. Every inch of territory is recovered. ❑

INDIA

Pakistan Agrees To Pull Out From Kargil

With mounting pressure of world opinion and the relentless march of Indian troops, climaxed by the fall of Tiger Hills and the blunt refusal of the US President, Mr. Bill Clinton, to rescue Mr. Nawaz Sharif from the corner to which he had been pushed by his own betrayal of the Lahore detente, the Kargil misadventure and the long rope he gave to the army and the militants or Mujahideens, at long last Pakistan had to climb down on the issue of calling off its latest and the most ominous proxy war in Kashmir. In reality the Prime Minister of Pakistan went about with a begging bowl for support from the socalled high and mighty in Beijing and Washington, but drew a blank. And at least now he must realise that the world would no longer buy his story that all that brews in the Kashmir cauldron is India-made. They know now that it is a pure and simple Pakistani concoction.

On July 4, 1999 Pakistan agreed to withdraw its forces from the Indian side of the Line of Control (LoC) while it had to be satisfied with an American assurance "in encouraging an expeditious resumption and intensification" of bilateral dialogue between India and Pakistan once the sanctity of the LoC has been restored.

A joint statement issued in Washington at the end of a prolonged meeting between President Bill Clinton and the Pakistani Prime Minister, Nawaz Sharif, made it clear that "concrete steps will be taken for the restoration of the LoC in accordance with the Shimla Agreement.

India reacted to the joint statement issued from Washington with extreme caution for it knew that too many people were calling the shots in Pakistan. As part of his shuttle diplomacy to canvass more support for his country, the Pakistan Prime Minister had a stopover in London where he met the British Prime Minister, Mr. Tony Blair, who too poohpoohed the idea of third party mediation and asked Pakistan to pin its hopes on bilateral talks to resolve the Kashmir issue after fulfilling the prerequisite of withdrawing from the Indian side of the LoC.

The Pakistan Army Chief, General Pervez Musharraf, in his evasive reaction to the substance of the Washington communique said that he could only appeal to the 1,500 to 2,000 Mujahideens who were still fighting in the Kargil and Drass sectors to withdraw.

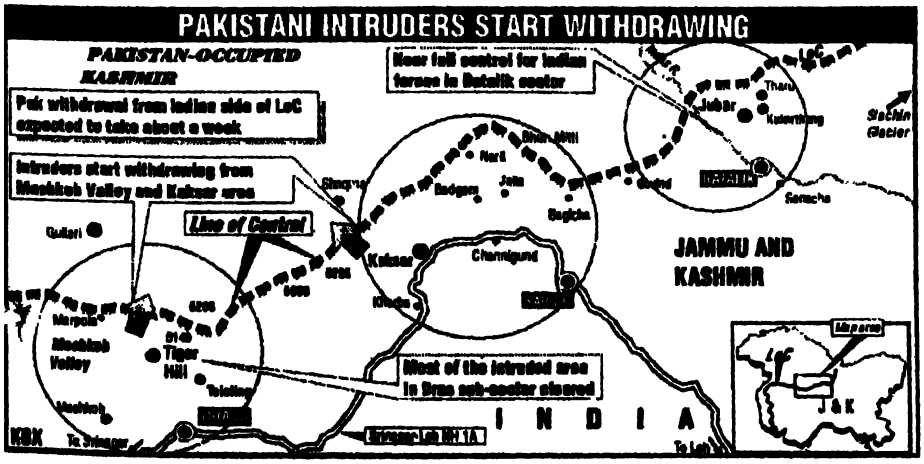
One of the militant groups, the Lashkar-i-Toiba, has meanwhile turned down any suggestion of withdrawing from Kargil.

All along Pakistan's diplomatic overtures, India had been taking every step with great circumspection and firmness. It declined point-blank an invitation from President Bill Clinton for talks in Washington when the Pakistan Prime Minister was already there. India's stand is absolutely clear : no third party mediation in Kashmir or Kargil. India was fighting foreign aggression on her soil. It did not matter to her whether she was fighting the regulars from the Pakistan Army or the militants trained in Pakistani camps.

Without mincing words, India's Prime Minister and Home Minister made it absolutely clear that India would continue its military operations and would not allow any foreign mercenary to remain on its soil till the last of the intruders is driven out of the country. The Home Minister went a step further when he said that India would not be deceived again by the victories achieved by it in the last three battles which were negated by the outcome of the bilateral meetings. India's decision to carry on the military operations emanates from the strong conviction that the initiative for planning and execution of the Kargil operation rested right from the very outset on the Pakistani Army and the Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI).

A glimpse into Pakistan's history would show that the Army has been playing a decisive role in Pakistan's politics, the survival of Pakistani politicians and in escalating the bad blood towards India. For the Pakistani Army, Kashmir is an unfinished agenda—a tale of humiliation began in 1947 and carried on through 1965 and 1971 when the Pakistani Army met its Waterloo in the war theatre of Bangladesh, the bloody aftermath of the chasm between Islamabad and Dhaka.

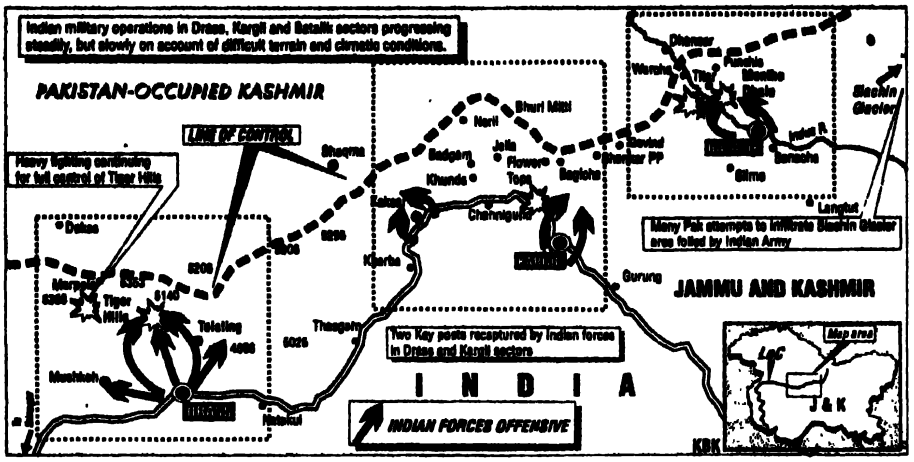
Ahead are uncertain times for India for whether the Kargil War ends soon or drags on, an unreliable neighbour with an overpowering anti-India obsession nurtured by the civil authority, a meddlesome army and a berserk terrorist network would continue to be a danger to our sovereignty. India can now never afford to lower its vigil against Pakistan whether we have the facade of a dialogue or not.



Before And After The Capture Of Tiger Hills

Even as a nervous Nawaz Sharif was closeted with President Clinton, in Washington on July 4, 1999, mounting yet another diplomatic offensive, the valiant Indian jawans braving the most difficult terrain in the world and fighting a treacherous enemy conquered the Tiger Hills as a grand finale to an 11-hour assault. The recapture of the strategic feature has considerably eliminated the threat to the vital Srinagar-Leh national highway. In a surprise move that took the enemy napping, the brave jawans of the 18th Grenadiers unfurled the Indian Tricolour atop the Tiger Hills in the Drass sector after an all-out attack along three untrodden routes on the steep ascent to the 16,500 ft high peak. The 155 Bofors guns and other heavy artillery fire silenced the enemy guns atop Tiger Hills. Air Force combat jets had pounded the two enemy supply camps atop Tiger Hills with devastating effect before the ground troops launched the final assault. The Chief of Army Staff, General V.P. Malik, announced a special citation for the 18th Grenadiers who had taken part in the decisive battle for Tololing ridge and followed it up with valiant efforts to capture Point 4590 and Three Pimples in the Drass sector.

All through the entire period of fighting since the Kargil War began, the IAF did its best with its air strikes at the forward supply bases and the rear side of bases of the



Pakistani-backed intruders holed in the Kargil sector. The task indeed was daunting as the intruders took cover in a difficult mountainous terrain. The IAF pilots had to see to it that the air strikes were within the Indian side of the LoC. Since it was not a full-fledged war, air strikes were limited to cut off the intruders' links of supply and the IAF had to restrain itself from violating Pak side of the LoC.

All along for over a month and more the pressure put up by Indian armed forces made the intruders and the Pakistani troops to surrender one post after another in Kargil. After consolidating its hold in the Tololing area in Drass sector on June 15, 1999, jawans inched forward in both Batalik and Drass sectors. Wherever possible enemy supply lines were blocked. In certain places even hand to hand battles were fought. On June 17, 1999 there were as many as 900 Pakistani intruders in the Kargil-Drass sectors.

The IAF had a tough time flattening the 14,600 ft high Munthodhalo supply camp with the firepower of Mirage-2000. Accurate delivery of 500 pound bombs pulverised the 80 odd structures built by the enemy and tucked away in rugged slopes. Mirage-2000 is capable of gathering intelligence, especially by monitoring the deployment of enemy radars. It is also used for escorting other strike aircraft. Mirages can keep vigil in the skies while the other planes complete their mission.

On June 19, 1999, the UN Observer in Srinagar, General Josef Bali, confirmed that heavily-armed Afghan warriors had crossed over the LoC. "There is a lot of indication that former Afghan fighters from the war against Russia are now fighting here. Weapons provided for Afghanistan with large help from the Americans and the CIA are now in the hands of the militants," Gen. Bali was quoted by the *New York Times* as saying. Gen. Bali also appealed to great powers "not to sit back and let this situation play out."

By June 20, the entire Tololing Ridge spread along the LoC in the Drass subsector was cleared of intruders and Pakistani forces by the Indian armed forces.

Lending a new dimension to Kargil War, the Chief of Army Staff, Gen. V.P. Malik, said on June 23, 1999 that the Indian troops could cross the LoC provided there was a political mandate. Gen. Malik said the Army was restricting its operations to the Indian side of LoC in accordance with the Cabinet directive. He stressed that the Pakistani army had "conceived, planned and executed" the Kargil incursions and that the severing of the road between Zojila Pass and Leh and exerting pressure on Indian defences in Kargil, Batalik and Turtuk sectors was the prime focus of the Pakistani operations. The Zojila Pass connects the Kashmir Valley to Ladakh and is lifeline of the region. The Army Chief said that the details of the LoC alignment and the process of delineation had been well documented and signatures to these records had been affixed by top army officers of the two countries in 1972.

On June 24, 1999 the Pakistani army took over administrative control of Gilgit and Skardu regions and stationed around 900 militants and a large number of Special Service Group (SSG) personnel to launch a clandestine mission on the Indian side of the LoC.

In another major breakthrough the Indian Army captured the nearly 16,000 ft Jubar Hill in the Batalik sector on July 7, 1999 even as government refused any kind of safe passage to the Pakistani armed intruders in Kargil. The fall of Jubar Hill could pave the way for the early eviction of the intruders in the Batalik sector. With the recapture of Jubar, the Indian Army has denied the intruders any chance to threaten the alignment of the National Highway 1A between Leh and Kargil. The loss of Jubar Hills to Pakistan would also mean the deprivation of any mischief by the enemy in driving a wedge between the Indian Army formations located north and south of the Indus river in this area. In the recapture of both the Tiger Hills and the Jubar Hill, the use of artillery played a vital role. The Multi Barrel Rockets, which can land saturation fire in a wide area, blew up enemy's ammunition dump near Jubar. All the more, the "telling" effect came from both the Bofors Howitzers and our field guns.

By July 9, ninety-nine per cent of Batalik was cleared of the Pakistani intrusion. By the same date 661 Pakistani soldiers had been killed while the toll on the Indian side was 321 killed and 476 injured.

Election Schedule For 13th Lok Sabha Announced

So at long last, the looming uncertainty over holding the elections to the 13th Lok Sabha before the deadline of 21st October arising out of Pak-backed incursion and aggression in Kargil sector of Jammu & Kashmir is over with Election Commission of India declaring on July 11, a five-phase Lok Sabha election (September 4–October 1, 1999) together with Assembly elections in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Sikkim.

From this day (July 11), the model code of conduct comes into operation restraining the Vajpayee Government from taking major policy decisions which would set at rest Opposition's oft-repeated and illogical allegations of "misuse" of power by a Caretaker Government.

The staggered polling, spread over nearly a month, representing perhaps the longest ever election schedule, has been prompted by the challenges faced by the country both on the "external" and "internal" plane necessitating large scale movement of security forces to different states. Incidentally, the same day, Pakistan announced withdrawal of its forces from Kargil following the meeting between the Directors General of Military Operations (DGMO) of the two countries at Attari at Wagah border (Punjab). However, in view of the proxy war launched by Pak-backed terrorist groups in J&K as is evident from Bandipur killing of 4 para-military officers including a DIG of BSF just a day after Pakistan's announcement of withdrawal and their pledge not to honour the sanctity of LoC, as per Sharif-Clinton joint statement of July 4, 1999, there is perceived threat to India's security specially in J&K. The Commission has, therefore, taken a calculated risk to hold elections in the insurgency-infected J&K. Meanwhile, the



Chief Election Commissioner M.S. Gill announcing the election schedule for 13th Lok Sabha on July 11, 1999. He is flanked by Mr. G.V.G. Krishnamurthy (L) and Mr. Lyngdoh (R)

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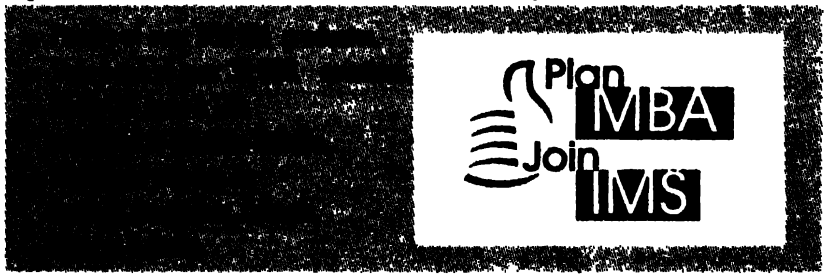
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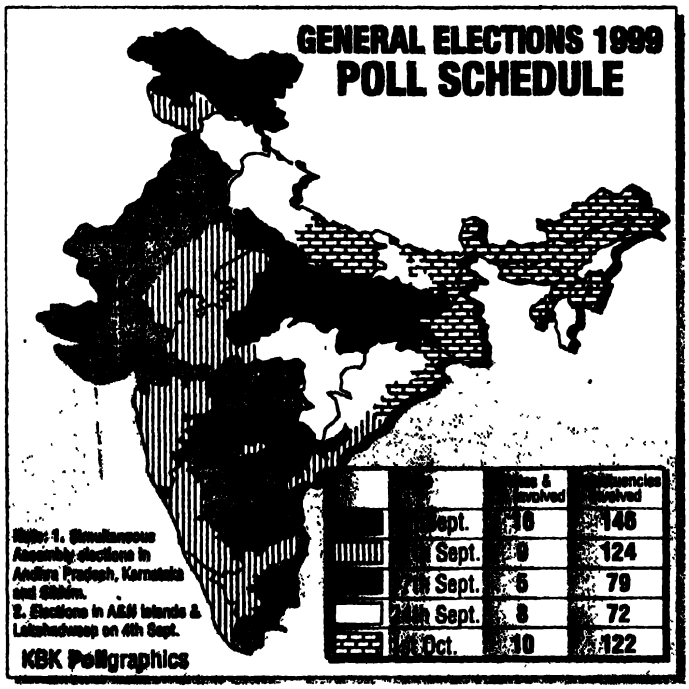
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MANAGEMENT ENTRANCE - OUR FOCUS



Gujarat Government has represented to the Commission to change September 4 date since it coincides with *Janamashtmi*. (The Chief Election Commissioner has reportedly agreed to consider revising this date following similar requests from others including Delhi BJP leaders.)

After the brief lives of the 11th & 12th Lok Sabhas, the electorate would wish for a more definite mandate to emerge from the forthcoming polls. Unfortunately, its choices are limited as before in view of a plethora of political parties, especialy regional ones, in the fray. In order to avoid burdening the Indian exchequer with frequent elections arising out of 'fractured verdicts', it may be worthwhile to consider only a pre-poll alliance based on its joint election manifesto, for formation of government; even if it falls short of majority rather than a post-poll alliance which only encourages the bane of horse trading and defections. Secondly, the Law Commission's recommendation favouring a constitutional amendment requiring the proposers of a no-confidence motion to simultaneously name a credible alternative to the government that is voted out; thus making a no-confidence motion a 'composite' in character, on the model of a provision in the German constitution, needs serious thought by political parties of all hues. In any case, the September-October, 1999 elections are going to be 'Kargil specific' and on the need for a drastic overhaul of our security and political perceptions on Pakistan which has, time and again, betrayed us, be it Tashkent and Shimla agreements or Lahore Declaration.

A New Crop Insurance Scheme

Whatever be the size of their holdings, the farmers of India would get insurance facilities that would cover all crops (including coarse crops of all pulses and oilseeds) under the National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (NAIS)—called Rashtriya Krishi Bima Yojana—launched by the Prime Minister, Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee, on June 22, 1999. NAIS is an improvement on the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme in operation since 1985.

The new insurance scheme which will come into force from the forthcoming rabi season in October 1999 would also cover the three cash crops : sugarcane, cotton and potato. All the other crops, including cotton and commercial crops, would be placed under insurance cover within the next three years. There is no restriction on the total sum insured. The total subsidy outgo towards the scheme is expected to be around Rs. 1,730 crore during the first three years. It would be footed equally by the Central and the State Governments; the scheme proposes to cover all farmers availing themselves of loans from financial institutions. It would be optional for farmers who do not take loans from financial institutions to be part of the scheme but the State Governments must come forward to foot the subsidy if their farmers have to benefit from the scheme.

The premium rates would be 3.5 per cent of the sum insured for bajra and oilseeds and 2.5 per cent for other kharif crops. It would be 1.5 per cent of the sum insured for wheat and two per cent for other rabi crops. The scheme also had a provision of 50 per cent subsidy on the premium amount for small and marginal farmers.

The Rashtriya Krishi Bima Yojana would be operated on the basis of area approach and all farmers of a defined area affected by a calamity would be entitled to payment of insurance claim according to indemnity rates prescribed for the area. In case of localised calamities like hailstorm, landslip, cyclone, floods, etc., individual claims of affected farmers would be entertained separately.

Though, initially, the insurance scheme would be operated by the General Insurance Corporation, a new separate organisation called the Bharatiya Krishi Bima Nigam (Indian Agriculture Insurance Corporation would soon take up the implementation of the scheme.

From Calcutta To Dhaka By Bus

Even as the guns were booming in the Kargil sector and as the Indian soldiers and the Pakistani intruders were locked in deadly combat, the Prime Minister, Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee, took time off to forge new ties with our neighbour, Bangladesh. Together with the Bangladesh Prime Minister, Ms. Sheikh Hasina Wajed, he received the inaugural Calcutta-Dhaka bus at Osmani Memorial Hall in Dhaka on June 19, 1999. Also present on the grand occasion were the External Affairs Minister, Mr. Jaswant Singh, the Minister for Railways and Surface Transport Mr. Nitish Kumar and the Chief Minister of West Bengal, Mr. Jyoti Basu.

On June 17, 1999 Bangladesh and India signed an agreement to introduce a direct bus service between Dhaka and Calcutta. Under the agreement two buses from Dhaka and two from Calcutta will operate in the Dhaka-Benapol-Calcutta route everyday except Sunday. The Railway Minister lent greater hope to Indo-Bangladesh ties by announcing that a passenger train service between Dhaka and Calcutta would also be started soon.



India-Bangladesh Bus Service Inaugurated : ***People gather to watch the inaugural run of Calcutta-Dhaka bus service on June 19, 1999 at Tetrapole on the Indian side of Indo-Bangladesh border***

(Continued on page 134

The World

Pakistani Aggression : Tide Turns in World Opinion

Pakistan that has befooled world opinion ith its version as a wounded party in the) called Kashmir dispute for over five ecades has now been caught as a daylight obber fleeing with a booty. Even its greatest upporter USA refuses to sip the concocted ew of Islamabad. Pakistan that has put to ame even Goebbels with its invented ories from the very beginning that the ntruders' are none but "freedom fighters" as been asked to get out of the area of cupation and withdraw into their side of ie Line of Control. A piqued Islamabad ibbed that USA was biased against it and ad not asked India to respect the LoC. All ong Islamabad has been gloating over its jured innocence', stressing the autonomy f Kashmiri 'mujahideen' despite their aining camps and offices all over Pakistan nd PoK. At long last, Pakistan's tendentious opaganda against India over Kashmir has ow recoiled on the mischief-maker himself, anks to its misadventure in Kargil.



US President Bill Clinton with Pakistan's Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif in Washington on July 4, 1999

The Commander-in-Chief of the US entral Command, Gen. Anthony Zinni who as in Islamabad on June 24, 1999 bluntly sked Pakistan to withdraw its armed ntruders from the Indian side of the LoC. arlier, the US President, Mr. Bill Clinton lainly conveyed on telephone to the akistan Prime Minister during the second eek of June 1999 that Pakistan must thdraw from the Indian side of the LoC. nd Pakistan's leading daily *Dawn* : "There as been a marked diplomatic failure on the art of Pakistan to present and sell its policy n Kargil... The Pakistani officials tried to onceal portions of Bill Clinton's letter to Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif, from their own people and the media by not disclosing that Clinton had asked him to respect the LoC. All this has lowered Islamabad's credibility in Washington a notch further."

USA that knows Pakistan too well as the nursing ground of Islamic terrorist groups with tentacles spread far and wide has refused to accept the Pakistani thesis that Kargil war is a sequel to India's obduracy in tackling the Kashmir issue on Pakistan's terms. USA knows that the mercenaries who have been pushed into Indian territory belong primarily to three extremist groups : the Lashkar-e-Toiba, Harkat-ul-Mujahideen and Al Badr. But the core group of the intruders is drawn from the Lashkar-e-Toiba, a battle-hardened lot who had fought the Russians for years and others who are part of the Taliban that now rules Afghanistan. This core group which has vowed to liberate not only J&K but whole of India from the clutches of the Hindus, disowning Sharif-Clinton "Joint Statement" of July 4, 1999 envisaging withdrawal of Pak forces from Indian side of LoC, has pledged to continue its struggle both at Kargil heights and in interior Kashmir. The latest manifestation of this terrorist group is the killing of 4 Indian para-military officers (including a DIG of BSF) at Bandipur near Srinagar on July 13, the day Pakistan announced withdrawal of its forces from Kargil sector. All this motley force is awfully familiar with high altitude or mountain warfare and can stand upto the most inclement climate and an inhospitable terrain in the world. And behind them all is the notorious Osma bin Laden out to wage 'holy war' anywhere in the world in the name of 'Islam' and the regular Pakistani army. The cruise missile attacks launched by US against Osama's base in Afghanistan as also the July 1999 sanctions imposed against Taliban for sheltering Osama conveyed the right message to Pakistan that USA wouldn't tolerate transborder terrorism of any kind. The US has long been concerned with terrorist outfits like Harkat-ul-Ansar, branded as terrorist group in the State Department and one of the outfits fighting Indian troops from the icy heights of Kargil.

Now that Pakistani forces have started withdrawing from Kargil sector, India can ill-afford to lower its guards since Lashkar-e-Toiba and other Pak terrorist outfits have openly decried the Washington joint statement, terming it as a 'sell-out'. In any case these outfits would continue to stoke the fires of insurgency in post-Kargil period to keep the Kashmir issue "alive" unless Pakistan agrees to check cross border terrorism effectively and sincerely and remains confined to its side of LoC by according sanctity to it as demanded by G-8 countries and international community at large, India should not be caught unawares once more.

G-8 Condemns Pak Violations

Leaders of the Group of Eight countries who met in Cologne in Germany on June 20, 1999 condemned the Pakistani violation of the LoC and termed as "irresponsible" any military action to change the *Status quo* of the LoC. At their annual summit, the leaders of the world's rich countries said :" We are deeply concerned about the continuing military confrontation in Kashmir following the infiltration of armed intruders which violated the Line of Control." Germany, one of the G-8 members was more forthright in its criticism of Pakistan's role in the Kargil conflict. A German spokesperson pointed out that India and Pakistan were on the threshold of war due to the intrusion of the Afghan militants and the Pakistani armed forces. "The degree of planning, which included sophisticated weapons and hi-tech communications, could not be possible without the support of Pakistan."

The European Union too called for the immediate withdrawal of Pakistan-backed infiltrators from Kargil.

China maintained a stand of cautious neutrality and asked India and Pakistan to show restraint in the stand-off.

The generally pro-Pakistan West has been 'soft' towards India for the first time because it is fighting a war within its territory to eject intruders. Whether the West would have maintained the same stand in the event of India having forced to cross the LoC to destroy enemy supply route remains a moot question.

Yugoslavia : A War Ends And Another Begins

War begets war and that has been true of all wars fought in history not excluding the war started by NATO against Yugoslavia. The 78-day NATO bombardment has been called off, but a new war is taking shape, the war to rebuild Kosovo and the crisis of fear



Cheering Albanian Kosovars pulling down the statue of 19th-century Serbian writer Vuk Karadzic, reformer of the Serbian language, in Pristina on July 2, 1999

stalking the Serbs in Kosovo. As NATO troops in their new role as peacekeepers have replaced the Yugoslav security forces in Kosovo, NATO has entered into a deal with the KLA (Kosovo Liberation Army) to disarm the ethnic Albanians.

NATO is keen that the KLA does not go on an avenging spree against the minority Serbs for what the Serb forces have done to ethnic Albanians. On June 23, the Foreign Ministers of Germany, France, Britain and Italy visited Kosovo and entreated the ethnic Albanians, mainly Muslims, not to take revenge on Serbs who are orthodox Christians and who constitute about 10 per cent of the Kosovo population. Reports indicate that half the Serbian population has fled Kosovo and is living as refugees in neighbouring Serbia. Revenge killings have raised an atmosphere of fear and in the town of Prizren only 70 or so elderly Serbs remain out of a normal population of 8,000, and they are now holed up behind the high walls of a seminary spending quiet days and nights surviving on supplies provided by charities. As hordes of Kosovo Albanians are pouring into Kosovo from refugee camps in Albania and Macedonia, thousands of Serbs are fleeing for safety towards Serbia. NATO action triggered first, an exodus of the Kosovo Albanians and then their return and now an exodus of Serbs.

According to the *Washington Post*, the multi-ethnic and multi-religious state of Yugoslavia might face yet another partition. Spurred on by the defeat of Serbian forces in Kosovo, leaders of the neighbouring Montenegro are defying the Serb government in Belgrade and are talking about full independence for their republic. In the course of the last few years, Yugoslavia has undergone enough vivisections. Among the new states that emerged out of the former Yugoslavia are Slovenia, Croatia, three-headed Bosnia with autonomy for Serbs, Croats and Muslims and Macedonua. All that was left was the rump state of Yugo-slavia comprising Serbia, Montenegro and Kosovo. Now Kosovo has virtually become a *"de facto* protectorate of the international community". Montenegro, a mountainous land of 600,000 people, perched above the Adriatic Sea, tradi-tionally had close political and ethnic ties with the much larger republic of Serbia.

According to an estimate, Yugoslavia will need at least 30 to 35 billion dollars in aid to repair the extensive damage inflicted on it by NATO bombings. But USA and other Western powers refuse to foot any bill for rebuilding Yugoslavia so long as Slobodan Milosevic stays in power. The NATO Supreme Commander Gen. Wesley Clark made it known on July 4, 1999 that President Slobodan Milosevic still controlled "the sinews of power" in Belgrade. Gen. Clark who oversaw NATO's 78-day bombing campaign against Yugoslavia admitted that Milosevic still controlled the police, army and a very effective and brutal secret police network. In other words, he conceded that it might not be possible to de-throne NATO's 'indicted war criminal' so soon.

Meanwhile, Yugoslavia has asked the UN Security Council to allow the return of some of its forces to Kosovo to maintain security. At present Serbian troops are restricted to guarding only Serbian monasteries and religious and cultural sites in Kosovo. The Belgrade move follows the revenge assaults on the Serb minority in Kosovo.

The UN Secretary-General has in the meantime nominated Mr. Bernard Kouchner as his Special Representative to Kosovo. A co-founder of the Doctors without Borders, he is one of the first to moot the idea of a humanitarian right of intervention. Mr. Kouchner is at present Health Minister of France.

Sino-Pak Deal On Fighter Planes

Pakistan may not have got the kind of support badly needed to boost its sagging morale at home and abroad from its close ally, China, during its Prime Minister's visit to China during the last week of June and his meeting with the President and the Prime Minister of China, but it had to satisfy itself by signing some arms agreement with Beijing. The two countries signed an agreement to develop an indigenous advanced fighter aircraft. The deal for the manufacture and development of Super Seven (S-7) fighter jets was part of the four agreements signed during Mr. Nawaz Sharif's visit.

Pakistan plans to equip the Super Sevens with precision-guided munitions and beyond visual range weapons to match the Indian Air Force capabilities. Pakistan turned to China for the development of Super Seven fighters after USA put on hold the supply of F-16 fighters to Islamabad following the Pressler amendment and the arms embargo in the wake of its nuclear tests in 1998.

For a change, China restricted its support to Pakistan over the Kargil conflict by appealing to both India and Pakistan to exercise maximum restraint. At the back of Chinese mind were the growing volume of opinion worldwide against Pakistan's unconcealed complicity in the LoC incursions and the goodwill created by the visit of India's External Affairs Minister to Beijing. China is concerned that the current tensions between India and China would draw the USA into regional power play so close to its borders. The Kargil conflict is a sensitive issue and Beijing does not want to antagonise either Delhi or Islamabad.

Britain : No To Human Cloning

During the last week of June 1999, the government of Britain scuttled all moves to clone human embryos for the production of tissues for transplant and a range of other medical treatments. Scientists who wanted a green signal from their government for approval of cloning in pursuit of research felt sore and disappointed by the official stand on cloning. But the government was firm on its stand on moral grounds; it declared in the House of Commons that reproductive cloning or the cloning of human beings was "ethically unacceptable." In December 1998 the Human Fertilisation and Embryology Authority and the Human Genetics Advisory Commission had recommended cloning embryos for the supply of the cells and tissue for medical research and medicine. Unimpressed, the government wanted researchers to pursue animal research in cloning for the time being.

Meanwhile Britain proposes to set up an independent expert advisory group to assess therapeutic cloning. The group would submit its findings early in 2000.

The Head of the Rosalin Institute, near Edinburgh, where Dolly the sheep was cloned has welcomed the ban on reproductive cloning.

Therapeutic cloning would harness the techniques used to clone Dolly the sheep to turn a cell from a patient into compatible tissue for transplant.

East Timor : Towards A Referendum

Preparations for the D-day—"popular consultations" under the UN auspices or a referendum to decide the future status of East Timor—are under way even as there is a cold war between those who want East Timor to break away from Indonesia and those who want to maintain the *status quo*. The UN Special Representative for East Timor, Mr. Jamheed Marker is happy that things are going smoothly for the people's verdict in August. All the same there is a growing fear that the Indonesian military forces still aid and abet, the East Timorese militia known to favour the half-island's continued integration











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We don't have any branch outside Delhi

with Jakarta. Which makes the UN to constantly review the security situation in East Timor. To ensure that the proposed referendum is conducted without any hassle and hitch, the Indonesian authorities have brought together the pro-independence East Timorese leaders, including Mr. Xanana Gusmao, and the pro-integrationist leaders of East Timor. They signed a pact in Jakarta under the aegis of Indonesia to help better the security and political climate in East Timor for the proposed UN referendum on August 8, 1999.

Meanwhile, the Indonesian Foreign Minister, Mr. Ali Alatas, made it clear on July 4, 1999 that Indonesia wouldn't come in the way of the wishes of the people of East Timor if they chose for full independence in the UN supervised voting in August. The officials and forces of Indonesia would just remain for a few weeks or months to facilitate a peaceful transition in East Timor. On his part he would not like another civil war that erupted in East Timor just before it was invaded in 1975. Top resistance leaders are quite willing to respect the results of the referendum if it was in favour of autonomy provided the vote was free and fair.

Mr. Xanana Gusamo, who is under house arrest in Jakarata, has asked his people to respect the result of the UN vote with all the equanimity it deserves. Mr. Gusamo was captured and jailed by Indonesia in 1992 for leading an armed rebellion in East Timor, but later released into house arrest early in 1999. He is seen as the likely first leader of an independent East Timor. East Timor saw a spurt of violence since January 1999 after Indonesia reversed its 23-year policy and said it would consider independence for the territory.

War On Poverty

If only the developed and developing nations earmark a minuscule portion of their defence outlay for eradicating poverty, the world would be a better place to live in. The war on poverty is often reduced to mere sermons on the pulpit and platitudes and the world's poor have to survive on deferred hopes. The profile of poverty is distressing. The World Bank which is never tired of releasing the cold facts on poverty has now provided latest figures : 1.3 billion people in the poverty zone around the world; 1.4 billion denied access to clean water; three billion without basic sanitation and 250 million children who have to work before they reach their adulthood.

The poor countries are caught in the meshes of debt trap. For decades some of the countries in the South borrowed money from governments and international organisations to break away from the vice-like grip of poverty. While many countries were able to stand on their own and register substantial progress in the areas of child survival, health, education and the like, dozens of other countries still struggled far behind.

Against this background, the leaders of the Group of Seven or the world's richest economies reached an agreement on June 18, 1999 on a plan to write off more than half of the Third World's or poorest countries' debt. According to the 'Cologne debt initiatives' of the US $ 1,30,000 million debt, US $ 70,000 million would be written off.

Bulk of the poorest countries—also badly indebted—are to be found in Africa. It is feared that the socalled debt relief plans are likely to founder just because the socalled poorest countries are ruled by corrupt politicians and bureaucrats who would siphon off the funds meant for relief and the poor.

Barak Vows To Implement Wye Peace Accord

The new Israeli pacifist Prime Minister Mr. Ehud Barak, true to his pre-election pledge to implement the US-brokered "land for peace" Wye River Accord, initiated talks on July 11, with Palestinian leader, Mr. Yasser Arafat at the border crossing between Israel and the Gaza Strip to revive the trust that had dissipated under the previous regime of his predecessor, hawkish Mr. Netanyahu who unfroze the Wye accord within weeks of its signing in October, 1998. While Mr. Barak agreed to cede the agreed territory to Palestinians, Mr. Arafat promised to contain the terrorism; a point of contention with the previous government. Meanwhile, Mr. Barak plans to push the peace accord ahead on return from a round of meetings with regional (Jordanian king and Egyptian President and world leaders (including President Mr. Bill Clinton). The Israeli Prime Minister is also keen to reinstate the Lebanese-Israeli and Syrian-Israeli tracts of the process involving Israeli withdrawal from Southern Labanon and Golan Heights with a view to achieving a comprehansive peace in West Asia. However, the real test for him would be how his government moves on the flurry of settlement activities in and around the occupied East Jerusalem.



Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak (L) and Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat (R) shaking hands before holding their first meeting on the Israeli side of Erez Crossing into the Palestinian-run Gaza Strip on July 11, 1999

Death Sentence For Abdullah Ocalan

Rebel Kurdish leader Abdullah Ocalan was sentenced to death by Turkey on June 29, 1999 after being found guilty of treason and attempting to break up the solidarity of the country. The state security court judge Turgut Okyay said that Ocalan was guilty according to Article 125 of the Turkish Criminal Code, punishment for which is a mandatory death sentence. The judge said that the rebel leader did not deserve a commutation of death penalty into a life sentence because of the thousands of deaths he caused.

As the verdict was read out, the families of those killed by Ocalan's Kurdish Workers' Party (PKK) and their lawyers broke out singing the Turkish national anthems, much to the annoyance and the embarrassment of the judges.

More than 30,000 people have died in the 15-year struggle waged by the Kurdish Workers' Party for an independent state.

Mr. Ocalan who has been detained at a prison facility on a Marmara Sea Island during the trial period has the automatic right to go to the court of appeal. Even if the verdict is upheld, the Turkish Parliament will have to endorse it. The President Mr. Suleyman Demirel will have the final say in Ocalan's case. During the trial Ocalan made no attempt to defend himself, but appealed for forgiveness from the families of the victims. He contended that his execution would only tend to perpetuate the violence; if reprieved, he said, he would appeal to his supporters to abjure violence and armed struggle and reconcile to an existence within Turkey. His only appeal, in case of a commuted sentence, was freedom to teach the Kurdish language in schools.

The death sentence clamped on the Kurdish leader has spawned widespread violence in Turkey. Rebels threaten guerilla violence throughout Turkey.

If Turkey is able to contain the fallout of the verdict on Ocalan, it will go ahead with the ambitious South-East Anatolia project for harnessing the Euphrates and Tigris for agricultural and power generation and other purposes.

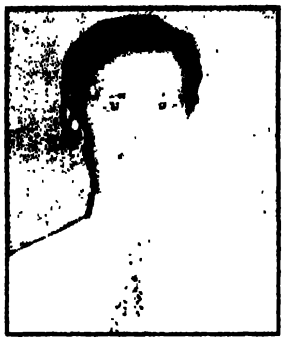
Meanwhile the Kurdish leader has ordered his guerillas not to carry out any violent attacks that could provoke Turkey into carrying out the death sentence on him. ❑

competition success review

SUPER BRAIN SUPER PERSONALITY CONTEST 2000

We present here the THREE PRIZE WINNING ESSAYS (Awarded 1st Prize) under the Super Brain Super Personality Contest 2000. Entries received in respect of the topic 'Bureaucracy Concerned With Rights, Not Duties' did not come up to the standard set by the Selection Panel. The Mr. Intellectual of Contest-1 is Mr. Piyush Gupta and the Ms. Intellectuals of Contest-1 are Ms. Kiran S. Belwadikar and Ms. Chandrima Biswas.

Coalition : A Threat To Political Stability



Piyush Gupta

FIRST PRIZE WINNER OF CSR SUPER BRAIN PERSONALITY CONTEST 2000 (1) : TOPIC 2

Mr. Piyush Gupta has done MBBS from Meerut University.

Mr. Piyush Gupta is the first prize winner of Topic 2 and has been adjudged MR. INTELLECTUAL OF THE MONTH. He is entitled to participate in the remaining stages of the Super Brain Super Personality Contest 2000 as well as receive other prizes.

Congratulations, Mr. Piyush !

"If people who are elected are capable and men of character and integrity, they would be able to make the best of even a defective constitution. If they are lacking in these qualities, the constitution can't help the country. a constitution, like a machine, is a lifeless thing. It acquires life because of the men who control and operate it".

These words of caution voiced by Dr. Rajendra Prasad as President of the Constituent Assembly in 1949 appear to be most relevant in current political scenario in the country. We have witnessed the demise of three governments in last three years. A number of novel experiments have failed to provide any solution to the problem of instability. Many experts, feel that the flaw is in the constitution and have recommended the Presidential System of Governance.

The Indian National Congress, which had spearheaded the freedom movement won clear cut majority at the first five Lok Sabha elections. Consequently, all the first five Lok Sabhas lasted their full term. Another very important factor contributing to this stability was the fact that at the intra-party level, the issue of leadership never became contentious. Any minor contests over leadership (eg. Indira Gandhi Vs Morarji Desai in 1967) were democratically resolved. The Indian democracy, however, suffered its first moment of instability when Congress was routed in the sixth general elections in 1977 at the hands of Janata Party. Although the electoral verdict in favour of Janata Party was clear, the Morarji Desai Government fell after two years mainly because of Prime Ministerial ambitions of Mr. Charan Singh who was himself shown the door very soon after he became the Prime Minister. Similarly, the United Front Government formed under Mr. H.D. Deve Gowda had to go after 11 months due to similar ambitions of the President of the Congress party which was supporting the Government from outside. The ouster of Mr. Gowda, however, did not yield any favourable outcome for Congress, and the end result was a mere change of Prime Minister. This was described by some experts as 'Old wine in an old bottle but with a new cork'. The government under Mr. I.K. Gujral also, as could be guessed, did not last long forcing another election on the country. In all such cases, the coalitions of political entities were supported from outside by one or other party. This concept of outside support proved detrimental to the longevity of the government as the V.P. Singh Government formed in 1989 had also collapsed after one year due to the withdrawal of support by the BJP.

The element of instability has been intrinsic in the popular verdict itself when it did not give clear mandate to a single party in 1989, 1996 and 1998. In 1996, the fall of BJP Government after 13 days, following Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee's failure to muster required number of support, and the Congress' outside support to the United Front came out to be an experiment in instability giving the country two PMs in two years culminating in a mid term poll. The UF Government could survive even for this length of time because of three factors-fears of a fresh election; absence of a serious ego clash at the top in the ruling combine and the common objective of keeping the BJP out of power. The UF Govt. continued as neither its constituents nor the Congress were in a position to face fresh elections.

In 1977, the Janata Party a conglomeration of the non congress groups and factions of emergency

excesses, which came to power amidst an unprecedented euphoria, took less than three years to squander this advantage because of an ego clash between Morarji Desai and Charan Singh, leading to the collapse of the government and return of Congress to power.

It is extremely noteworthy that a sizeable section of India's diverse society is deprived of basic needs. The situation is further compounded because the society is historically rooted in strict social hierarchy. This disadvantaged section feel that their social and economic uplift is possible only if they could acquire (nay monopolise) political power. In this process, their ire gets directed at the privileged strata who they hold responsible for their miserable state. Given the fact that they have the all important numbers in democracy, these groups emerge as different political entities to get a strategic advantage. Democratic stability is the first casualty in such a scenario.

Often the instability is contributed when the coalition governments are formed on the basis of negative reasons. For example, the United Front was conceived with the sole objective of preventing the BJP from forming the Government, the BJP-BSP alliance in Uttar Pradesh was to keep Mulayam Singh Yadav away from the seat of power, and the Rashtriya Janata Party-Congress combine in Gujarat had the one point programme of keeping the BJP out of power. Having met these objectives, these coalitions had nothing positive to offer. Most of these alliances were post-poll pacts without any idelogical compatibility, and once power was gained, the intra as well as inter-party differences over key issues made the functioning of the Government increasingly difficult. A clear example of this was the dilemma faced by the UF government in framing the economic policy, with the Leftist parties opposing liberalisation, and Congress, the main supporting party, keenly pushing for economic reforms. It must be noted that none of the UF constituents had even 10% of the popular vote. They had thus no mandate to formulate such a national policy.

Many a times,coalition partners resort to political blackmail to further their personal interests, taking advantage of the fragility of the coalition Governments. AIADMK leader Ms. Jayaram Jayalalitha's list of demands to Mr. Vajpayee kept the coalition government to ransom and finally led to eventual fall of the BJP coalition.

Democratic stability is also affected by the federal nature of the polity, particularly if the federating units are constituted on linguistic or ethnic basis. Several of these units perceive that the federal authority is discriminatory towards them. The regional elites try to play up discrimination card to achieve rapid political mobilisation and ride to power in their respective states. Today, regional parties have projected themselves as representatives of the aspirations of a wider group of people-such as the Telugu Desam Party (TDP) for the people of Andhra Pradesh and the Asom Gana Parishad for the Assamese. The problem begins, when they aspire for power at the Centre to rule the country. Even the Central legislature begins to reflect a regionalised character where the legislators go on shifting their loyalties to serve their narrow parochial interests, and thus contribute to the instability. Today, Chief Ministers decide on the Prime Minister. And they pick a person who hasn't even been elected-a sad aspect of Indian democracy. The political stalemate in Uttar Pradesh where a Government could not be formed even after 3 months of declaration of election results epitomised the conundrum of Indian democracy. Even today, the UP Government can't be described as stable even after having nearly a hundred ministers.

The national parties like Congress are still powerful, numerically at least. But, that is negative leveraging power, the power to pull down a government. Charan Singh was dumped in 1979 before he could even face the parliament. Chandra Shekhar was tossed by the scruff of his neck by Rajiv Gandhi. At the state level, Mulayam Singh Yadav met the same fate at the hands of Mayawati.

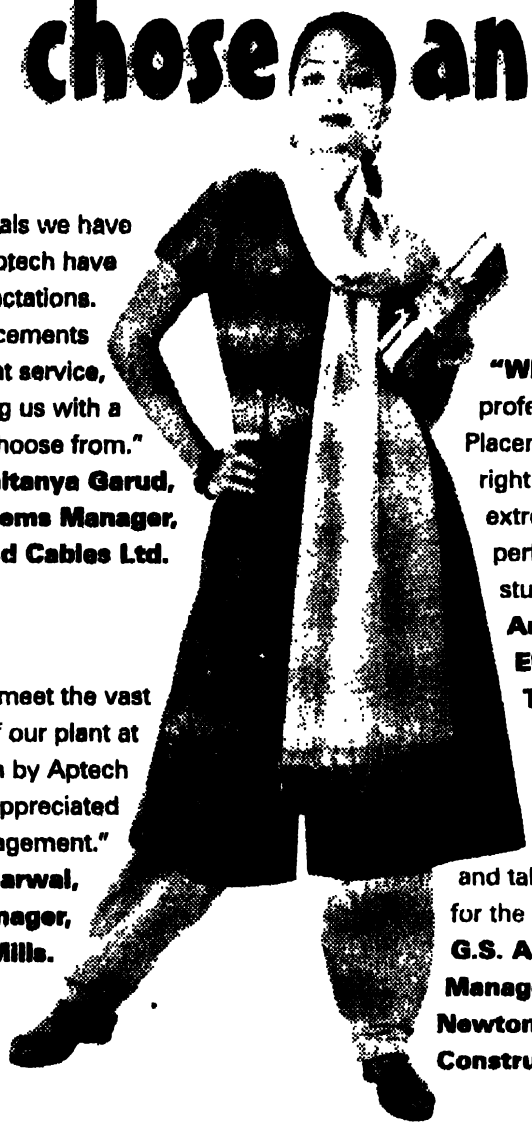
A number of suggestions have been put forward to help the country out of this problem. One suggestion is to switch over to the Presidential system so that the government lasts its full five-year term and the head of the government will have time and confidence to tackle the problems facing the country.

Another suggestion put forward by former President Mr. R. Venkataraman was derecognition by Election Commission, of political parties getting less than 10 per cent of popular vote in the forthcoming elections. This will definitely help to check the proliferation of small, even one person parties, but this step is probably too drastic for democratic India, and is likely to meet stiff resistance from such parties which are here in plenty.

Another approach being pursued by Congress is to avoid entering into any coalition, and forming a government only of their own, but this is likely to be slaughtered by the eventuality of another hung Lok Sabha. The 13th Lok Sabha is also very much likely to give a fractured verdict, if the opinion polls are any indications. In such a situation, the parties will have to understand that any stable government can be ensured only by a rational combine of at least one national party with like-minded regional parties keeping national interests above their immediate personal and regional aspirations. The political parties will have to first realise that they can't fool the public. They should learn to respect the electoral mandate. They should remember the statement of J.R. Lowell that "The pressure of public opinion is like the pressure of the atmosphere. You can't see it--but, all the same, it is sixteen pounds to the square inch". In any case, the future prospects of a stable Government solely depend on the shape of the 13th Lok Sabha to come. But the fact remains that coalition is a threat to political stability.

It is imperative on the part of the electorate to make a conscious and full-fledged effort, in the overall interest of the country's development, to elect a single party rather than contributing to the political instability by installing the coalition governments through fractured verdicts. The best solution to avoid frequent elections would, however, be that we incorporate a clause from the German constitution, in our constitution, through of course an all-party consensus, that whenever a no-confidence vote is passed against an incumbent Prime Minister, the House, in that very sitting, will have to elect a new PM; failing which, the defeated PM would continue in office. This would obviate the need for frequent elections which our country can ill-afford. Another suggestion is that only pre-poll election combine be recognised and even if such combine is short of majority, it should be given a chance to govern; even if other post-poll combine manages to muster a greater numerical strength. It would avoid the bane of horse trading and defections. □

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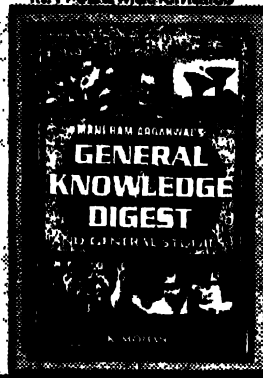
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With Faith, You Can Achieve Everything

"O Welcome pure-eyed Faith,
white handed Hope,
Thou hovering angel, girt with
golden wings"

These are the lines sung by Milton about Faith, one of the most important virtues in a man. The poet emphasises that faith gives hope and hope inspires man to face life even during the times when the going gets tough.

Faith is the very sum and substance of life. Without faith, human being cannot achieve anything. If we observe all the greatest endeavours carried out in this world, we find that behind them faith was the sole driving force, without which everything is impossible.

A person can set a goal for himself, only if he has faith that ultimately he will achieve the goal. Thus faith forms the foundation of every new achievement, every new invention and every new discovery and every new victory. There is a co-relation between faith and achievement.

Faith cannot be imposed upon anyone. It comes from deep inside one's heart. It cannot be measured. The quantity of faith possessed by you depends upon how positive your approach towards life is. It cannot be weighed. For becoming successful in life, first we have to set the goal. Merely that much is not sufficient. A person must work hard towards achieving his goal. This can only be possible with a man having tremendous faith in his capabilities. Anyone cannot work hard to develop his or her plan, if he himself is not sure whether he would be able to accomplish the given task. Without faith, motivation for the achievement of goal is completely lost and the person ends up becoming a failure in his life. If we observe the reasons behind the failure of any person, we find that one of the main factors responsible for his failure is lack of faith. Faith is the only power that inspires a human being in despair. But if a person loses faith during the period of struggle, he gives up hope for any success and succumbs to the unfavourable situations. So, an individual without faith is as good as a dead person. His life is just like a deflated balloon.

So, we can truly conclude that faith is the foundation stone of any project that is undertaken with a will to complete. It is that driving force that enlightens the candle of hope by giving strength to fight against all odds. A person having faith, may face failures in his or her life, but he does not lose his heart in despair. He knows that the obstacles that are coming in his way are only temporary and he will ultimately be successful in achieving his goal. A sailor knows that he should not give up, when the ship is surrounded by storm. A person having faith never believes in the negativity of the circumstances.

Anyone can be happy when things are going according to one's will or desire. True test of one's faith is during the time, when one lands in troubled waters. A man having faith in God, has naturally got faith in himself. Thus he can withstand the tragedies of life with great courage and patience. A person having the divine power of faith can never be called a failure.



Kiran. S. Belwadikar

FIRST PRIZE WINNER OF CSR SUPER BRAIN PERSONALITY CONTEST 2000 (1) : TOPIC 3

Ms. Kiran. S. Belwadikar has done Bachelor of Science.

Ms. Kiran. S. Belwadikar is the first prize winner of Topic 3 and has been adjudged the MS INTELLECTUAL OF THE MONTH. She is entitled to participate in the remaining stages of the Super Brain Super Personality Contest 2000 as well as receive other prizes.

Congratulations, Ms. Kiran !

If we take a look at the lives of most outstanding persons of the world, we will find that it was faith that made their lives examplary. Napolean Hill has correctly said that "A mind that finally achieves victory is a mind capable of sustained faith."

It was only because of faith, that during the freedom struggle, a whole lot of freedom fighters struggled till the last drop of their blood and freed India from the clutches of British Empire. Faith prompted the great Alexandar to march along with his troops to conquer the whole world. Such was his spirit that he never lost faith in his abilities and lived the life of a great warrior till his last breath.

Even in our ancient epochs such as *Ramayana* and *Mahabharata*, great characters—Lord Rama and the Pandavas had gone through many ups and downs in their lives. They ultimately won the battle of their lives only because of faith in goodness and honesty. For very few people in this world, life is bed of roses. Majority of persons have to struggle in life. It is only by dint of their faith that they brave the trial and tribulations in their life successfully. Our ancient "Puranas" are full of such characters which inspire common man for e.g. Harishchandra and Vikramaditya.

Great discoveries and inventions in Science and Technology have taken place only because of the virtue called faith. In the olden times it was hard to convince people about new theories of science. The line of thinking of the people was very orthodox and conventional.

It was during that time that the great naturalist Charles Darwin put forward his theories on "The Survival of the fittest" and "The origin of species by means of natural selection." His "Theory of Evolution" shook the whole world. It was faith that gave strength to Darwin to stick to his stand when the whole community was against him. It was because of the quality of faith that he did not deter from his stand. Time proved him right. It was faith that enabled Antony Von Leeuwonhoek to discover the first microscope, who is now called as "The Father Of Microbiology." It was faith that motivated Edison to keep trying for thousand times before he discovered lamp without which further inventions and discoveries in Science seemed impossible. Faith in humanity and brotherhood empowered Mother Teresa and her innumerable followers to serve the ill, poor and the underprivileged. It was only because of her faith in welfare of humanity that she set an example in the whole world. Faith inspired Baba Amte to serve the lepers, who were condemned and neglected by the whole society.

Faith is that unique quality, which invigorates a person to win over his or her physical disabilities. The will power provided by faith is so strong that even physically challenged persons can easily overcome their handicap. There are enormous real life examples to prove this fact.

Louis Braille became blind at the tender age of two or three. But later through his will power and faith, he overcame his feebleness caused by loss of sight. He

invented a new method of reading and writing for the blind which greatly benefitted the visually handicapped people. That system was named after him as the "Braille System.".

A deaf, dumb and blind Helen Keller set an example in the world of disabled people. She made a mark by standing on her feet and educating thousands of handicapped persons. Life was not the same for Bharatnatyam dancer Sudha Chandran after she lost one of her foot in a tragic accident. Yet she did not lose faith in herself and went through an operation and with her immense hard work and vigorous training, she again learnt to dance on her Jaipur foot. She bore great pain to achieve what she is today by her sheer faith.

It is the faith of winning, that is keeping alive the fighting spirit of our soldiers, who are defending the borders of our motherland in Kargil war. It is only the power of faith that enables a doctor to operate on his patient in order to cure him. It is the faith of winning a bread that forces a poor labour in hunger to go to work. Faith of securing grade inspires the students to work hard by burning midnight oil during the exams.

Millions of people belonging to different religions, believe in the Almighty. Although no one has seen Him or heard Him, still people believe in him only because of faith. No one has traced Him, still he lives in every [illegible] candle of faith is lit. It is only because [illegible] the virtues of goodness and honesty have prevailed in this big bad world. Faith in Almighty, prevents people from doing any harm to the under-privileged persons. Thousands of orphans are living happily in this world only because of this faith that they are the children of the God.

Swami Vivekananda believes that majority of miseries in this world would not have existed if power of faith had been practised by all. Ups and downs are common in everyone's life, but a person having faith knows deep inside his or her heart that the period of struggle will become a passe in his or her life, if he or she faces all the miseries with a brave heart. Tolstoy has correctly said that faith is the force of life. Faith is the mother of success. With it anything is possible. Someone has praised faith correctly in the following words.

If you think you are beaten,
you are;
If you think, you dare not;
you don't;
If you'd like to win,
but think you can't;
It's almost a cinch you won't.
If you think you'll lose,
you've lost:
For out in the world we find,
success begins with a person's faith;
It's all in the state of mind.
Life's battles don't always go,
to the stronger or the faster hand;
They go to the one who trusts in God
and always thinks,
"I can".

So you can achieve everything if you have faith that you will certainly win one day by your determination, hard work and courage. Keep your faith intact and work towards achieving your goal. Undoubtedly, there is an inspiration for everyone when we sing together :

Hum Honge Kaamyaab Ek Din,
Man Mein Hai Vishwas,
Pura Hai Vishwas,
Hum Honge Kaamyaab Ek Din. ❑

Women's Rights : Still A Dream

The UN's Universal Declaration on Human Rights says : "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights....." Sounds Great ! But when we take an insight into the ground realities, we will discover the all-pervasive presence of discrimination that divides the human populace in the name of religion, class, caste, etc. and within that broad division, the most pathetic line is drawn in the name of gender differences between the male and the female. A society plagued by all kinds of divisions conceptualises gender difference not simply as a philosophical and theoretical exercise but as a prevalent act in any project that is largely, committed to cater to patriarchal ideals.

The question of gender discrimination and the issue of women's rights gain prominence in the light of available statistics and the day-to-day incidents that reflect great disparity between the two sexes. A fractured world-view dichotomised in terms of male/female paradigm has found its expression in almost every aspect of life and has offered a ground where vested interests functioned both legitimately and effectively.



Chandrima Biswas

FIRST PRIZE WINNER OF CSR MS. SUPER BRAIN PERSONALITY CONTEST 2000 (1) : TOPIC 4

Ms. Chandrima Biswas is doing M.Phil in Sociology from JNU, New Delhi.

Ms. Chandrima Biswas is the first prize winner of Topic IV in the and has been adjudged the MS. INTELLECTUAL OF THE MONTH. She is entitled to participate in the remaining stages of the Super Brain Super Personality Contest 2000 as well as receive other prizes.

Congratulations, Ms. Chandrima.

The Western feminists in the 1950s and 60s spearheaded movements that dealt with issues like women's 'personhood' and her role as a citizen. From then till now, women's issues have traversed a long journey. However, it brought about few cosmetic changes affecting only a select few leaving a large proportion of female population in a regrettably low status.

Women's Rights in Perspective

Our legacy is riddled with ambiguities and flux. The low status of women in India dates back to the days of Manu, the law-giver, who placed woman at the lower stratum than man. Such attitude persisted through various historical phases. The Indian women was treated as an appendage of man and this tendency found its manifestation in the customs relating to marriage, religion, property, widowhood, dowry. With the spread of education among women, they became conscious and mobilised

(Continued on page 121)

Better Your English



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"Well sir, I have completed my M.Com in '95", began Mr. Narang.

The interviewer raised his brows apparently not satisfied with the grammar of Mr. Narang, a post graduate in commerce.

What is wrong with Mr. Narang's sentence "I have completed my M.Com in '95".

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How To Succeed In Civil Services Examination

— Bhawna Garg, IAS Topper (1999)

It is indeed a pleasure to write this column which I remember to have been very particular in reading, once I decided to go for this Exam. By this column, *Competition Success Review* is indeed providing an appropriate guidance to students aspiring for the Civil Services. I must candidly admit that this column has been greatly helpful in ensuring my success in this premier exam.

For the Civil Services Exam, a very different kind of approach is required. There are three stages in this Exam preparation — thought, work, then deed, and not anyone of them being less important than the other. With the number of vacancies dwindling each year and the competition getting tougher and at the same time, the number of aspirants increasing—this year around 3 lakh students had appeared, one must consider all the pros and cons of the situation, before jumping into the fray. You have to be self-motivated. I would like to remind the aspirants the words of Swamy Vivekananda "Stand up, Be bold and take the whole responsibility on your shoulders and know that you are the creator of your own destiny. All the strength and success that you want are within yourself."

Once having decided about going in for the exam, it must be atleast an year before you ought to be appearing for the Prelims. I decided sometime in January '97 during my sixth Semester at IIT Kanpur. Then comes the stage as to what is required to be done. Start the practice of regular reading of a Newspaper. I was regular with *The Hindu* and I found it fairly useful. Also the choice of the optional is very crucial. You can decide about it based on your own interests, aptitude, graduation study, consulting the previous years question papers etc. It need not necessarily be the popular choice I had Maths and Chemistry as my optionals. The criteria to choose Chemistry as against Physics was entirely based on my self-analysis because I have more liking for the subject plus my better scoring abilities. So despite the fact that there was hardly any guidance available for Chemistry as against Physics, I decided about it. Also because I was getting more number of days in between G.S —Maths and then Math–Chemistry papers (atleast 10 days break in between), this also was favourable and encouraging which did later prove beneficial—for I got sufficient time for the last moment revision.

After the self-convincing choice of optional, the collection of the reading material becomes crucial. The study of the previous years' Test Papers together with



solution is very useful to understand the trend and type of questions set and how to answer them. Here again *Competition Success Review*, by publishing answers to the latest such test-papers in various Competitive exams including Civil Services as a regular feature is way ahead of many such contemporary periodicals. Apart from this, the University level books are consulted for they match the style of the Paper. By September '98, I started on with some optional subject study—taking one topic at a time but my main emphasis was on General Studies especially Polity and Modern History. Due to the demanding B.Tech study, I was not able to give a lot of time exclusively for this Exam. But still, I was single mindedly concentrating on my goal. At times I had to compromise with my B.Tech studies. I used to make a time schedule and a work schedule for the next day and also note down my time analysis and work progress of that particular day and introspect my shortcomings and possible improvements. This went on till April '98 when I gave my final Semester exams. In between, I managed to devote the whole one month just to study Indian Polity—the subject I feared the most in GS and its in-depth study instilled self-confidence in me for an otherwise tough subject for me.

I started on for Prelims from mid-March. I just studied the Brilliant Notes on Maths and read the NCERT books on History, Geography and Spectrum Guide for Current Affairs. I got the previous years' solved Test Papers and gave 5-6 Practice Tests of Mathematics to develop a good speed and maintain it as well. Generally my tendency during the Practice Test was to complete the paper 10 minutes earlier than the scheduled time (Duration: 2 hours) for in the Exam Hall, in the Hot Summers, one can never be sure of the comfortable conditions. Also signing the Attendance Sheets and certain few announcements being made by the invigilators at intervals, may be distracting and time-consuming. Prelim is just a qualifying Exam, so my eyes were always directed on the Mains. Still I devoted one full month of May exclusively for it to avoid any risk so that later I can prepare comfortably for the Mains without having any apprehensions about my clearing the first stage.

The generally accepted strategy for this Exam is that one must have studied the whole syllabus for the Mains before the Prelims or at least before its result is out i.e. by July end. But I must admit that it wasn't the case with me. After my Prelims — taking a 3-4 days' rest break, I prepared a work plan for the next 5 months. I knew that revision is very important, still it was only by August end that I could finish off my syllabus once. With just two months before of the Exam , this was a bit demoralising and at times I felt that I was out of the race. But keeping my expectations low, still I was determined not to let my spirits go down (Swami Vivekananda quotations and anecdotes never let me down), and sustained my consistancy and without letting any negative thoughts over-power my mind, I worked mechanically till the last. The next two months, I divided into three slots of 20 days, each for the three subjects. At first, I revised Maths wholly followed by Chemistry and then GS till the General Studies paper on 30th October. I couldn't do any special study for the Essay Paper. However the high calibre essays for Civil Services published by CSR proved useful in giving me an insight of the methodology to attempt this paper. Afterwards I devoted the next 15 days for the Math paper exclusively and then the next 10 days for the Chemistry Paper. So a sufficient gap in between the Exam proved really beneficial to me.

During the crucial six months duration after the Prelims, I feel that you must have a very systematic approach, be disciplined and sincere, be consistent and work zealously. (Each day I would aim at

(Continued on page 134)

Deepak Tayal (3rd Rank): IAS Toppers Talk To You

Motivation And Confidence Secrets Of My Success

Deepak Tayal (24) achieved the 3rd position among the successful candidates of the Civil Services Examination, 1999.

He has done B.Tech (Computer Science and Engineering) from IIT, Delhi.

We publish below an exclusive interview he gave to Competition Success Review.

CSR: What is the secret of your success in the Civil Services Examination ?

Deepak Tayal : Motivation of making it big in an exam of such a competitive nature and confidence in my own abilities was the secret of my success.

Q. How much time do you think one requires for serious preparation for this examination ?

A. It depends on the choice of optional subjects. For someone who is good at his optionals, 6 to 7 months are enough.

Q. What is your impression of the Interview Board ?

A. The Board members were very cheerful and helpful. They were very experienced and seemed to know exactly what aspects they were trying to explore in one's personality.

Q. What is your advice to the future aspirants ?

A. Have faith in yourself and belief in your abilities. Prepare in a way that you think is best for you with your instincts to guide you. Dare to be different if it demands so.

Q. *Competition Success Review*, the largest selling youth magazine in English, has been extremely helpful because...

A. It gives detailed and comprehensive analysis of the latest developments in political, social, economic and scientific fields.

Q. What prompted you to choose Civil Services as your career ?

A. The Civil Services give one the position to make a difference to many lives, something which no other job can give. It gives authority to fulfil those responsibilities.

Q. How did your parents, family and friends contribute to your success ?

A. It was because of my parents that I started preparing for this exam. They always encouraged me. My sisters were a source of inspiration. My friends at IBM always urged me to go on.

Q. Had you not been selected in the Civil Services Examination, what would have been your reaction ? Which other service/career would you have gone in/ opted for ?

A. If I had not been selected in this examination, I would have got depressed but that would not have meant the end of the world for me. I would have continued with my software career.

Q. How would you visualise your success ?

A. I visualise my success as a stepping stone to a territory where responsibilities are in plenty and I will have to use my authority and clear many hurdles to fulfil them.



"Competition Success Review is a useful magazine for various competitive examinations and it provides extensive coverage and comprehensive analyses of latest developments in diverse fields."
—Deepak Tayal, IAS

Q. What were your Optionals for the Civil Services Examination ?

A. Mathematics for the Prelims and Mathematics and Physics for the Mains.

Q. What was your criterion for the selection of Optional subjects ?

A. I believe that one should choose a subject that he finds most interesting and is comfortable with rather than getting carried away by how scoring it is for the Prelims, it helps if the choice is one of the subjects chosen for Mains.

Q. How did you prepare for your Compulsory papers ?

A. I adopted an exam-oriented approach for my preparation both for Preliminary and Main examinations. For Prelims, I did not prepare for General Studies paper apart from Indian polity and concentrated mainly on mathematics which carries higher marks and is also high scoring for Mains. English and Hindi did not require any preparation at all. I relied on selective study for General Studies paper and read selected portions of Indian polity and history, current affairs, economics, science and technology. Having an engineering background, I didn't have to prepare for statistics.

Q. *Competition Success Review* is the largest-read youth magazine in English. How do you visualise the role of this magazine in moulding the careers of the youth ?

A. *Competition Success Review* gives useful career counselling and is useful for various competitive examination.

Q. What is your opinion about *Competition Success Review* ?

A. CSR is a useful magazine for various competitive examinations and it provides extensive coverage and comprehensive analyses of latest developments in diverse fields.

Q. What is your opinion about *General Knowledge Today* ?

A. *General Knowledge Today* is a useful supplement to CSR which can be beneficial for preparation of various competitive examinations particularly where the questions asked are objective type like the Civil Services Preliminary Examination.

Q. What do you think is the better way of preparation between selective, intensive study and wide, extensive study ?

A. One should follow the method one feels comfortable about. I had very limited amount of time at my disposal and so selective intensive study was the right choice for me particularly in the General Studies.

Q. Is the pattern of the examination appropriate for selection ? Would you recommend any improvement ?

A. The duration of this one year long process should be avoided.

Q. Do you feel that there should be no restriction on the number of attempts ?

A. No, I think number of attempts should be restricted. The years of the youth should not be wasted attempting to clear this exam again and again.

Q. With the resumption of Essay Paper in the UPSC Examinations, we are giving four senior essays every month. Is this focus-oriented, analytical feature helpful for the IAS aspirants ?

A. Yes, this is useful for the students because it gives a reference level against which they can measure their own performance and improve it to present the ideas in a logical and structured way. ❑

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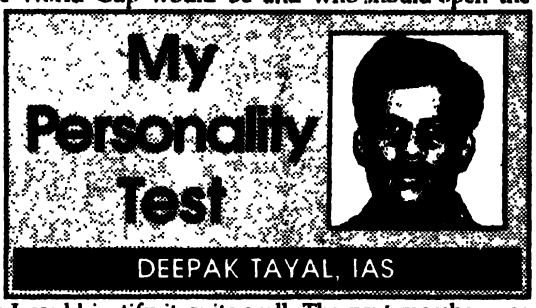
WINDSOR

Stress On My Technical Background

I had done well in my Mains exam and was expecting a call for the personality test. I was relieved when I came to know about it. I was the fourth one to be interviewed in the afternoon session. There was a difference in the manner and the ways the interviews were conducted this year in that the candidates were not allowed to interact after the interview.

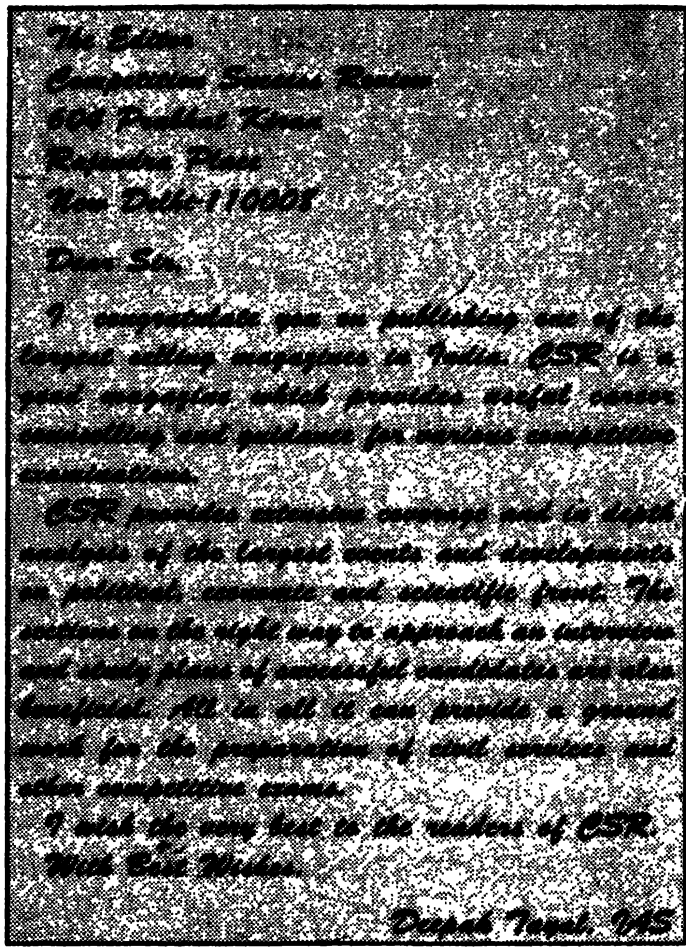
I wore a white shirt and grey trousers and matching tie and was very relaxed before the interview. As I entered the room, I wished everyone and the Chairman asked me to take my seat.

The Chairman began by asking me questions about cricket (which I had filled as my hobby along with the fact that I had captained teams at IIT and IBM). He asked me what the best Indian batting line up for the World Cup would be and who should open the innings for India. I could answer all these questions with confidence. Then a member asked me as to why I was leaving a high paying private sector job for a government service. I think I could justify it quite well. The next member was a psychologist and his question was the trickiest. He said that he had a feeling that I am not going to stick with IAS for long even if I get it and asked me to convince him why they should select me. The fourth member asked me the importance of my technical education and experience in the administrative service and whether it provides any advantage. The last member asked me about the Kosovo crisis and India's position on it. He also asked me the only question that I couldn't answer and that was why the work in the newly started software park in Bangalore is not going on full stream. The most interesting point of the interview came in the last minute when the Chairman told me that interview was over and I could leave. But exactly at that point, another member asked me if it is right for India to have Azharuddin at the helm for the World Cup. I answered him by saying that he was lucky to be still there. The members were very cheerful and seemed to enjoy the discussion as much as I did. When I came out after the interview, my mood was really upbeat. ❑



Extensive Coverage And Indepth Analysis

We are pleased to publish here a letter from Mr. Deepak Tayal, IAS Topper 1999 (3rd Position) and wish our readers a similar splendid success.


The Editor
Competition Success Review
504 Pankaj Tower
Rajendra Place
New Delhi-110008

Dear Sir,

I congratulate you on publishing one of the largest selling magazines in India. CSR is a good magazine which provides useful career counselling and guidance for various competitive examinations.

CSR provides extensive coverage and in depth analysis of the latest events and developments in political economic and scientific front. The questions on the right way to approach an interview and many pieces of successful candidates are also beneficial. All in all it can provide a ground work for the preparation of civil services and other competitive exams.

I wish the very best to the readers of CSR.

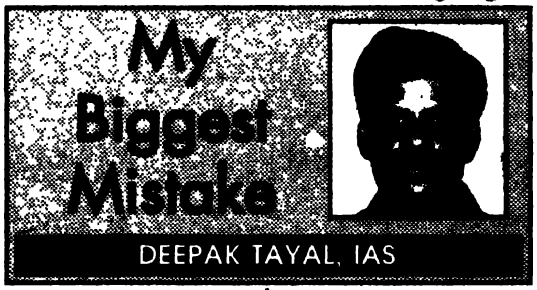
With Best Wishes,

Deepak Tayal, IAS

I Relied Too Much On Exam-Oriented Study

By conventional thinking, apparently I made a number of mistakes in my preparation but I do not consider most of them as mistakes as the decision about them were taken by me deliberately, based on my strengths and the available time. For example, I spent just month for preparing General Studies and covered the entire current affairs, Indian economy and science and technology together in 15 days. Again, I did not prepare for the interview at all and ignored all the magazines and newspapers as I thought to be spontaneous and original during the interview. In retrospect, I think there was no harm in going through the latest developments across the world.

One mistake I did last year was not to give proper due to getting the fundamentals of physics cleared and relying too much on exam oriented study. This time I didn't repeat the mistakes and studied only books by renowned authors. ❑



Bio Data

- ❑ **Name :** Deepak Tayal
- ❑ **Educational Qualifications :** B.Tech Computer Science and Engineering from IIT Delhi.
- ❑ **School :** DAV School, Panchkula and DAV College Chandigarh.
- ❑ **College :** IIT, Delhi.
- ❑ **Any Award, Gold Medal and Scholarship Won :** NTSE
- ❑ **Earlier Selections :** Indian Institute of Management (didn't join) DSP, CBI (because of 222nd rank in Civil services exam 1997) but did not join.
- ❑ **Experience :** IBM, India (August 1996 to present).

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SECTION 1 : PART 4

Directions (Qs. 41 to 45) : **Each of these questions contains a pair of words. Below each question you find five alternatives (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E) of pairs of words. From the alternatives, select the pair which is related to the pair of words given against the question.**

Q. 41. Thread : Cotton
(A) Beans : Coffee (B) Cloth : Shirt
(C) Noodles : Flour (D) Vegetables : Soup
(E) None of the above

Q. 42. Sky : Sea
(A) Leader : Follower (B) Roof : Tap
(C) Hat : Shoe (D) Soldier : Rifle
(E) Terrace : Parking lot

Q. 43. Rain : River
(A) Room : Door (B) Star : Sky
(C) Bullets : Gun (D) Sunray : Umbrella
(E) Tortoise : Shell

Q. 44. Portfolio : Securities
(A) Bottle : Capsules
(B) Carpenter : Furniture
(C) Classroom : Students
(D) Bridge : River
(E) Panel : Jurors

Q. 45. Soup : Dessert
(A) Tendulkar : Kumble (B) River : Island
(C) Sunlight : Twilight (D) Bow : Arrow
(E) Forest : Sea

SECTION 1 : PART 5

Directions (Qs. 46 to 50) : **Each sentence below has two blanks. Beneath the sentence are five sets of words. Choose the set of words that best fills in the blanks.**

46. The job of a news reporter is to report the _____ of the news and he is obliged to do it without _____
(A) Correctness : apology
(B) Synopsis : hesitation
(C) Gist : fear
(D) Facts : distortion
(E) Totality : error

Q. 47. We lost confidence in our government because it has _____ to fulfil the promises and it has _____ the people's confidence.
(A) Failed : disturbed
(B) Not done enough : eroded
(C) Fouled : undermined
(D) Not done enough : Won
(E) None of the above

Q. 48. Although, in this case, there were _____ circumstances, the judge ruled that there has to be strict _____ of the law.
(A) Questionable : compliance
(B) Objectionable : obedience
(C) Specific : adherence
(D) Extraordinary : compliance
(E) Tantalising : observance

Q. 49. The actor was so _____ that the audience got _____ and left.
(A) Violent : upset (B) Noisy : irritated
(C) Inaudible : sleepy (D) Overacting : tired
(E) Pompous : affable

Q. 50. The things that this artist has _____ are so repulsive that we must
(A) Conceived : expel
(B) Painted : disregard
(C) Displayed : execute
(D) Said : penalise
(E) None of the above

SECTION 1 : PART 6

Directions (Qs. 51 to 55) : **The following passage has five blanks which are numbered 51 to 55. Choose the word from the alternatives (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E), that best fills in the blank.**

The collapse of capital and money market is so ...51... that Ministry of Finance is very concerned and this collapse in turn is restricting industrial ...52... . The government is also wary of the reforms the ...53... reports. It wants a meeting with all concerned to ...54... fears about the collapse. The Government is reported to be considering all possible ...55... before a decision is arrived.

Q. 51.
(A) Colossal (B) Sharp (C) Bad
(D) Steep (E) High

Q. 52.
(A) Production (B) Policy (C) Pricing
(D) Scenario (E) Development

Q. 53.
(A) Commission (B) Committee
(C) Panel (D) Board
(E) Machinery

Q. 54.
(A) Remove (B) Allay (C) Dear
(D) Soothe (E) Remedy

Q. 55.
(A) Possibilities (B) Alternatives
(C) Actions (D) Consequences
(E) Steps

Directions (Qs. 56 to 60) : **In the following questions, four words or phrases have been highlighted. Choose one word or phrase which would not be appropriate in standard written English. Mark the alphabet following the chosen words or phrases as your answer. Mark (E) if you think that the sentence has no error.**

Q. 56. Anyone is (A)/ welcome as (B)/ long as they are (C)/ willing to contribute to (D)/ the cause. No error (E)

Q. 57. The absconding member's (A)/ whereabouts (B)/ have (C)/ not yet been (D)/ determined. No error (E)

Q. 58. Clearly (A)/ our competitors have been (B)/ more successful (C)/ than us (D). No error (E)

Q. 59. Maharashtra is one (A)/ of the few states (B)/ that (C)/ has (D)/ achieved a high level of industrialisation. No error (E)

Q. 60. The problem seems (A)/ to be related (B)/ in some way to male (C)/ behaviour and instincts.(D)/ No error (E)

SECTION 2 : PART 1

Arithmetic

Q. 61. In a group of 120 people, one-fifth are men, one fourth are women and the rest children. The average age of women is five-sixth of the average age of men. Average age of children is one fourth of the average age of men. If average age of men is 60 years, what is the average age of the group ? (Choose the nearest answer).
(A) 50 (B) 45 (C) 38 (D) 32 (E) 50

Q. 62. A distance of 425 km separates two trains moving towards each other at a speed of 200 km/hr. What will be the distance between them after 1 hr. 30 min., if they reduce their speed by half , every half an hour ?
(A) 120 km (B) 75 km (C) 250 km
(D) 150 km (E) 200 km

Q. 63. 10 men can complete 1/3rd of a job in 7 days. If three women are equivalent to one man, then how many days will be taken by 10 women to complete that job ?
(A) 70 days (B) 63 days (C) 140 days
(D) 30 days (E) 60 days

Q. 64. In a management school with 120 students, 15 are interested in Finance, HRM and IT and 20 are not interested in any of these three areas. 10 are interested only in Finance, 12 only in HRM and 25 only in IT. Then what is the number of students interested in two of the above areas only ?
(A) 52 (B) 132 (C) 63 (D) 38 (E) 45

Q. 65. There are 101 shares purchased by Ashok from the primary market at a price of Rs. 17 per share. If 2% dividend is announced, what will be the approximate percent gain (in terms of dividend) made by Ashok in that year. The premium per share paid by Ashok is Rs. 7.
(A) 1% (B) 2% (C) 2.5% (D) 3% (E) 6%

Q. 66. A ball is thrown from a height of 256 m. Every time it bounces back to half its height. How much distance will be covered by the ball before it comes to rest ?
(A) 256m (B) 512m (C) 576m
(D) 768m (E) None of these

Q. 67. The cost incurred by an organisation is grouped into 3 categories—operational expenses, administrative expenses and other expenses. When expressed in terms of revenue from sales, they form 35%, 20% and 30% of the revenue sales respectively in 1997. If each of the expenses increases by 10% and the revenue from sales increased by 10%, what is the change in profit percentage ?
(A) 22% (B) 10% (C) 16%
(D) 29% (E) 15%

Q. 68. There are 3 groups of students, each containing 25, 50 and 25 students respectively. The mean marks obtained by the first 2 groups are 60 & 55. The combined mean of all the 3 groups is 58. What is the mean of the marks scored by the 3rd group ?
(A) 52 (B) 58 (C) 57 (D) 62 (E) 60

Q. 69. A student obtained the following marks in percentages in his semester examination : English 50, Maths 65, Statistics 70, Economics 58 and Accountancy 63. The weights of these subjects are 2, 2, 1, 1 and 1 respectively. What is the weighted arithmetic mean ?
(A) 61 (B) 60 (C) 62 (D) 63
(E) None of these

Q. 70. Profit after selling a commodity for Rs. 425 is same as loss after selling it for Rs. 355. The cost of the commodity is
(A) Rs. 385 (B) Rs. 365 (C) Rs. 400
(D) Rs. 395 (E) Rs. 390

Q. 71. Find 3 numbers whose product is 216 and sum of the first and the third numbers is 20.
(A) 6, 2, 18 (B) 2, 18, 6 (C) 2, 6, 18
(D) 6, 18, 2 (E) 18, 2, 6

Q. 72. The area of a circle is 154 cm. What is the circumference ?
(A) 44 cm (B) 7 cm (C) 26 cm
(D) 32 cm (E) None of these

Q. 73. In a certain office, 1/3 of the workers are women. 1/2 of the women are married. 1/3 of the married women have children. Similarly, 3/4 of the men are married and 2/3 of the married men have children. What part of the workers are without children ?
(A) 5/18 (B) 1/3 (C) 1/18
(D) 7/18 (E) 11/18

Q. 74. The average salary per head of all the workers in a workshop is Rs. 850. There are 7 technicians whose average salary is Rs. 1000 and the average salary of others is Rs. 780. What is the total number of workers in the workshop ?
(A) 18 (B) 20 (C) 21 (D) 22 (E) 24

Q. 75. A motorist drives first 20 km at 60 km/hour, next 20 km at 80 km per hour and the next 20 km at 100 km/hour. How much time did he take to cover the entire distance of 60 km ?
(A) 25 minutes (B) 50 minutes
(C) 47 minutes (D) 60 minutes
(E) 37 minutes

Q. 76. The ratio of 2 numbers is 2 : 1. The sum of the reciprocals of these numbers will be
(A) 2 times the reciprocal of the first number
(B) 3 times the reciprocal of the first number
(C) 2 times the reciprocal of the second number
(D) 2 times the second number
(E) None of these

Q. 77. The difference between 12 times and 8 times of a number is 64. What is the number ?
(A) 16 (B) 24 (C) 32 (D) 40 (E) 48

Q. 78. One bell strikes at every 6 seconds, the second bell at every 9 seconds and the third bell at every 12 seconds. When will they all strike together ?
(A) 12 seconds (B) 18 seconds
(C) 24 seconds (D) 36 seconds
(E) 54 seconds

Q. 79. What is 40% of 10/7 ?
(A) 2.7 (B) 4/7 (C) 10/28
(D) 11/28 (E) 28/10

Q. 80. The sum of the digits of a 2-digit number is 8. If that number is increased by 18, the digits get interchanged. What is the number ?
(A) 26 (B) 35 (C) 53 (D) 62 (E) 71

ANSWERS

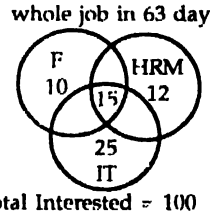
41. (A) 42. (E) 43. (B) 44. (C)
45. (C) 46. (A) 47. (B) 48. (D)
49. (D) 50. (D) 51. (D) 52. (A)
53. (B) 54. (B) 55. (E)

56. (E) : Part 'C' should be : "is willing".
57. (E) : No error.
58. (D) : Part 'D' should be : "we have been".
59. (D) : Park 'D' should be : "have".
60. (E) : No error.
61. (D) : Number of Men = 24,
Number of women = 30.
∴ Number of Children
= 120 – (24 + 30) = 66
Let Average age of Children be C.
Let Average age of Men be M.
Let Average age of Women be W.
$\therefore C = \frac{1}{4}M = 15, W = \frac{5}{6}M = 50$
∴ Average age of the group
$= \frac{24 \times 60 + 30 \times 50 + 66 \times 15}{120}$
$= \frac{1440 + 1500 + 990}{120} = 32.75 \approx 32$

62. (B) : After half an hour, they will be 225 km apart running @ 200 km/hr. After one hour, they will be 125 km apart running @ 100 km/hr. After one and a half hour, they will be 75 km apart running @ 50 km/hr.

63. (B) 10 men can complete the whole job in 21 days.
⇒ 30 women can complete the whole job in 21 days
⇒ 10 women can complete the whole job in 63 days.

64. (D).



Total Interested = 100

65. (A) : Total amount paid = 101 × 17
= Rs. 1717
Dividend = 20% of (101 × 10)
$= \frac{2020}{100} = 20.20$
$\therefore$ Gain % $= \frac{20.20}{1717} \times 100$
$= \frac{2020}{1717} = 1.18 \approx 1$

66. (D) First of all, the ball covers 256m + 128m = 384 m.
Then it covers 125m + 64m = 192m.
Then 64m + 32m = 96m. And so on.
∴ Distance covered by the ball before it comes to rest
= 384 + 192 + 96 + ... ∞
Sum to infinity of a G.P. whose first term is 384 and common ratio is ½.
$= \frac{384}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = 768.$

67. (B) : Let the revenue from sales be R.
Then, total cost incurred
= .35R + .2R + .3R = .85R
Profit = (1 – .85)R = .15R
New revenue = 1.1R
New cost incurred = .935R
Profit = .165R
Change in profit = .015R
Change in profit % $= \frac{.015R}{.15R} \times 100 = 10\%$

68. (D) : $\frac{58 \times 100 - (60 \times 25 + 55 \times 50)}{25}$
$= \frac{5800 - (1500 + 2750)}{25} = \frac{1550}{25} = 62$

69. (B) : $\frac{2 \times 50 + 2 \times 65 + 70 \times 1 + 58 \times 1 + 63 \times 1}{7}$
$= \frac{100 + 130 + 70 + 58 + 63}{7} = \frac{421}{7}$
= 60.14 ≈ 60

70. (E) : 425 – X = X – 355 ⇒ X = 390

71. (C) : Sum of 1st and 3rd numbers = 20 in (C) only.

72. (A) : $\pi r^2 = 154 \Rightarrow r^2 = \frac{154 \times 7}{22} = 49$
$\Rightarrow r = 7 \Rightarrow 2\pi r = 2 \times \frac{22}{7} \times 7 = 44$

73. (E) : Let total workers be k. Therefore, number of men = $\frac{2}{3}$ k and number of women = $\frac{1}{3}$ k.
⇒ No. of married men = $\frac{1}{2}$ k
No. of married women = $\frac{1}{6}$ k.
⇒ No. of married men with children = $\frac{1}{3}$ k
No. of married women with children = $\frac{1}{18}$ k
⇒ No. of workers with children
$= \frac{1}{3}k + \frac{1}{18}k = \frac{7}{18}k$
No. of workers without children = $\frac{11}{18}$ k

74. (D) : Let total number of workers = k
$\therefore \frac{7 \times 1000 + (k - 7) \times 780}{k} = 850$
⇒ k = 22

75. (C) : 20 + 15 + 12 = 47 minutes

76. (B) : Let the numbers be 2k and k.
$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2k} + \frac{1}{k} = \frac{3}{2k} \Rightarrow$ (B)

77. (A) : 12k – 8k = 64 ⇒ k = 16

78. (D)

79. (B) : $\frac{40}{100} \times \frac{10}{7} = \frac{4}{7}$

80. (B) : Let the number be 10x + y.
∴ x + y = 8 and
10x + y + 18 = 10y + x
i.e. x + y = 8, x – y = –2
⇒ x = 3, y = 5
∴ Required number = 35 ❑

Note : Qs. 1 to 40 were published in CSR July 1999 issue (Page 129)

Indian National Movement

K. K. Bhardwaj
Eminent Author of History Books

Khilafat And Non-Cooperation

Gandhi's Role as Non-Cooperator

Mahatma Gandhi became the 'Generalissimo' of the Congress. The Liberals left the Congress. Gandhiji was disillusioned with the British Government as a result of Jallianwala Bagh tragedy. He turned from a cooperator to a non-cooperator. The Khilafat Movement was started by the Mahatma. At this time, the Hunter Commission report on Amritsar happenings was published. The Montford Reforms had been passed. Gandhiji preached non-violence and non-cooperation. He entered the political arena with the Khilafat issue. The Khilafat Committee agreed to act under the direction of Gandhiji.

The All-India Congress Committee met at Benaras (Varanasi) on May 30, 1920 to consider the Hunter Report. It advised that a special session be held at Calcutta. This session, held between September 4 and 9 that year, adopted Gandhiji's resolution on non-cooperation by a thumping majority. The resolution demanded redress of two grievous wrongs—Khilafat and the Punjab tragedy. It adopted the policy of non-violent non-cooperation. The Congress session resolved that titles and honorary offices should be given up by the people. Children should be withdrawn from schools and colleges run by the Government. National educational institutions should replace the Government-run institutions. Law courts and foreign trade should be boycotted. It also decided not to participate in new Councils under the Minto-Morley Reforms.

Non-cooperation was condemned by the Government as a "creed devoid of any constructive approach and appeal to prejudice and ignorance". G. S. Ghorpade, a co-worker of Lokmanya Tilak, said that the resolution was sought "to divert the energies of the Congress in directions of attaining soul force and moral excellence and lose sight of political aspects of affairs". Dr. Annie Besant regarded it "as the greatest setback to India's freedom and an insane proposition". Sir Sankaran Nair described the programme as the outpourings of a fantastic visionary. The Liberals attacked the programme vehemently. However, Gandhiji, with his faith in non-violence and truth, toured the country and popularised the programme. The regular 1920 session of the Congress at Nagpur reaffirmed Gandhiji's programme. B. C. Pal left the Congress and joined the Liberals. Gandhiji declared *Swaraj* as the goal "within the British Empire, if possible, and without it, if necessary". The Congress adopted a new constitution with *Swaraj* as its goal.

In February 1922, Duke of Connaught visited India for inaugurating the Montford Reforms. The Congress organised a boycott. The Khilafat had already started non-cooperation in August 1919 and advocated boycott of Government jobs in July 1920. Ali Brothers were arrested. Gandhiji gave a call to the peasantry not to pay taxes. The Congress organised boycott of the royal visit of the Prince of Wales in 1921-22. Wherever he went, he was welcomed by *hartals* and black flags. Leaders of the Congress like Motilal Nehru and C. R. Das were arrested. Thousands of common people went to jail. Lawyers left courts, students came out of colleges, liquor shops and foreign cloth shops were picketed. Mahatma Gandhi gave the slogan of *"Swaraj* in one year." The Government let loose repression. The Ahmedabad Congress of 1921 appointed Gandhiji dictator of the movement.

Mahatma Gandhi gave a notice to the Government to stop the "lawlessness and barbarism" within seven days; failing which he would start the Civil Disobedience Movement. Before the expiry of the seven days, a fatal event occurred at Chauri Chaura. Twenty-two policemen were murdered by a mob. Gandhiji was shocked. He withdrew the movement. He advised the Congress to concentrate on constructive programme of spinning, cottage industries, prohibition and fight against untouchability. The withdrawal of the movement led to disappointment all around. According to



C. R. Das

Born in 1870, Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das left his roaring practice as a lawyer and threw himself in the maelstrom of the freedom movement. He was forthright and frank, and when the time came, he did not hesitate to oppose the views of Gandhiji on matters of principle. Together with Motilal Nehru, Das wanted the battle for freedom to be fought through the legislatures. When his proposal for Council entry was turned down at the Gaya Congress session in December 1922, he left the Congress to form the Congress-Khilafat Swaraj Party, which later became the Swarajist Party.



Motilal Nehru

Born in Agra on May 6, 1861, Motilal Nehru was an ardent nationalist and a close associate of Gandhiji. He spent many years in jail, and sometimes together with his illustrious son, Jawaharlal Nehru. Motilal did not subscribe to the idea of boycotting the legislatures. Along with C R Das and Vitthalbhai Patel, he led the group that wanted the Congress to take part in the elections and wreck the working of legislatures from within. In the absence of mass political activities, the Swarajists kept up the tempo of the freedom movement through their activities in the legislatures.



Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya

After the Jallianwala Bagh massacre, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya crossed swords with the British by raking up the sensitive issue in the Imperial Legislative Council where the 92 specific questions on the infamous massacre raised by him were disallowed by the Viceroy. However, Malaviya's bold intervention forced the Viceroy to announce the appointment of a committee of enquiry into the atrocities. In February 1924, the Central Legislative Assembly passed Malaviya's resolution demanding a Round Table Conference as a step towards constitutional reforms.

Gandhian Thought—Truth



Gandhiji was a great votary of truth. To him, truth was God and God was truth. He believed that nothing existed in reality except truth and no such. It was more correct to say that truth was God than that God was truth. He expressed it that where there is truth, there is also knowledge and where there is true knowledge, there would always be bliss. Sorrow would have no place where there is bliss. Hence we call God as *Sat-Chit-Anand* denoting that God combines in Him, truth, knowledge and bliss.

Gandhiji tells us that truth commonly denotes that we should speak the truth. But what we, however, need is truth in thought, truth in speech and truth in action. Does not every wrong-doer know within himself that he is doing wrong ? Can untruth be taken for truth ? Never, because where there is truth, there is light in darkness. Where there is despair, there is hope because truth persists and everything else perishes. So, for achieving or for coming at the truth, one should be prepared to sacrifice one's nearest and dearest, one's life and one's all in life.

Since truth is God, there can be various paths towards its realisation. Everybody is free to choose one's path. Indeed, it is his duty to do so. If one follows a wrong path towards finding out truth, it would be automatically set right. You may ask, how ? The quest of truth involves self-suffering, i.e. tapas. It has no place for self-torture or selfishness. Hence, a truth seeker would soon learn the right path. If he treads upon the wrong path, he stumbles and is re-directed towards the right path of truth. Gandhiji, therefore, declares, "The pursuit of truth is true Bhakti (devotion). It is the path that leads to God. There is no place in it for cowardice, no place for defeat. It is the talisman by which death itself becomes portal to life eternal."

C. R. Das, "Mahatma Gandhi bungled and mismanaged." According to Subhash Chandra Bose, it was "nothing short of a national calamity" Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das was beside himself with anger and sorrow. Never before in history had India resounded so enthusiastically to cries of *"Hindu-Musalman ki jai"*. Never before had a leader emerged of Gandhi's incomparable quality Gandhiji was arrested and sentenced to six years' term of imprisonment. His trial was the "most epic event of those times".

Failure of the Movement

The failure of the movement caused widespread disappointment and demoralisation in the country. The political atmosphere was polluted by the Moplah Rebellion and communal outburst in late 1921. After the failure of this movement, communalism dominated the political scene for some time. The Hindu-Muslim unity vanished. Communal riots occurred and the British Government intensified its policy of "divide-and-rule".

Split in the Congress and Formation of Swarajist Party

The Montford Reforms were inaugurated in 1921. These reforms led to a big controversy within the Congress as well as outside. After the failure of the Non-Cooperation Movement, C. R. Das and Motilal Nehru pleaded for Council entry. The Civil Disobedience Committee appointed by the Congress, admitting the failure of the movement, recommended Council entry. These recommendations had the support of Ajmal Khan, Vitthalbhai Patel and Motilal Nehru. It was opposed by Dr. Ansari, C. Rajagopalachari and S. K. R. Iyengar. C. Rajagopalachari assumed the leadership of the no-changers, who opposed Council entry. C. R. Das became the leader of the pro-change group who wanted the Congress to adopt a resolution to permit Council entry. However, C. R. Das, though President of the Gaya session of 1922, failed to persuade the party to accept his viewpoint. He decided to form the Swarajist Party. At the next session of the Congress held at Delhi under the presidentship of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress adopted a resolution permitting individual Congressmen to seek election to the Councils. The annual Congress session of 1923 under the presidentship of Mohammad Ali put its seal of approval on the decision of the Delhi session. The Congress had two programmes, namely, *(i)* to break Councils from inside, and *(ii)* resort to constructive programme outside.

Aims and Objects of the Swarajists

The aims of the Swarajists were to enter the Councils and wreck them from within. They were to oppose and obstruct all the policies that the bureaucracy initiated and thereby force the pace of reforms. C. R. Das and Motilal Nehru in a statement said that the Council entry was, and could be, thoroughly consistent with the principles of non-cooperation as they understood it. They wanted to carry their non-cooperation into the very aisles and channels of the bureaucratic church. Forty-five Swarajists were elected to the Legislative Assembly. With the cooperation of the Nationalist Party, they hoped to command a working majority in the Assembly. Their programme included to throw out the budget and defeat the ordinary bills initiated by the Government. Later, with the death of C. R. Das in 1925, the Swarajists began to fumble and falter. Their thesis came to be "cooperation, non-cooperation, construction, destruction as occasion and national interests demanded".

Success of the Swarajists

The Swarajists fought the Council elections held in 1923. In Bengal and the Central Provinces, they achieved thumping success. In the Central Legislative Assembly, they got 45 seats out of 145. In February 1924, the Central Assembly passed Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's resolution demanding a Round Table Conference to discuss and recommend further steps towards constitutional reforms. The Government set up in that year the Mudiman Committee to review the working of the Montford Reforms. The Swarajists were able to defeat the Government on the question of Bengal Regulation III of 1818 and the release of political prisoners. They threw out the budget of 1924-25. In Bengal, the Swarajists got a majority in the Council but refused to form the Government According to Brailesford, the policy of obstruction followed by the Swarajists "convinced even the British Conservatives that the system of Dyarchy was unworkable". After 1925 there was a continuous watering down of the Swarajists' obstruction. Their non-cooperation was turning into cooperation. They served on the Steel Protection Committee and Pandit Malaviya on the Skeen Committee. In the 1926 elections, they lost heavily in the Central Province and Bengal. Pandit Malaviya, Lala Lajpat Rai and the Nationalist Party became more responsive and left their opposition to the government. The Swarajists were themselves split between Responsivists and Non-cooperators. Swarajist President of the Central Province accepted the membership of the Governor-General's Council. The Swarajist Party petered out soon. Politics became more active outside than inside the Council Chambers. □

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Constitution Of India

Prof. (Dr.) M. V. Pylee
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Fundamental Rights

Protection of Life and Personal Liberty
Article 21

Article 21 is one of the shortest in the Constitution over which there took place one of the longest and most thorough discussions in the Constituent Assembly. It enacts that "no person shall be deprived of his or her personal liberty except according to procedure established by law."

The key word in Article 21 is "law". What does it mean—law enacted by a competent legislative body or fundamental or natural law? This was the question that confronted the Supreme Court soon after the inauguration of the Constitution in one of the early cases which came before it.

In his judgement, Chief Justice Kania had said that there was no ambiguity in the meaning of the Article:

"Normally" read, and without thinking of other Constitutions, the expression 'procedure established by law' must mean procedure prescribed by the law of the State.... To read the word 'law' as meaning rules of natural justice will lead one in difficulties because the rules of natural justice as regards procedure are nowhere defined and, in my opinion, the Constitution cannot be read as laying down a vague standard. This is particularly so when in omitting to adopt the 'due process of law' it was considered that the expression 'procedure established by law' made the standard specific."

This opinion of the Chief Justice was supported by four other judges of the Court.

To sum up, Article 21 gives protection to life and personal liberty to the extent therein mentioned. It does not recognise the right to life and personal liberty as an absolute right, but limits the scope of the right itself. The absolute right is, by the definition in that Article, qualified by the risk of its being taken away in accordance with the procedure established by law. It is this limited right which is protected by Article 21 against the executive as well as the legislature.

Protection Against Arrest and Detention
Article 22

Article 22 guarantees three rights. First, it guarantees the right of every person who is arrested to be informed of the cause of his arrest. Second, he has the right to consult and be defended by a lawyer of his choice. Third, every person arrested and detained in custody shall be produced before the nearest Magistrate within a period of twenty-four hours.

There are, however, two exceptions to the application of the rights guaranteed under the first two clauses of Article 22. These relate to:

(1) any person who is, for the time being, an enemy alien; or

(2) any person who is arrested or detained under any law providing for preventive detention.

For a period of two decades, from 1950 to 1970, a parliamentary enactment on preventive detention had continued in the country. The Preventive Detention Act of 1950 was amended seven times, each time for a period of three years, thus extending it up to December 31, 1969. It was not further extended and, since then, there has been no preventive detention law for the country as a whole. Some of the States, however, passed laws on preventive detention in 1970. In 1971, Parliament passed a modified version of the old Preventive Detention Act under the title Maintenance of Internal Security Act (MISA), which continued to exist until 1977 when it was abolished. The Parliament, however, passed a new law, the National Security Act, in 1980 which more or less re-enacted the provisions of the Preventive Detention Act.

Right Against Exploitation
Articles 23 and 24

Articles 23 and 24 deal with the right against exploitation. Article 23, which prohibits traffic in human beings and other forms of forced labour, is comparable to the Thirteenth Amendment of the American Constitution abolishing slavery. At the time of the adoption of the Constitution, there was hardly anything like slavery or the widespread practice of forced labour in any part of India. The national freedom movement, since the twenties of this century, had been a rallying force against such practices. However, there were many areas of the country where the 'untouchables' were being exploited in several ways by the higher castes and richer classes. For example, in parts of Rajasthan in western India, which was in pre-Independence days a cluster of princely States, there existed a practice under which labourers who worked for a particular landlord could not leave him to seek employment elsewhere without his permission. Very often this restriction was so severe and the labourer's dependence on the 'master' was so absolute that he was just a slave in reality. The local laws had supported such practices.

Evils like the *Devadasi* system, under which women were dedicated in the name of religion, had been prevalent in certain parts of southern and western India. Vestiges of such evil customs were still there in many parts of the country. The Constitution makers were eager to proclaim a war against them as these practices could have no place in the new set-up that was emerging with the advent of Independence. The idea of "one man, one vote, one value", equality before law and equal protection of law, freedom of profession and the right to move freely throughout the country—all these would have no meaning if "one man" was subjugated by "another man" and one's life was at the mercy of another.

Although any form of forced labour is an offence punishable under law just as untouchability is an offence, this Constitutional guarantee is only against private individuals and organisations. An important exception is made in favour of the State, which may impose compulsory service for public purposes. Compulsory work for nation-building programmes may provide examples of such service. The State may, for instance, pass a law by which it may compel every university graduate to spend six months in villages immediately after leaving the university, or literacy work or other social service among the village people. Such a law, however, should not make any discrimination on grounds of religion, caste or class or any of them.

Prohibition of Child Labour: According to Article 24, no child below the age of fourteen years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment. This Article is intimately related to a Directive Principle of State Policy which calls upon the State to enforce universal compulsory and free primary education to all children in the country up to the age of fourteen years. In other words, children should prepare, during this period, for the task of the future as useful and responsible citizens. Employment of

children is an inhuman practice. It stunts their growth and must, therefore, be prohibited.

Despite laws which seek to provide protection of the right against exploitation, there still remain many forms of exploitation. There is an under-current of indifference even in the law-enforcing officials with respect to these rights. Many of them think, for instance, that attempts to close down brothels altogether are foredoomed to failure. Society must realise that beggary and immoral traffic are the products of poverty and neglect.

The problems relating to exploitation of women and immoral trafficking can be tackled only in the context of national progress, full employment, economic advancement, social justice and attitudinal change. Nevertheless, the adoption of preventive measures would reduce the incidence of these evil practices For this, it is necessary for the State to pursue a more vigorous policy.

Right to Freedom of Religion

Articles 25, 26, 27 and 28

It is a paradox that while almost every religion stands for and preaches the universal brotherhood of man, religion has been a constant source of conflict in history. India has been most unfortunate in this respect, particularly during the last thousand years of her history The British did not desist from exploiting this situation to continue their rule in India as long as they could.

We saw earlier how religion shattered the unity of the nation and how the country was partitioned on religious basis. Yet the problem of religious minorities in Independent India was not solved and remained as difficult as ever. Despite the creation of Pakistan, at the time of partition, there were more than forty million Muslims scattered all over the country. There were, in addition, some ten million Christians, five million Sikhs and considerable numbers of Parsees, Jains, Buddhists and Jews. Those who professed the Hindu religion formed an overwhelming majority--some 85 per cent of the total population. If they chose to act together as a religious group in representative institutions, they could pass any law they liked and have absolute control over the governmental machinery in all its activities. The slightest tendency towards such an attitude would have undermined the confidence of the religious minorities and democracy in India might have become a label without meaning a form without substance.

The idea of guaranteed fundamental rights itself was a device directed towards the avoidance of such a contingency. The right to freedom of speech and expression, and the right to form associations and unions are also rights which guarantee religious speech and expression and the right to form religious associations and unions. But the Constituent Assembly was not satisfied with such provisions alone in its bid to infuse complete confidence in the religious minorities. It went a step further and adopted a separate group of Articles dealing solely with the right to freedom of religion.

The freedoms provided under Articles 25, 26, 27 and 28 are conceived in most generous terms to the complete satisfaction of religious minorities. They were, in fact, the result of an agreement with the minorities, almost unanimously arrived at in the Minorities Committee constituted by the Constituent Assembly. Such unanimity created an atmosphere of harmony and confidence in the majority community. Further, these provisions embodied in detail one of the objectives of the Constitution declared in the Preamble: "To secure to all its citizens . . . liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship."

Freedom of Conscience, etc : Article 25(1) enacts that all persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right to freely profess, practise and propagate religion The wording of the Article has been largely based upon the judicial interpretation of freedom of religion in the United States. Interpreting the scope of religious freedoms as guaranteed under the American Constitution, the US Supreme Court held: "Freedom of religious belief and to act in the exercise of such belief cannot override the interests of peace, order or morals of the society and to that extent the freedom of religion is subject to the control of the State." This is in conformity with the modern idea that anything may not, in the name of religion, have the unrestricted right to practise or propagate itself

The framers of the Indian Constitution accepted this idea and made it a part of Article 25(1) by placing three restrictions on the freedom of religion, namely, public order, morality and health. The full implications of these qualifications have not yet been discovered. Naturally, they will have to grow with the growing social and moral conscience of the people as well as authoritative judicial pronouncements. The State is also permitted to regulate economic, financial, political or other secular activities which may be associated with religious practice. Further, it may also provide for social welfare and reform or the throwing open of Hindu religious institutions of a public character to all classes and sections of Hindus.

The word 'propagate' does not find a place in any other Constitution where it deals with religious freedom. A few members of the Constituent Assembly were vehemently opposed to the inclusion of this term as they thought that it might freely be used for the purpose of wholesale conversion But the overwhelming majority of members did not agree with this view. That is how that expression found a place in the Constitution.

According to the authoritative ruling of the Supreme Court: "Article 25 guarantees to every person, subject to public order, health and morality, a freedom not only to entertain such religious belief as may be approved of by his judgement and conscience, but also to exhibit his belief in such outward acts as he thinks proper and to propagate or disseminate his ideas for the edification of others... The expression 'practice of religion' denotes that the Constitution not only protects the freedom of religious opinion but also acts done in pursuance of religion."

Article 26 is, in fact, a corollary to Article 25 and guarantees the freedom to manage religious affairs. According to this every religious denomination is given the right *(a)* to establish and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purposes; *(b)* to manage its own affairs in matters of religion; *(c)* to own and acquire movable and immovable property, and *(d)* to administer such property in accordance with law. Article 27 provides an additional protection to religious activity by exempting funds appropriated towards the promotion or maintenance of any particular religion from the payment of taxes.

However, the right of a religious denomination to manage its own affairs in matters of religion is subject to any law protected by Article 25(2)(b) throwing open a Hindu public temple to all classes and sections of Hindus. It is, indeed, a corollary to the abolition of untouchability.

A provision that is similar to the above is that which deals with social reform. A Secular State, which gives protection to all religions equally, is by no means bound to protect every kind of human activity under the guise of religion. There are religions which bring under their own cloak every human activity, and it would be absurd to suggest that a Secular State should protect them all. As B. R. Ambedkar explained in the Constituent Assembly, the concept of religion in India is so vast that it covers every aspect of life from birth to death. If the State were to accept this definition, the country would come to a standstill in regard to reforms.

Religious Instructions in Schools : Article 28 prohibits religious instruction in any educational institution wholly maintained out of State funds, whether such instruction is given by the State or by any other body. But this prohibition will not apply to any educational institution that is established under any endowment or trust which requires that religious instructions should be imparted in such institution, even if it happens to be administered by the State. After having thus settled the question of religious instruction in State schools, the Constitution deals with the same in State-aided or State-recognised schools. No person attending such institutions can be compelled to take part in any religious instruction without the consent of the person concerned or, if the person is a minor, without the consent of his guardian. This, again, is a provision which seeks to accommodate the interests of religious minorities. Thus, while the secular character of the State is demonstrated by all State educational institutions, private or denominational institutions, even when they receive State aid, are given freedom to maintain their religious character. □

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But with it, you will learn to study more efficiently than 90% of the students. You will see a good increase in your memory and concentration. Your effectiveness to read faster and learn faster will increase significantly Your ability to study longer without getting tired (body or mind) and without feeling sleepy will increase

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Easy to Read and Benefit

If you can understand this paragraph, you will understand the course 47 diagrams help you to understand easily *Do not worry* even if you are weak in English *You* will surely *benefit* from the course

Toppers Are Not 2 Times Smarter. They Do Not Study 2 Times More. But...

Toppers are not 2 times smarter than you Or, they do not study 2 times more than you. There are only 24 hours in a day So, it is not possible to study much more than other students. Knowingly or unknowingly, toppers use more of their mind power.

Are *you 100% sure* you *understand* fully that *you must get the course* if you are *really serious* about success Get the course. Do not wait Do not delay.

Bio-Data

- B E, BITS Pilani M Tech, IIT Kharagpur. NTSE scholar Rank 5 Raj School Board
- World-famous author I published 3 computer books in USA including best selling "MS-DOS Masters."
- Earned 50 dollars per HOUR in USA as computer expert and writer At the peak of success, I left USA to do something in our own country Now, I do research at the *Mind Power Research Institute*.
- Learnt French, Sanskrit, Karate, Breaking wooden board by hand, many Meditations, etc.
- Was a member of "Society for Accelerated Learning & Teaching, USA

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I am asking you not to delay because I myself made this deadly mistake once. For my IIT entrance, I wanted to order the best postal course to get success. The cost was Rs 350. Just like many students, I could *pay the money*. But I was not sure if the course would really give me success After waiting for 3 months, I ordered the course The course was very good and it helped me to get rank 1102 But I did not get admission to Electronics Engineering in IIT and I joined BITS, Pilani I lost a big chance because I waited and did not order immediately. You should not lose any chance.

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Who...What...When...Where...Why

You Ask The Question — We Will Find The Answer

● ***Where is Bailadila and what is it famous for ?***

—P.S. Ramakrishna, Tumkur (Karnataka)

Located in Bastar District in Madhya Pradesh, Bailadila is known for the biggest iron ore mining complex in India.

● ***What is the origin of the concept of Lok Pal ?***

—K.K. Bharadwaj, Hardoi (Uttar Pradesh)

The hallmark of a Welfare State is the integrity of administration. Integrity and corruption go ill-together.

We owe the concept of Lok Pal or Lok Ayukta to the Scandinavian institution of Ombudsman. Sweden was the first country to adopt it in its present form in 1899, followed by Finland, Denmark and Norway. New Zealand adopted the system in 1962 and England in 1966.

Through decades there has been a public outcry against corruption, administrative inefficiency and unresponsiveness. There has been a growing feeling that Ministers and their officials are not to be trusted. None has been able to root out corruption in the citadels of power.

Way back in 1966, the Administrative Reforms Commission suggested the setting up of the Ombudsman type of institution in India. A Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on May 9, 1968 to implement the recommendations of the Commission. It was passed by the Lok Sabha, but while it was pending in the Rajya Sabha, the Lok Sabha was dissolved and the Bill consequently lapsed. A new Bill on similar lines was introduced in the Lok Sabha in August 1971 and this too lapsed on the dissolution of the Fifth Lok Sabha. The scenario has hardly changed in the last 33 years and the same fate has overtaken the Bill introduced during the BJP regime following the dissolution of the Lok Sabha this year.

● ***What is a fossil ?***

—S.K. Saxena, Dehra Dun (Uttar Pradesh)

Fossils are any remains of a once living plant or animal that have been preserved by a variety of ways. For instance, as complete animals, the mammoths were found frozen into the ice of Siberia. The fossil is formed when an animal dies because the hard parts are buried by sediments which in turn becomes compacted into rock, leaving the fossil contained within. Plants may be found preserved as black traces, particularly in rocks called shales. In modern times the study of palynology (the study of fossil pollen) has become very important in the context of the exploration of oil.

● ***What is as aqueduct ?***

—D.C. Mukherjee, Calcutta (West Bengal)

An aqueduct is an artificial channel, usually an elevated one, for carrying water. The ancient Romans and Greeks were enthusiastic builders of aqueducts. Before the end of the first century AD, Rome was supplied by nine aqueducts with a total length of more than 386 km, of which about 56 km were raised above ground.

● ***What is Ikebana ?***

—G.K. Panicker, Kollam (Kerala)

Ikebana pertains to Japanese floral art or flower arrangement. It is a highly elaborate and unique form with highly developed conventions and complex symbolism. People say that Ikebana is associated with the ritual of offering flowers to the Buddha.

● ***What is the Nagarhole National Park famous for ?***

—Anthony de Silva, Mumbai (Maharashtra)

Nagarhole National Park, situated in Coorg and Mysore districts is regarded as one of the best sanctuaries in India. Wild life can be watched at close range on elephant back, from jeeps and vans. Some of the interesting species that can be seen here are four-horned antelopes, panther, warblers, hornbills, spotted deer, mouse deer, pangolin and giant flying squirrel. The Park is also home to some of the leading tribes like the honey gathering Kurubas, Betta Kurubas and the Hakki Pikki — the bird trappers.

● ***We hear a lot about smart card, What is it all about ?***

—N.K. Malkani, Ahmedabad (Gujarat)

Able to carry many times more information than an ordinary magnetic-stripe card, a smart card can be used for a variety of transactions that currently require a variety of cards. This all-in-one plastic is all the rage now.

The smart card, packing an electronic chip, can store everything found in a wallet or purse, a hospital record, a family tree or a university transcript. Smart cards are getting popular day by day. In Hong Kong a smart card doubles as a credit card and a bank and supermarket card while in Singapore, clients of the country's three largest banks use smart cards and the commuters pass the plastic through electronic readers to get on buses or commuter buses.



Since Diners Club introduced the first universal credit card in 1950, an 8.5 — by 5.5-cm piece has become for millions a modern symbol of identity and indispensable tool of spending. The global popularity of ATM cards has also helped ensure the popularity of plastic money. In many of the South East Asian countries people have started using prepaid cards or tokens for many services including public transport and payphones.

Around the world there are over 600 million smart cards with the French using 23 million and the Japanese 11 million. Students at US schools use cards to pay for cafeteria food, borrow books, gain entrance to dormitories or access photocopiers, computers and washing machines. The debit side of smart tech is that in an age when rights advocates fear that government and business already know too much, smart tech could become another way to pry into private lives. And criminals can get to know bankbooks and personal details.

● ***How far away are the stars ?***

—Jaswant Singh, Chandigarh

So far away from us, stars are a great marvel of the universe. Astronomers use light years instead of kilometres or miles to measure the distance of stars. One light year is nearly 10 million km, and the nearest star, Proxima Centauri, is 4½ light years distant. The farthest heavenly bodies are at an incredible distance of 8,000 million light years.

● ***What is the difference between alligators and crocodiles ?***

—C.S. Ramachandran, Pondicherry

The crocodiles, alligators and the gharial belong to a group of twenty reptiles. They look alike and are amphibians. The alligators differ from the crocodiles in having a shorter and broader snout. The reptiles are also distinguished by the arrangement of their teeth. In both animals the fourth tooth of the lower jaw is enlarged. The teeth in the narrower upper and lower jaws of a crocodile are in line and so this tooth fits into a groove of the upper jaw and can be seen when the crocodile closes its mouth. The teeth in broader, upper jaw of the alligator overlap those in the lower. The long, powerful tail of the crocodile indicates that it is a good swimmer. The ears, eyes and nostrils are all in line on top of the head so that it can lie practically submerged waiting for its prey. □

PERSONALITY Plus

EDITED BY VIMLA PATIL • DESIGNED BY NILUFER PALIA

competition success review



In October 1999, Yukta Mookhey, India's representative to the Miss World 1999 contest, will be 21 years old. How will she celebrate this important milestone in her young life? "I will probably eat all the prohibited goodies for this occasion," she laughs, "At the present time, I am on such a strict diet that to eat anything else would truly be a birthday treat. Right now, I eat only fruit and vegetables for all my meals with may be a roti now and then. Most people are surprised with this routine and ask me how I can live on this 'starvation' diet and miss out on all the wonderful food at so young an age. My answer is that the food I eat under the guidance of expert dieticians is more than sufficient to give all the nourishment a human body needs. What we eat normally is for the taste and flavour of food, for sheer gastronomic pleasure and indulgence. Fruits and vegetables otherwise give every food value which is needed for our health."

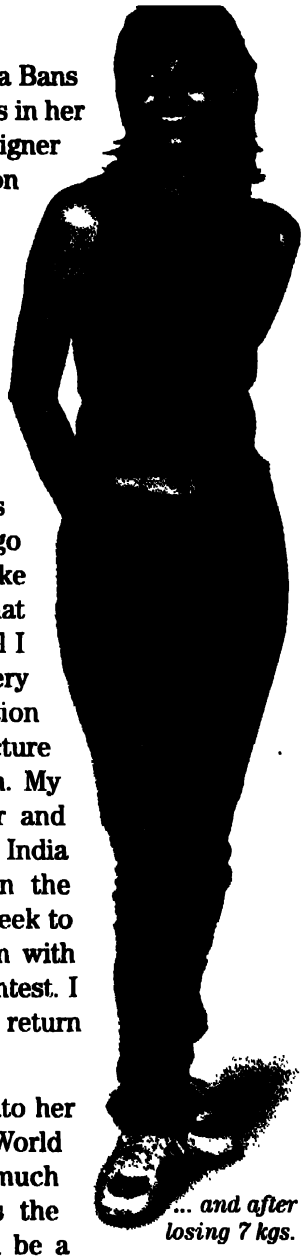
on her way to the MISS WORLD 1999 contest

Yukta Mookhey, tall and reed-thin, has just finished her final B.Sc. examination. With four months to go before her D-Day, she will now work single-mindedly for a thumping victory at the Miss World 1999 contest!

by Vimla Patil

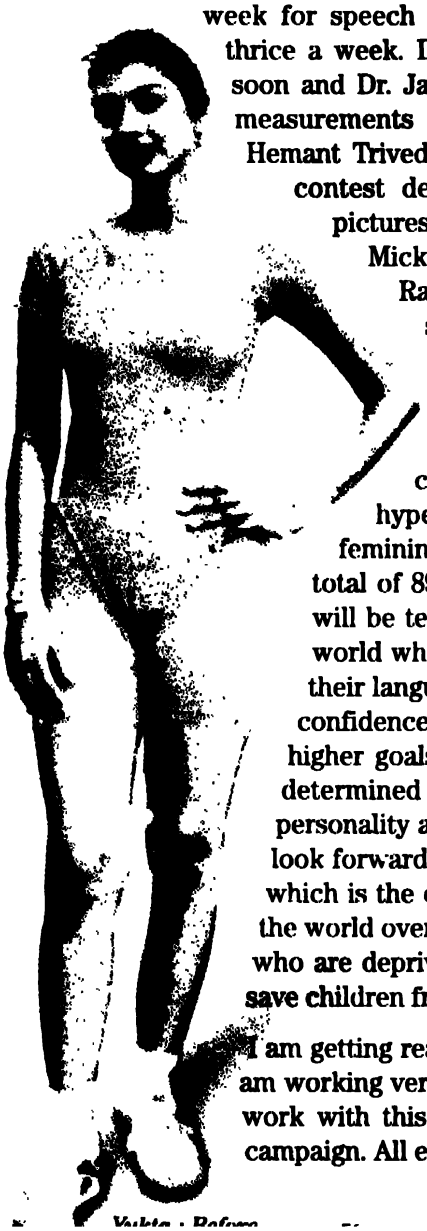
Yukta deals with all events in her life with the precision of an experienced veteran. Earlier this year, till the Indian contest declared her to be the Miss India for Miss World 1999 candidate, she relentlessly followed a workout and strict regimen. Her own mother, Aruna Mookhey, who runs a

personality development course, groomed her, in addition to celebrity trainer Ramma Bans who helped her to lose seven kilos to shape her body to perfection. Once the title was in her hand and she had enjoyed all the ensuing celebrations, dressed in the special designer clothes created for her by her official designer Seema Roye, she directed her attention to the final B.Sc. examination. "I studied in a totally focussed manner, never going to parties or pubs and wrote every paper with confidence. I feel education is one of the most important assets for every young woman in her life. Whether later I become a model or film actress or take any other career, I will be a more confident woman with a good educational background. My parents have impressed this on me and I am happy that I have now completed the task before me with dedication."



... and after losing 7 kgs.

Now that the examination is over - it was spread over several weeks - Yukta's eyes are trained on the international contest which she will soon attend. Being a Mumbai born woman (1978) and being brought up for some years in Dubai, Yukta is knowledgeable and carefree. She knows Mumbai well. "I have four months to go before the final contest," she says, "We do not know yet where the contest will take place. Last year, it was held in the Seychelles Islands. We also do not know as yet what kind of side contests and events will accompany the main contest. But I'm doing all I can to win. My day begins at 9 a m with a workout. I meet Sabira Merchant twice every week for speech training. Dr. Rakesh Sinha teaches me motivation thrice a week. Dr. Sandesh Mayekar will correct my teeth structure soon and Dr. Jamuna Pai will put my skin in the best condition. My measurements have been given to the designers. Ritu Kumar and Hemant Trivedi will design my competition clothes. My Miss India contest designer, Seema Roye, whose clothes I wear in the pictures, will do my casual wardrobe. I go four times a week to Mickey Mehta's workout class and at weekends, I am with Ramma Bans. My focus now is the international contest. I shall think of further career moves only after I return from the contest."



With so much behind-the-scenes work going into her training, how does Yukta evaluate the Miss World contest? What opinion does she hold of this much hyped event? "It is a unique contest which tests the femininity and the intelligence of a woman. There will be a total of 89 contestants from as many countries all over the world in this contest. I will be tested for my communications skills again and again. I will have to tell the world what India and Indian women are about even though I do not know many of their languages. I will be tested at the highest level each day for over a month for my confidence and presence of mind. I will need excellent communication skills to reach higher goals not only in the contest but at every turn of my life in the future. I am determined to be a winner in the contest and in my life. I have to develop my personality accordingly. The forthcoming international contest is a real challenge and I look forward to facing it with confidence. I also like the slogan "beauty with a purpose" which is the credo of the Miss World organisation. The organisation works for children the world over. I too like children and will be happy to do whatever I can to help children who are deprived or distressed. I will be honoured to join the organisation's efforts to save children from the evils of poverty and illiteracy.

I am getting ready to win. My mom and dad may join me at the contest. At the moment, I am working very hard to make sure that I qualify for the crown. I have not taken on much work with this goal in view. I have only done some catwalk shows and the Videocon campaign. All else will come later. Now the only agenda I have is the Miss World title!"

❖



Dr. Jamuna Pai

FEEL GOOD LOOK GOOD

You can call it beauty treatment or laser surgery – the result is the same. Dr. Jamuna Pai guarantees you not only a blemish-free skin but also enhanced self-confidence.

Maya Rao

DR. Jamuna Pai is the best advertisement for the beauty therapies she offers at her Mumbai clinic. Smooth-complexioned with shining eyes, she has a radiant appearance which at once impresses the patient and creates an atmosphere of trust. Normally, a person is sceptical about any procedure done to the face because the skin on the face is the most visible and sensitive area in whole body. Even the slightest damage to its texture or colour or shape can completely damage a person's appearance and mar his or her self confidence forever. This is why one of the most major problems of adolescence is pimples or acne which later become scars on the facial skin. Women and increasingly men, are becoming conscious of laugh lines, crow's feet and wrinkles which indicate advancing age. To all such people, Dr. Jamuna Pai offers feasible solutions. She corrects normal skin problems with her laser skin lift treatment, which is based on the latest technology available in the field. For those who fear pain and trauma, Dr. Pai

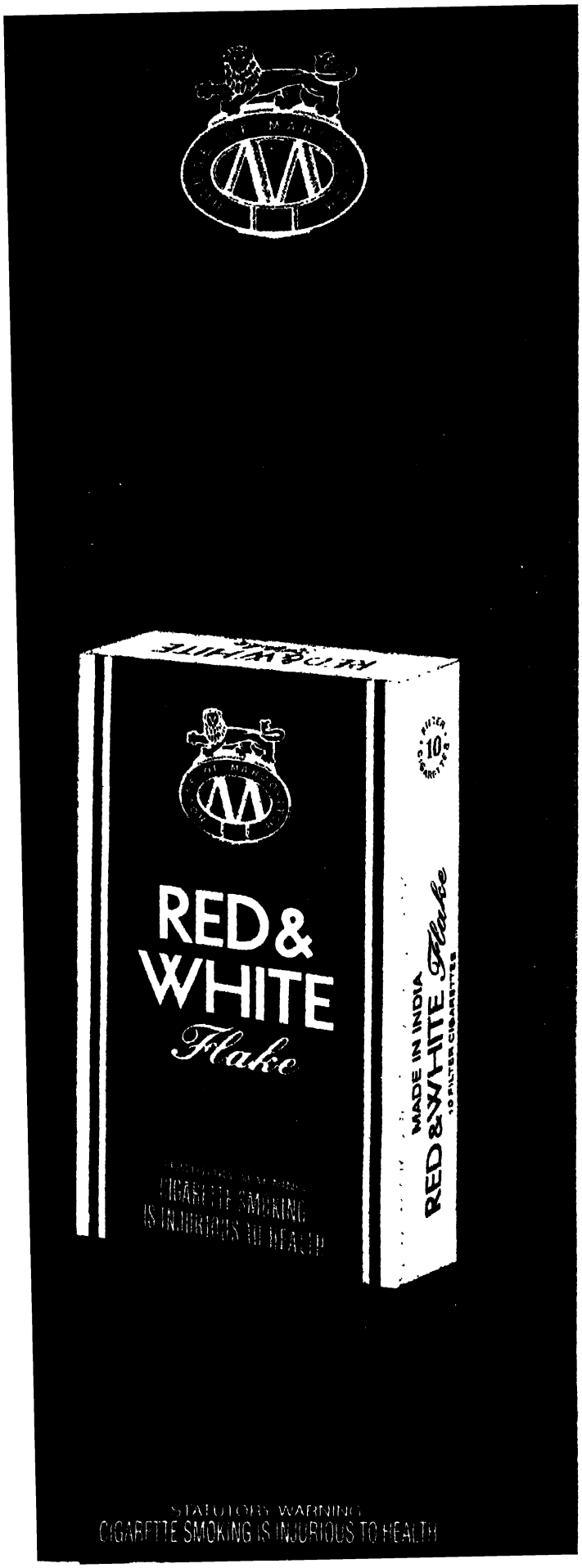
RED & WHITE





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guarantees that the laser treatment is non-invasive, doesn't need anaesthesia or hospital stay, involves no bandaging or pain or recovery trauma.

"Laser treatment is simple in theory. It is based on vaporisation. Our skin contains 77 per cent water and when the laser energy is concentrated on skin cells, the water in the cells gets converted into steam, exploding the cells. Thus, there are minuscule popping sounds during the treatment. The water vapour removes the bad layer of the skin which, when healed, becomes a new layer of the skin," says Dr. Pai, "Laser treatment has a definite place in cosmetology. But very often, unqualified or untrained practitioners perform it with disastrous results. Properly used, the laser beam causes the minimum trauma to the patient. It is now commonly used in the better beauty parlours of India. The technique used by the medical profession is called the Erbium Yag Laser Therapy and this is safe and totally result-oriented.

"After this therapy, a patient should not expose the skin to harsh sunlight for at least a week. At this time, the tiny scabs fall away, exposing the fresh new skin under them. The whole treatment is painless and quite easy. It removes moles, warts, bags under the eyes, wrinkles, pigmentation and unwanted tattoos. These are the immediate problems which come to mind because they are visible. Laser therapy also removes stretch marks, surgical scars as well as ordinary burn and wound marks. The treatment is not really expensive unless the work involved is really extensive," says Dr. Pai.

She looks at laser treatment more as a confidence builder than as mere beauty therapy. "I see patients with low self-esteem change their personalities after the treatment," she says, "People realise today that to feel healthy and good, they must look good too. So a good, clean appearance is necessary for success in life for both men and women."

Dr. Jamuna Pai has her clinic 'Blush' in Mumbai. The contact telephone numbers are 6511651 and 6361578.

❖



Dr. Jamuna Pai uses her state-of-the-art therapy on a patie



love him, love his style

Chandrachur Singh, until recently the new kid on the Bollywood block, is now ready for the big time!

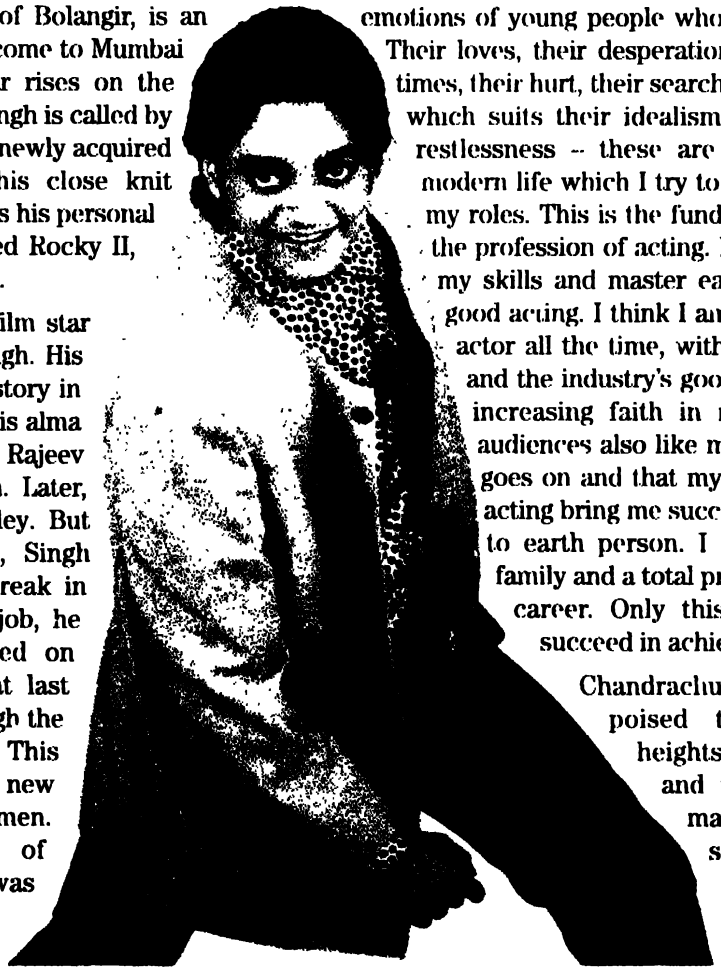
By Maya Rao

From teacher to actor, from princeling to star – the success story of Chandrachur Singh reads literally like a fairy tale. Recently married, Chandrachur Singh says that his bride was chosen by his parents and family according to their tradition. The family, about which Singh talks in every interview, forms the most important kernel of his life. His mother is the Rani of Patna Bolangir in Orissa and daughter of the erstwhile chief minister of Orissa, R. N. Singh Deo. His father, a prince of the riyasat of Bolangir, is an army man who has retired and come to Mumbai to be with his son as his star rises on the Bollywood horizon. Rocky, as Singh is called by his family and friends, lives in a newly acquired suburban Mumbai flat with his close knit family. His father, he says, guides his personal life and his brother – also called Rocky II, manages his career and finances.

Becoming an upcoming Hindi film star has been a long journey for Singh. His career began as a teacher of history in the famous Doon School which is alma mater to celebrity students like Rajeev Gandhi and Amitabh Bachchan. Later, he taught music at Vasant Valley. But throughout these early years, Singh hungered passionately for a break in Hindi films. Thus, leaving his job, he came to Mumbai and knocked on many doors till opportunity at last knocked on his own door through the ABCL movie star contest. This company widely advertised for new faces both for men and women. Chosen from among lakhs of wannabe applicants, Singh was given a lead role in *Tere Mere Sapne* made by ABCL and directed by Joy Augustine. Lucky star of this first hit, Singh was then chosen, with recommendation from Jaya Bachchan, by Gulzar for his landmark film *Maachis*, which also was a silver jubilee hit. This year, after a brief hiatus in his career, Singh has done *Daag*, *The Fire* – also a hit – and Shraboni Deodhar's much discussed film *Ye Silsila Hai Pyar Ka*. Singh is now working in several films including *Shyam Ghanshyam*. "I am a level headed person because of my family background," Singh says, "I was made into a star by Jayaji and Gulzarji. Yes, because of my youth and image, I have been branded as the lover boy of the screen. I can talk about my acting prowess only when I have done many films and proved my calibre. At this point, I have some good films in hand – *Josh*, *Kya Yahi Pyar Hai* etc. – and I am trying my best to establish a good reputation as an actor with depth in each of these roles."

"I am not an institute trained actor, nor do I come from a film family. I think my acting is based on my observation of life and a keen sensitivity to the emotions of young people whom I see around. Their loves, their desperation in the present times, their hurt, their search for a way of life which suits their idealism, their constant restlessness – these are the aspects of modern life which I try to portray through my roles. This is the fundamental need of the profession of acting. I have to perfect my skills and master each technique of good acting. I think I am maturing as an actor all the time, with every new film and the industry's good directors have increasing faith in me. I hope the audiences also like me better as time goes on and that my personality and acting bring me success. I am a down to earth person. I am loyal to my family and a total professional in my career. Only this approach will succeed in achieving my goal!"

Chandrachur Singh seems poised to reach new heights in his career and with his recent marriage, is more settled in his personal life. ❖




Jeetna hai
today
Today's

CSR SPECIAL

Interviews : How To Succeed

Judy Skeats

All of us have to undergo the process of interviews before we land a job. Competition Success Review is proud to serialise for its readers Judy Skeats' celebrated international best-seller, How To Succeed In Interviews to acquaint you with Interview Techniques, Assertion Skills, Psychological Tests and Body Language – essential features for success in any interview or personality test.

After unemployment/ redundancy

More than anything, you must try to be positive and get rid of your feelings of anger, resentment and depression before entering the interview room. Self-help groups can help to rebuild your confidence. However despairing you feel, this time you have got the interview. If you handle it well, you may also be offered the job. You must not give the impression that you have a chip on your shoulder This may all seem very difficult, but it is of paramount importance. You should feel encouraged; this organisation is giving you the chance to prove yourself again.

Try to keep more than one application outstanding all the time if possible. This will help you not to feel so completely rejected if you are not offered the post—there will be another one which may be better. If you believe that this interview is not your only chance this will also help you to keep the desperation from your voice.

It may be hard, but try to give the impression that you understand the reasons behind your previous company's restructuring, and show that you are not bitter. If you were sacked, find a way to say this together with a positive compensating factor. Show that you accept that it was not your greatest career choice, but that you would not make that mistake again; you are not only applying for posts that you are really suited to.

Aim to show the interviewer that the time during which you have been unemployed has been well spent. Even if you decided to take a rest for a while, prove that this was a positive choice. Provided that your 'holiday' did not last too long, this will be acceptable. Above all, don't go away leaving the interviewer with the impression that you were just drifting and couldn't manage your time.

Positive uses of your time include training courses, learning new skills, and voluntary work, etc. as long as these are relevant to the post. Decorating the house is not an acceptable use of your time to an interviewer.

If you are able to start the job immediately, remember to say so; this is one of your great advantages to the company, and one which anyone who is currently employed will not be able to offer.

After a Career Break

Try to show that although you have changed career or been out of employment for a while, that there is a common thread through your working life. This can be difficult, so work hard to make the links. If you have been bringing up a family, you must convince the employer that you are now thoroughly committed to working, that the family will be looked after and you will not be constantly wanting time off. You will have to show that you can be as reliable as any other employee and can work extra hours if necessary, etc.

You may be able to show that you have kept your skills up to date whilst not in paid work and that activities such as involvement in Parent Teacher Groups and charity work show your organisational abilities.

The interviewer will need to understand why you have decided to change career, return from travelling or whatever, to enter full-time work again. Stability is the key word here – they must be sure that you are not about to change your mind again or decide that the travel-bug has got you and leave. Show that you are now settled and are considering employment with this organisation for a reasonable time. If you have worked overseas, you may be able to demonstrate the relevance of the work you did together with your wider perspective from seeing other cultures.

If you have been in prison (and a large number of people have, particularly when younger), you will need to account for your time. Avoid mentioning it if possible, but don't hide it if directly asked. Minor convictions, like driving licence endorsements, are deemed 'spent' after a certain time so you do not have to reveal them and employers are not allowed to discriminate against you on the grounds of a spent conviction. However, that said, discrimination is very difficult to prove, so tread carefully.

Women

Despite the sex discrimination acts, you may have to persuade some employers that you are as reliable as your male colleagues and that you are not going to leave quickly to have a family. This is particularly true if the employer considers you to be of child-bearing age. Conversely, if you already have a family, you may need to convince the interviewer that you will not always be taking time off if a child is sick. Your age may work against you too, if you have not had as much work experience as a man of similar age because of your career break of maternity leaves. You may feel that it isn't fair, that all these things are taken for granted with a male applicant, but it happens nevertheless. How much you want to pander to an unsympathetic interviewer is up to you and will depend on how much you want the job.

Many women get asked what could be construed as unfair questions about their family background and childcare facilities, etc. with the caveat 'I ask men this too.' The interviewer may think that they are being clever or fair, and as in the example above, you will have to decide whether you think this 'fair game'.

Executives

Studies have shown that there are six basic mistakes made by executives at interviews. These are :

- Inability to project special competence at the interview.
- Inability to be objective about personal strengths/ weaknesses.
- Being over critical of the current employer
- Aggressiveness or arrogance.
- Inability to articulate ideas concisely.
- Poor grooming.

Careless language used to communicate your achievements and abilities may be the result of complacency. It is an easy trap to fall into if the interviewer has done a good job in establishing rapport and making you relax. Don't relax too much, and remember that everything you say is important. You have impressed the organisation enough to give you an interview, but so have others. Think about the things which are especially relevant to the position you are applying for.

The second fault arises from a fear of looking imperfect and has been covered to some extent earlier. Executives, as much as anyone else, are on occasions over eager to make the right impression.

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Let me teach you how to correctly use will/shall. We call it **Bapna's™ Will/Shall Rule**. This rule has two parts:

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Bapna's English Course is not for those who studied in English medium. It is for you if you studied in non English medium. You benefit greatly.

- If you can understand English when others speak, but you are not sure of correct way to write or speak English. Or, if you sometimes make mistakes or get confused when speaking English.
- If you have used grammar or spoken English books to learn English, but did not get success.
- Whether you are a student or in job, if you are highly motivated to learn simple and powerful English easily and quickly, you will benefit.

I Was Weak in English

I was born in Rajasthan where people are weak in English. I studied in government non English medium schools. So, I was also weak in English.

On my way to Pilani to join B.E., at Chirawa railway station, I met one P.V. Reddy from Andhra Pradesh who was also going to Pilani to join B.E.

I started speaking in Hindi. Mr. Reddy said, "I do not know Hindi." It was a surprise and shock for me that he did not know Hindi. I had never talked in English before and I was not confident of talking in English. So, I said, "I do not know English."

My Struggle to Learn English

In the first semester in Pilani, I was a topper with 10 out of 10 grade points, but I was not confident in English. So, I was worried about my weak English. I bought many books, guides, dictionaries, and newspapers.

I worked hard, but improvement was very slow. For example, I took one month to read my first novel R. K. Narayan's *The Guide* because I had to search so many words in the dictionary.

I even thought of dropping one semester, sitting at home, and learning only English. That time I used to think "Why nobody develops a research-based course to teach good simple English for non-English medium people like me?"

I continued to work hard. And finally I improved English and became a successful engineer/author in America. Now you can also improve your English and fortunately do so easily without hard work and without wasting time.

Our New Research on Practical Grammar

The schools teach you complete, theoretical grammar. Their goal is to teach English for exam purpose (same exam as in England and America). And as a result the schools leave many of us confused and unsure of our knowledge of English.

My goal is to teach practical English so that you quickly gain confidence in speaking and writing English. One example of our practical approach is the ***Bapna's™ Will/Shall Rule***.

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If you can understand this article, you can surely understand my course. And greatly benefit from it. Our belief and experience show that it is better to teach English through English than through translation. Why? Because it helps students to learn to think in English.

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Part 1 Essential English. **Part 2** Important and Helpful Usage. **Part 3** How to Write in a Powerful, Effective, and Result-Oriented Way.
Part 4 Advanced Topics.
Part 5 Mini Spelling Dictionary.

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Some of the other topics in the course are: (1) Two short-cuts to powerful English. (2) Learn to use these helpful words. (3) How to write letters. (4) How to enhance meaning. (5) How to remember spellings and increase vocabulary. (6) Common usage.

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Nothing good in life comes without effort.

Though my course is easy to learn, you cannot master my course in just one week or without effort.

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Step 2 For the next 2 months, revise it for 2 hours per week. After that, for the next 2 months, revise it for 1 hour per week. In this way, your learning will become permanent.

You get "pocket cards". Keep them in your pocket to revise in school, college, bus, park, playground, etc. So, you learn English in the free time that most people waste because they don't have pocket cards.

Proof of Success

- "Before joining your course I could understand English but I could not speak English. Now, I can speak powerful English." — Sonia Singh, Patna, Bihar
- "In the past, I was not good at writing as well as speaking English. Using your course, I am able to write simple and better English without mistake and I can speak English with others without any hesitation. I completed your course in 27 days." — V.H. Pardeshi, Ahmednagar, MS
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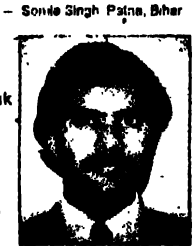
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Bio-Data



- B.E., BITS Pilani. M.Tech, IIT Kharagpur. NTSE scholar. Rank 5 Raj. School Board.
- World famous author. I published 3 computer books in USA including best selling "MS-DOS Masters."
- Earned 50 dollars per HOUR in USA as computer expert and writer. At the peak of success, I left USA to do something in our own country. Now, I do research at the *Mind Power Research Institute*.

Several other of these points have also been covered elsewhere earlier. As far as arrogance is concerned, overstating your achievements to try to impress can rebound. Over-informality also appears to the interviewer as arrogance, as do 'clever' answers about the job and the company. Don't show off !

Some executives are still unable to articulate their ideas concisely. This may be a product of nervousness, but one common fault falling into this category includes regurgitating everything you know about something, rather than keeping to the salient points. The interviewer will usually ask you to expand on what you have said if they require more detail. If in doubt, don't just ramble on, but ask if you have said enough.

Lastly, the damage done by poor grooming cannot be underestimated. This is particularly important in posts where you are to be the ambassador for the organisation. If the interviews stretch over several days, don't wear the same clothes all the time, and do remember personal hygiene.

There may also be other things that you want to tell the interviewer, which are positive points in your favour, or just skills that may be relevant later and that they should be aware of. Such things may include possession of a driving licence, fluency in languages or computing / word processing skills that you have picked up along the way'. It is worth mentioning these things if you aim to show that you want a future with the organisation, or if the company is about to computerise, has a foreign subsidiary company, etc.

Age

Be aware of your own strengths and weaknesses in terms of age. Older people will probably have more experience and maturity, will be thought to be more stable and should be able to provide good references. Their employment is less of a risk in terms of established career experience. By contrast, younger people will be able to learn and assimilate more quickly, will probably have no family ties and are able to be mobile. They are thought of as more energetic, less likely to have breakdowns or major family traumas which interfere with work) and the length of time which they can give to the company is potentially greater. These, of course, are oversimplifications. However, as broad generalisations they ring true and, more importantly, will be believed by a large number of interviewers.

OTHER INTERVIEWS

This book has dealt with one-to-one interviews up to this point, though the principles about answering questions are largely the same in any type of interview. There are special points regarding the other sorts of interview that you may encounter though, and these are panel, sequential, stress and agency interviews, group selection and tests. There are also some extra hints about how to behave in interviews you already know.

Panel Interviews

Many organisations have a tradition of using panel interviews in their selection, when there will be more than one person, usually between three to five people, interviewing you at once. Punctuality is especially important with panel interviews; they are likely to be tightly scheduled and you will keep more people waiting if you are late!

It is often felt that panel interviews overcome the bias of one individual so that the outcome is fairer and more balanced – justice can be seen to be done. If this works well, it will certainly be a useful selection strategy, particularly if an expert is needed to assess the individual's knowledge of a specialist area, but someone from the personnel department is also required to check other factors. Panel interviews are often used in these situations and allow each individual to concentrate on his/her subject area.

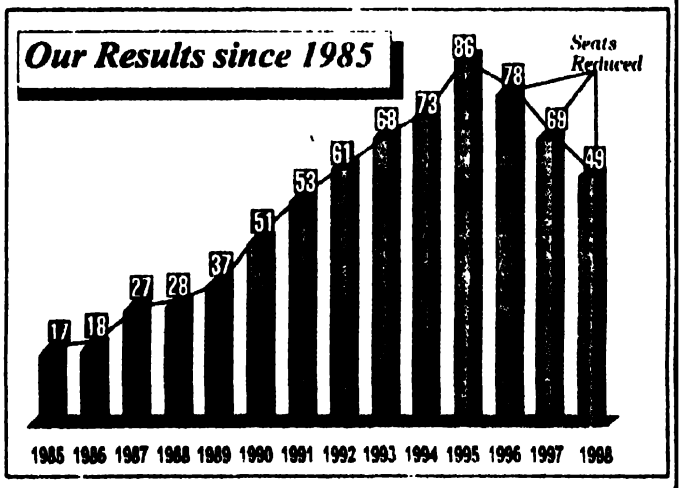
There are some people who feel that having a panel just magnifies the problems. This is more likely to be true if the interviewers are not properly trained or have not agreed in advance on the

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parameters of the job and what they are looking for in the successfu candidate.

Panel interviews, when planned properly, can be good fo: inexperienced interviewers, as someone else can help if they ge stuck. That in turn helps you as the interviewee, because you won' be left with an awkward silence. It is also easier for panel member to get all the facts when they are together; if one interviewer forget to ask a question, another will usually pick up on it (though normall the panel members will agree questions or areas of questioning i advance). This can mean that the interview seems more testing fo: the interviewee, but if you are confident about your ability to d the job, knowing that the panel is obtaining all the information i needs, should increase your respect for them. On that point, pane interviews are often felt to be good public relations for th organisation—applicants more often feel that they have had a fai trial when they have undergone a panel interview. This is importan to the company; they not only want to engage the right individua for the job, but also to persuade all the other candidates that the are a good company. Their reputation is at stake.

One other advantage of panel interviews to the organisation i: that all the interviewers see the applicants at the same time. Thi means that they will all see the applicants under the same condition so should in theory come to the same kind of conclusions. It als saves the organisation time if they would otherwise see individual a number of times, or use sequential and then follow-up interviews It is time-saving for the applicant too, compared with sequentia interviews when applicants can feel that they are just passed roun from one person to another and have to hang around in the interim

There can be big disadvantages with panel interviews too though A good panel need a strong Chair capable of ensuring that all th panel members get their fair share of questions. They also need t be adept at curtailing the interviewees who ramble on if the perso who asked the question hasn't stopped them, without breaking up the conversation too much.

Some people can feel very intimidated by being interviewed b several people, and panel interviews will put them under mor stress than they would feel with only one interviewer. The settling down period for the candidate is likely to be longer in a pane interview; you are less likely to feel that you really hit it off with your interviewer if there are several of them. Breaking the ice an becoming relaxed take longer as you will want to size up each o the interviewers so that you don't say something that goes dow very well with one but not at all well with another.

In the worst cases, panel interviews show the rivalry betwee panel members who can be more interested in the power play an scoring point off each other than interviewing you. These situation are not easy. You will need to ensure that you do not get drawn int the situation and that you answer all the questions from eac interviewer with equal enthusiasm. If you feel disillusioned b this performance you may wonder whether you really want t work for the organisation anyway. Mercifully, these situations ar rare.

The panel interview, because of the number of people, wil generally be more formal than one-to-one situations. In som cases, organisations have handbooks of possible questions to b asked.

In a panel interview, try to stay calm and direct your gaze at eac of the interviewers as you answer. Don't turn directly to the perso who asked the question and ignore everyone else until they sa something. Try to imagine that you are talking to a group of friend and that you want all of them to hear what you are going to sa Remember too that the Chair of the panel might not be the perso with most influence when it comes to making the final decision o the appointment, so it may not work to single them out for all you attention. Ignore signals between the panel members, as these wil break your concentration and the flow of what you are trying t say. These signals will very seldom be any criticism of you (the won't risk that if they want you to retain a good image of th organisation), but will be just to check timing and any questio they've forgotten, etc.

(To be continued

General Knowledge Encyclopedia

Kashmir : Brinkmanship By Pakistan

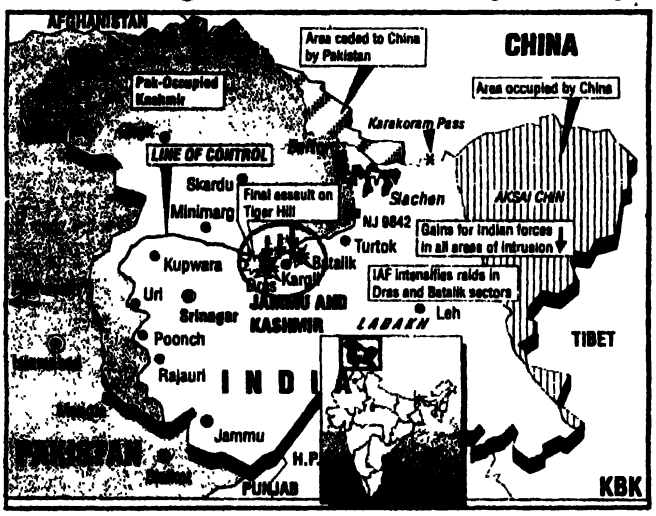
If only any historian delves into the history of the Indian subcontinent, he would discover that Pakistan became a "terrorist" state not in 1989, but way back, as early as 1947, the year a state based on the concept of a state religion was born as India's neighbour. To a large extent the West, more particularly USA, has helped Pakistan become, a terrorist State by pandering to and pampering it politically and militarily right from the beginning. So much so, now that the Kargil conflict seems to be escalating day by day, the "irresponsible" (a phrase used by the G-8 summit in Cologne) Pakistani leadership is even talking of pressing the nuclear button as an ultimate weapon in its insidious attempt to 'internationalise' the so-called Kashmir issue. Be it in 1947 or 1965 or 1971 or 1989 (when Pakistan launched its proxy war or its transborder terrorism) or right now in 1999, it was and is Pakistan that created the Kashmir problem.

As far as India is concerned it has all along taken an unambiguous stand that Kashmir is as much a part of India as Tamil Nadu or Rajasthan and the so-called problem of Kashmir emanates from the invasion of a part of Kashmir by Pakistan in 1947. The problem would cease to exist the moment Pakistan vacates its aggression. Pakistan, built on the two-nation theory, argues that since the majority of the population of Kashmir is Muslim, it should belong to Pakistan. A pluralistic society like India which is home to many religions and languages, does not accept the concept of a state based on religion. Political analysts contend that a "fundamentalist" state like Pakistan that has fanned the flames of communal divide and has fostered the Taliban movement — an obscurantist crusade that has stifled basic human freedoms in Afghanistan at the behest of its Pakistani godfather — would have invented some other genie to harass India even if there were no Kashmir.

Kashmir Problem : The Genesis

It all began with the legacy of the British Raj : "divide and rule" and when the sun of the great British Empire began to set, they left the natives at one another's throat whipping up a hysteria rooted in fanaticism. And the bacilli began to multiply even as the subcontinent was plunged into one of the worst bloodbaths in history as Indian subcontinent was divided on religious lines much against the wishes of those who fought under one banner.

There were as many as 562 Indian States in 1947 as the crown's paramountcy lapsed with freedom at midnight of August 15. The Indian Princely States were given the option to join India or Pakistan. While a state like Hyderabad went to extent of proclaiming their right to remain independent, the Maharaja of Kashmir dilly-dallied over the status of his State. But Pakistan forced the issue fed by fears that the State might accede to India. Pakistan invaded Kashmir on October 10, 1947 and as the troops moved on, the Maharaja appealed to India for military help on October 24, 1947. The Maharaja did something more; he signed the Instrument of Accession with India on October 25, 1947 making Kashmir a part of India. Immediately thereafter Indian troops were airlifted to Kashmir and the invaders were pushed back. Then came one of the biggest follies in diplomacy and statesmanship: India's first Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, instead of letting the defence forces to complete their job



of throwing back the aggressors to where from they came, chose to take the issue of Pakistani aggression to the UN Security Council.

After the initial bungling, in the 50s, India took up a resolute stand on the Kashmir issue, making it absolutely clear that the solution of the problem lay in Pakistan vacating the territory it had illegally occupied. The Indian delegate at the United Nations went even a step further when he exposed the vested interest the West had in keeping the Kashmir issue alive. "Kashmir is a cold war issue; it is part of the desire to forge a ring round the Soviet Union, part of the policy of what is called "containment".

To a large extent, so-called Kashmir problem has been exacerbated by the open partisanship shown by the West, more particularly, Britain and United States towards Pakistan within the United Nations and outside. USA even went a step further by turning a deaf ear to India's steady complaint right from 1989 over Pakistan's systematic attempts to create a reign of terror in the valley by promoting militant outfits from across the border who indulged in kidnapping and carnage. It began with the kidnapping of the daughter of India's then Home Minister Mufti Mohd. Saeed followed by selective killings, disrespect

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to the Indian tricolour, the flight from the Valley of the Pandit community, bomb explosions, storming of mosques and other places of worship, killing of our security personnel, attacks on mediapersons, etc. None knows the fate of the Western tourists kidnapped a few years ago, though the decapitated body of one tourist was found in between. Terrorism robbed Kashmir of its earnings through inland and international tourism.

The Proxy War

All through these 52 years Pakistan never ceased to play mischief in Kashmir. The nasty suggestion that the Line of Control has not been properly delineated shows the ugly fangs behind the mask and Pakistan's lip service to both the Shimla Accord and the Lahore Declaration. India has all along taken the stand that the socalled insurgency in Kashmir is purely the creation of Pakistan establishment, its army and the ISI. But in the spillover of the cold war, USA refused to pay any heed to the wailings and complaints from India about Pakistan as the hub of international terrorism until USA had it in its neck when the notorious Bin Laden, operating from the sanctuary of the Pakistan-Taliban nexus, remote controlled the bombings of the American embassies in Nairobi.

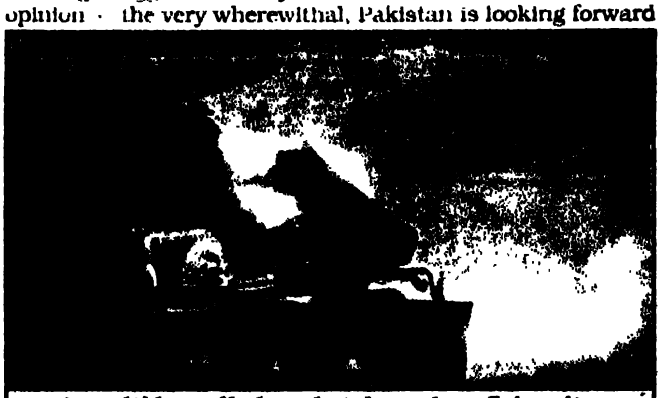
India has paid heavily for Pakistan's proxy war right from 1947 and the proxy war has reached its climax with the latest denouement in Kargil, with Pakistan daring to take the world with even nuclear blackmail if India refuses to settle Kashmir on Pakistan's terms.

If the on-going conflict in Kargil is resolved militarily or through some other means, Pakistan will continue to "export" terrorism to India and other vulnerable regions of the world.

It is well known that one cannot shake hands with a mailed fist : similarly can India have a dialogue with a neighbour who was concealing his lethal weapon while extending the olive branch? In fact, Nawaz Sharif has taken India for a ride even as his army was perfecting its diabolical plans for Kargil. Any truce with Pakistan now or in the near future will not necessarily ensure peace in the subcontinent.

Just as Pakistan cannot be trusted, India has to take with a pinch of salt the superficial American concern about Pakistan's responsibility in creating the latest crisis. The slight tilt towards India is more tactical and expedient: in case India is compelled to cross the LoC to wipe out the intruders, there is every possibility of USA changing its stand all on a sudden. We have on record that countries like Israel and USA have developed their own code of taking on the enemy and they would do anything to destroy the enemy at a place of their choice. Several years ago Israel chose to destroy Iraq's nuclear reactor to prevent an Arab nation from becoming nuclear. For long Israel has been calling the shots in Lebanon. Likewise, USA stormed a Sudanese chemical factory and the hideout of Bin Laden in Afghanistan-Pakistan sector when American embassies in two African countries were razed to the ground by alleged Arab terrorists. But what is good for USA and Israel may not be considered appropriate for India. Here is Pakistan that has not only violated the LoC, but threatens nuclear strike against India if India refuses to resolve the Kashmir issue. And the American army chief discusses a proposal to provide a "safe corridor" for the intruders. And what on earth is the compensation that can never be paid for the immense sacrifices made by our soldiers to defend our motherland and recover the lost territory ! Can India allow the burglar to run away with the booty with the help of a benefactor who feigns to be an honest broker?

For India, the options in the ongoing conflict in Kargil are limited. It is irrelevant who is playing the shots in Pakistan as far as the origin of the present crisis is concerned; we are not concerned whether the trigger factor in the infiltration is the army, ISI or Pakistani leadership. Our soldiers are dying or are suffering grievous injuries just because we trusted a treacherous neighbour who deserves no trust by any civilised country. India is now riding a tiger; it can neither dismount nor carry on the ride. It is trying its best to avoid a full scale war while it is being dragged into it by Pakistan and the socalled world opinion - the very wherewithal, Pakistan is looking forward



A multi-barrelled rocket launcher firing its projectiles in the Drass Sector during a major offensive by Indian forces to take control of the Tiger Hills on July 4, 1999

to secure in order to put India into the dock on the Kashmir issue.

We have bungled the Kashmir issue politically, diplomatically and militarily not once but several times, and we can hardly afford to repeat the same blunders.

We talked of plebiscite in the 50s in all good faith and this plebiscite is contingent on Pakistan vacating the PoK- the Pakistan-occupied Kashmir including the area ceded by it to China as also the area forcibly occupied by China in the aftermath of 1962 Sino Indian conflict. USA and the civilised West that cry hoarse about Islamic fundamentalism is silent over the virtual extermination of the Hindu-Pandits population in Kashmir. To say that Kashmir must belong to Pakistan because the majority of the population of the State are Muslims is tantamount to reviving the dormant embers of Partition. Kashmir's accession to India is as irrevocable as the accession of Travancore, Cochin, Mysore, or Patiala or any other princely State. To talk about a plebiscite for Kashmir just because of the religious complexion of the State amounts to casting aspersion on the Muslim population of this country.

A country born and bred in fundamentalism and bigotry will do anything to sustain its obscurantist creed. This is what Pakistan is doing in Kashmir through its self-styled "freedom fighters" and in Afghanistan through the Taliban. Just because it suits America's global strategy, it will continue to support Pakistan as against India. Foreign policy is dictated by pure self-interest and that made USA take a soft line towards China on its violation of NPT. Can USA ignore the giant market that China provides. India must remember that the socalled goodwill for India from USA and a few other countries is just a passing bubble and bubble would burst the moment India plans stern action against the enemy. The West abhors a strong India. Whatever the consequences, India must learn to stand on its own--or even alone— if there is such a need to maintain its freedom and sovereignty. Kashmir and Kargil offer a test case and India must show to the world that it will not abdicate its responsibility towards its people whatever the world may think about her. ❑

Do Not Criticise

IMPROVE YOUR PERSONALITY

A leader to be successful has to motivate and influence others. He has to get genuinely interested in others and learn to give lavish appreciation Now we shall consider another important factor, which is avoiding criticism.

All of us know that no one likes criticism. In fact, no one admits that he has made a mistake No one ever blames himself, although the whole world may condemn him as the guilty one. Let us take the case of Adolf Hitler who is regarded as primarily responsible for World War II. The Allies condemned Hitler and his associates as the worst offenders against humanity and greatest of war criminals. But Hitler or, for that matter, those of his lieutenants who survived him never admitted that they were in the wrong. They defended themselves stoutly saying they did everything for the sake of their German fatherland and that the Allies were to blame for all that happened.

The thinking process of notorious criminals, and dacoits is no different. All of them regard themselves as champions of the poor. They feel that they are being punished, or put behind the prison bars for no faults of their own. In the same way, when confronted with criticism, each individual tries to justify himself or herself. Whether young or old, friends or foes, known ones or strangers, nobody relishes criticism. A leader should, therefore, pause before criticising anyone and always try to avoid it.

Anyway, what is the object of criticising one or finding fault with another individual? What do we hope to accomplish by criticising another? Every time we get the urge to criticise, we should ask this question to ourselves: is it our intention to correct and improve the other person? Do you really feel that with your criticism the other person will mend his ways? Since everybody resents criticism, the question of changing and improving will not arise. On the other hand, he will defend, justify and persist with greater vigour and determination. Thus criticism, instead of motivating one to act the way you want, will induce him to do just the opposite.

If criticism cannot bring about improvements on the part of others why then do many indulge in it? Perhaps, some get a feeling of importance by resorting to running down others. They try to show themselves off by finding fault with others. In the process they not only expose themselves but also earn the enmity and hatred of others. What is more, as we have seen, the craving to feel important is universal. The person who is being criticised has his own ego and self-esteem. He will not accept the criticism meekly. He will react violently and indulge in scathing counter criticism. The net result would be nothing but washing the dirty linen in public. As everybody knows, the split in the Indian National Congress developed because of stringent and biting public criticism of one another among its top leaders.

There is another important reason why criticism should be avoided. Criticism and condemnation kills the initiative. It often makes people abandon their efforts. It breeds inferiority complex and there are instances where uncharitable criticism has driven people to go mad or even commit suicide. Fully realising the ill-effects of criticism, Dr. Samuel Johnson observed: "God Himself, Sir, does not propose to judge man until the end of his days." It is, therefore, foolhardy on our part to rush and criticise others. According to Charles Shwab, "there is nothing else that so kills the ambitions of a man as criticism from his superiors." He declared, "I never criticise anyone. I believe in giving a man incentive to work. So I am anxious to praise but loath to find fault. If I like anything I am hearty in my approbation and lavish in my praise."

Often we should refrain from criticism when we try to understand others. If we put ourselves in the shoes of the other individual and look at the things from his point of view, we will at once realise why and how he acted the way he had acted. What is more, each individual is conditioned by his environmental factor. He is often a helpless victim of circumstances. You and I know very well that all our actions are not strictly rational and logical. We act on impulse, swayed by emotions and influenced by likes, dislikes and other such prejudices. The leader must, therefore, understand others, look at the matter from the others' point of view, give appreciation and avoid criticism. No one can claim to be perfect and beyond improvement. There is room for improvement even among the best of us. We should, therefore, correct ourselves, clear our own doorsteps and not point out the snow on the roof of other's house.

The success of Mahatma Gandhi and Abraham Lincoln can be traced to this great quality on their part to avoid criticising others. Gandhiji blamed himself and tried to purify himself by resorting to fasts but never uttered a word of criticism either on the British or on other Indian political leaders. Lincoln scrupulously avoided rash and hasty criticism. He did not mail his letters with adverse comments immediately. He held them back and generally they were destroyed and never found their way to the intended addressees. A leader can try to be wiser than others but he should never tell others so. Stefansson, a famous explorer and scientist, observed that "a scientist never tries to prove anything; he attempts only to find the facts." The same rule applies to a leader. He should first find the facts. He should avoid criticism. Instead he must understand and appreciate.

You will naturally ask how a leader ca improve his followers and bring out the be in them, if he decides to close his eyes to the shortcomings. A leader, where he conside it essential, has to draw the attention of th individual concerned to his limitation errors, omissions and commissions. But th has to be done tactfully. It should be don after understanding the situation and wit due appreciation. It should be converted t helpful suggestions instead of hars criticism. Instead of downrigh condemnation, a leader should as questions. He should gently point out, in a objective manner, where things have gon wrong. Often practical demonstratio instead of mere words, will produce th desired results. A leader should listen mo and encourage the other party to talk. H should give an opportunity to the other t save his face. He should make the oth person realise his mistake and should no force him to admit or own it.

As we said the aim is not simply to fin fault but to bring about improvements. Or important factor we should bear in mind not to criticise anyone in public, that is, i the presence of others. The ego and sel esteem will drive people to defen themselves and justify their actions whe they are criticised in public. We shoul therefore, avoid criticism and if at all we hav to say something unpalatable, we must giv it a sugar coating, make it appear as suggestion and administer it in strict privac Before pointing out the mistakes, we mus generously give honest appreciation an sincere praise to their good points. We mus approach the individual in a friendly wa and get him or her into a receptive moo Wherever possible, we must draw the attention to their blunders in an indire manner. It would be extremely helpful to tal about our own mistakes before pointing ou the mistakes of the other individual. Th mistake should not be unduly magnified ou of all proportions. It must be made to appea as easy to correct. If he tries to save his face we must accept his explanations at their fac value. In fact, we can give the other perso a grand reputation to live up to.

A leader, who has to influence an motivate others, should, therefore, avoi criticism as far as possible. He will find hardl any occasion to criticise others if he take genuine interest in the other individual, loo at the things from the other's viewpoint an give sincere and honest appreciation fo which the other has a gnawing craving an insatiable hunger. Proper understanding an appreciation will eliminate the need fo criticism. Where mistakes have to be brough to the notice for bringing about improvements in the future, it has to be don in a friendly and tactful manner to produc the desired results. A leader who avoid criticism as a rule will be favoured wit phenomenal success.

Opposition Must Play A Constructive Role For Effective Functioning Of Parliamentary Democracy

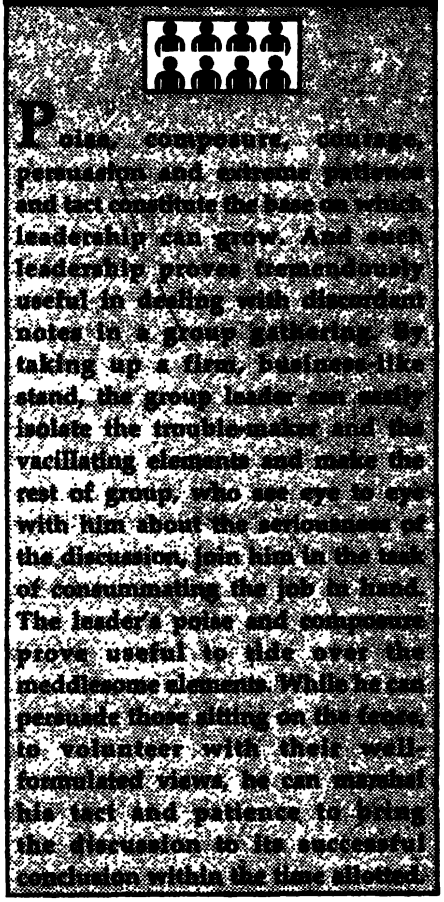
Introduction

Here, Competition Success Review resents to its dear readers a tape-recorded ive' Group Discussion (GD) conducted for ne aspirants of Management Trainee)fficers at its Competition Success Institute. he expert comments have been added at ppropriate places by qualified and expert kaminers so that the readers can readily)llow the logic and rationale of the test nd appreciate how the performances of the andidates are evaluated in terms of adership attributes and levels. One group as eight candidates which can be regarded s the optimum number. The candidates ave been allotted roll numbers (worn on ne chest and back by each candidate) 1 to ; and they are seated in a closed circle in ne sequential order of the roll/chest mbers. This enables each candidate to ear and observe all others in the group ithout any hindrance. Since there is no reak in the seating plan, the continuity and olidarity of the group is also preserved. fter explaining the procedures and rules overning the GD Test and announcing the bject for discussion, the examiner retires) the background from where he could uickly observe and evaluate the group eliberations and performance of the ndidates till the end. The candidates are nformed at the beginning that the iscussion is no more than a friendly chit-at and not a formal debate. All members the group are absolutely free to say hatever they want, as and when they feel e No one has been appointed as leader, airman and so on and all are on equal oting. The group is given 25 minutes to lit an hour to complete the discussion

The Progress

There was complete silence so long as the :aminer was present and briefing the oup. After he withdrew, the silence was oken and the candidates began whispering ades with their neighbours. There were so cross-talks, consultations and exchanges ith candidates who were sitting next. Some dulged in cracking jokes or in minor guments. Slowly the pitch of the noise and e intensity of the talks increased resulting a din. At this stage, No. 4 came forward) his own to talk to the group as a whole stead of candidates talking in smaller oups. He raised his voice a bit so that he uld be heard by all over the prevailing n and confusion. He spoke in a friendly anner and with an engaging smile, rsuasion and appeal. There was nfidence, assurance and sincerity when he

GROUP DISCUSSION



addressed his friends and requested for a hearing and this ensured instant favourable response from others.

No. 4 : My dear friends, may I request your kind attention and indulgence for a few seconds. I am sure you are all very keen to begin the Group Discussion and complete the task within the allotted time. If I am not mistaken, most of you have already checked up with your neighbours or friends some of the salient aspects of the subject given to us for our discussion. Now, if you all agree, we can quickly finalise the working plan for completing our discussion successfully. Before proceeding further, I welcome your ideas and suggestions for formulating our plan for action.

No. 1 : Well, I have a suggestion. I think I mentioned it to my neighbour No. 2 also.

No. 6 : I say, what is all this ? Why are we unnecessarily wasting our time on suggestions, advice, assistance and what not ? I am ready to discuss the subject. In fact, I was just doing that with my neighbours. Now, let me explain my ideas to you all.

No. 1 : Excuse me, please hear me.

No. 6 : Hey, be quiet, man. You can speak after me if you want.

(No. 1 appears to have been taken aback by the peremptory manners and tough attitude displayed by No. 6. But No. 4 retaining his pleasant smile and cool, intervenes to tackle No. 6 in a friendly way.)

No. 4 : *(Smiling cheerfully)* Thank you No. 6 and also thank you No. 1 for coming forward to help me. It is nice of you No. 6 to have volunteered to open the discussion. However, before you begin, I still feel it would be a good idea to finalise first our plan of action.

No. 6 : *(Showing considerable impatience and irritation in his voice)* What is this plan you are harping about ? We don't need any Five Year Plan or rolling plan here. As I said, let us not waste our time.

No. 8 : Excuse me. Why should we start in the middle with No. 6. It is better to start with No. 1. May be he also wanted to volunteer and speak first.

No. 6 : No, I object. I volunteered first and you all better remember that. What is more, No. 8 is imagining things. When did No. 1 volunteer ? He did not say anything. If he had volunteered, I would have challenged him.

No. 8 : I beg your pardon. No one called for volunteers. If there had been a call, I am sure some others also would have come forward. Am I right No. 4 ?

No. 6 : *(Before No. 4 could say anything, No. 6 interjects and has his say)* I say why talk about others ? Are you volunteering ? I am throwing you a challenge. Let me see whether you accept it. I can even bet you won't accept the challenge. Anybody wants to have a bet with me ?

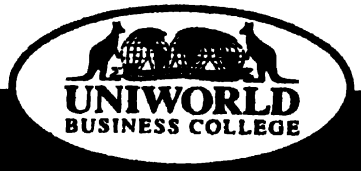
No. 8 : Excuse me No. 6, I was addressing No. 4 and not you. I want No. 4's confirmation and I don't care about what you say or do. I wouldn't bother answering you either.

No. 6 : I have a right to ask questions.

No. 8 : And I have a right to ignore them.

No. 6 : That means you are dumb and you know nothing. You are just running away, that's all.

No. 4 : *(Intervening tactfully but firmly)* Please No. 6 and also No. 8. If you don't mind, both of you are getting emotional and personal. If you both continue the arguments further, it will only result in unpleasantness all around. Besides, we are losing time and the arguments are holding up the group deliberations. I mentioned about an agreed plan only because we should avoid getting



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Those determined to win are seldom daunted by the number of hurdles they have to clear.

nto such unnecessary and extraneous arguments from time to time. ...us, therefore, decide on our plan immediately.

No. 6 : You don't need a plan to avoid arguments. You cannot lso have a discussion without any arguments.

No. 4 : Sorry No. 6. I am afraid, I had not made myself clear. My nistake indeed. Well, you said you volunteered to speak first. Please ell me who will speak next, that, is immediately after you. Again or how long you will speak and how much time the others who vill follow you could take ? When I said a plan of action, I only neant such things.

No. 6 : What is there ? No. 7 can speak after me. Or you can ask or volunteers again. As for how long, I can speak as long as you vant. Anyway, does anyone have any objection if I take, say five ninutes ?

No. 4 : (*Smiling*) We will have a problem there No. 6. If each one f us is to speak for five minutes, we need minimum 40 minutes. But the examiner has allowed us only 25 to 30 minutes Now, let us lso hear what No. 1 has to suggest. Come on No. 1, please tell us.

No. 1 : Thank you No. 4. I wanted to suggest that we should lect a chairman to decide all those things you just now mentioned. Now it is not necessary. You see this responsibility has already been hrust upon you. You can tell us how we can proceed further.

No. 6 : All right, what is your plan No. 4 ? Let me hear that.

No. 4 : I suggest that we start with yourself, No. 6 as the opening peaker. You have agreed and so far I could see there are no other olunteers. As you suggested, after you we proceed clockwise as ve are seated, beginning with No. 7 and ending with No. 5. This ould be the first round during which each can speak maximum for wo minutes. This would ensure that everybody gets a fair chance o give his views to the group. After completing one round and btaining the views of all in the group, we can quickly have a econd round in the same order. The second round can be utilised o clarify doubts, amplify one's ideas, rebut certain views and so n. Each can take maximum of one minute or half a minute during he second round. Now No. 6, please give your views as the opening peaker.

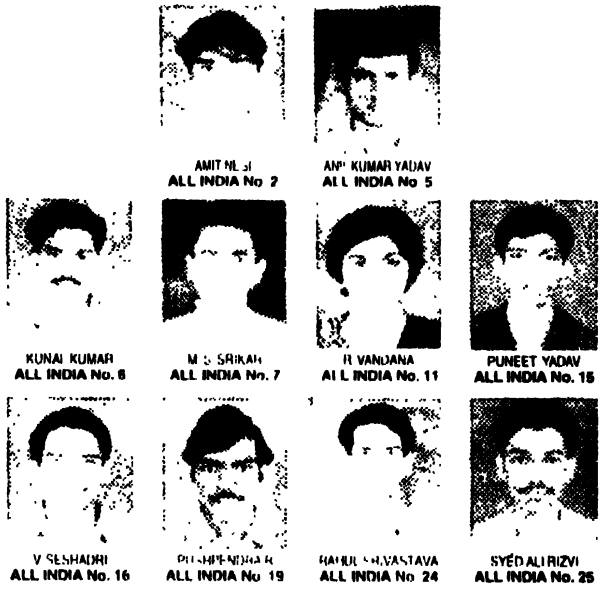
Comments : *No. 4 has emerged as the natural leader and coordinator of the group with his cheerful attitude, positive approach, pleasant disposition and winning manners. He displays good self-confidence and ndant resourcefulness. He also handles situations and people with agination, tact and understanding. Being adaptable and flexible he is ble to carry the entire group with him. His another asset is fluent and rceful manner of convincing others and making them accept his uggestions. The other candidates automatically look up to him for help nd guidance. Although No. 6 was adamant, obstinate and quarrelsome nd No. 8 with good intentions jumped into the fray to complicate the ituation further, No. 4 remained cool, objective and goal-oriented hroughout and succeeded in resolving the difficulties harmoniously and nabled the group to commence its task.*

Initially Nos. 1, 6 and 8 competed with him for group leadership. However, No. 1 proved to be extremely mild and hesitant. He was unable o meet the challenge posed by No. 6 and overcome his stiff opposition. He lso could not intervene effectively when things went wrong and out of ontrol resulting in a tough confrontation between Nos 6 and 8. As for No. 6, though he speaks fluently and with confidence, he is aggressive and elf-opinionated and extremely rigid. Besides, being intolerant and obstinate, e did not also allow others to participate freely in the discussion. No. 8 lso took active part in the preliminary deliberations but his primary terest seemed to challenge and keep No. 6 under check. However, because his emotional and hasty approach he was unsuccessful. He attempted o pay back No. 6 in his own coin and it resulted in a personal duel etween the two to the detriment of group interest. Thus, despite his good ntentions, No. 8 could not make much useful contribution towards group fforts. No. 8 was lacking in tact and discretion. He made the problem

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more complex instead of resolving it. No. 7 was offered a chance to ass himself and establish his credentials for leadership. But he did not util the opportunity because of his unenterprising approach. He was vacillati and could not firmly make up his mind. He did not also display the ur dash and dynamism to make his presence felt by the group. Nos. 2, 3 a 5 had remained as mere onlookers without active participation in t group proceedings. Thus, we see that although no one from the group w designated as leader, chairman, or president to coordinate its activiti those endowed with natural leadership ability automatically came foru and accepted the leadership on their own. A group, of people cann function as an effective team and accomplish a given task without a lead or a coordinator. When this leadership is not officially provided, the g is bridged by those having natural leadership abilities. In this group N 4 first came forward to shoulder the responsibilities of the leader coordinator and the group rallied around him.

No. 6 : Friends, I find the subject given for our discussion rathe confusing. I mean it is not clear-cut or to put it bluntly, it is not cu and dry. There appears to be some hesitation to call a spade spade. I do not believe in public protests, agitations, morchas an hartals, whether democracy or no democracy. I believe firmly i strict discipline. If there is no discipline, there will only be disorde chaos and confusion. Since the so-called protests, demonstration hartals, etc. were not firmly dealt with, we find the present situatior where there is a serious threat to the unity and integrity of th country. It is totally wrong to say that protests, demonstration, et are necessary or should be allowed or accepted in a democrac Violence is bound to follow. I cannot accept this proposition a God's truth. What is the sanctity for it ? Is there any rationale? Wh there should be protests and disagreements against the Governme which has been elected by the people? These days there are protest and disagreements for anything and everything. It leads t indiscipline, breakdown of law and order, violence, destruction o public property, loss of life etc. We can see the outcome of Assan agitation and Punjab terrorist activities. I, therefore totally disagre with proposition. It is built on false foundations. I have had m say. You are welcome to protest at your peril. Thank you.

Comments : As he had demonstrated during the initial stages, No. continues to behave aggressively in a rigid and authoritarian manne Instead of convincing others by rational and logical reasoning, he tries t browbeat and bulldoze others by sweeping declarations and statements He refuses to understand, analyse and consider the full implications of th problem but jumps to conclusions according to his personal beliefs an opinions. He lacks the patience and positive attitude to look at an issu from the point of view of the other party. He does not have tact and knac for cooperation and remains rigid and one-track minded. He has the gi of the gab but uses it to mislead others. This candidate is self-opinionated arrogant and ill-suited for team work. He will induige in confrontatio and cause friction which would hamper cooperative endeavour. Rejected

No. 7 : Gentlemen, I am wondering what I should say. For on thing our friend No. 6 has been outspoken and has expressed h strong views, I do not wish to offend him, even inadvertently. N doubt it would be ideal if there can be perfect agreement on anythin and everything and there are no disagreements at all. I think i would remain only an utopian ideal and mere wishful thinking. I will never be a practical proposition. Since tastes differ, opinion vary and understandings, approaches, tastes and oulook cannot b the same. There are bound to be differences. Some believe i capitalism, others in socialism and some others in communism. I one does not protest against injustice, how could it be corrected How grievances could be got redressed ? If the people in Russi and China had not protested and risen in rebellion, could communis regimes have come up in those countries ? Russia would not hav emerged as a Super Power and China a Big Power. Please excuse m

I do not say that democracy thrives in Russia and China today It is neither here nor there. Of course, one cannot agitate demonstrate or organise a strike today in China. But we must accep that there is discipline, which in turn has contributed to progress Now I myself am rather confused. On one side we see that agitation have contributed to the growth of new ideas and strength. Bu discipline is also necessary. I leave it to the group to accept whicheve it chooses. I want to keep an open mind.

***Comments** : This candidate is confused and lacks grasp, courage and etermination. He wants to eat the cake and have it also. He is assailed y unnecessary doubts and finds it impossible to make up his mind firmly. lis ideas are also limited and he is unable to percieve the essentials of a roblem, fix the priorities and implement a definite course of action. A ery weak and insipid candidate who cannot be relied upon with any egree of confidence. Rejected.*

No. 8 : Friends, in my humble opinion though dissent is part of emocracy, its demonstration through violence will destroy emocracy. Similarly, unending protests, demonstrations, violence errorist acts, etc. will also prove disastrous for democracy. uthoritarian dictatorships, whether of the right or left, do not face uch protests. There are no opposition parties in Russia or China. ven Adolf Hitler, the Nazi dictator of Germany, could not tolerate pposition.

The present-day military dictators do not permit the functioning f political parties in their countries. Only under democracy one an indulge in agitations and hartals. But if they are carried to the xtent of harming democracy itself, then it become self-destructive. Ve saw what happened in Assam and Punjab.

The Government had to use force to put down ' violence. This an happen for some time. But continuous use of military for aintenance of law and order is also not good. It will eventually ave the way for military dictatorship. Therefore, the protests and oicing of dissent accepted under democratic traditions should be ractical within limits and with restraint and caution. Public opinion hould be aroused, but inconvenience to public should not be esorted to. That is why Mahatma Gandhi laid such great emphasis non-violence in his protests which he termed as *Satyagraha*. rotests should not be used to capture votes. Instead the electorate hould be persuaded to vote. There should not be violence and fist- ghts on the floor of the House. There should be dignity, decorum nd discipline. The same applies to strikes, closures, etc. in industry. lence, dissent and demonstrations should be on merit and resorted sparingly and always through peaceful means. Here we can follow ne Japanese example.

Comments : No. 8 has grasped the basic issues correctly and proved uccessful in presenting his ideas convincingly. He is clear in his mind nd speaks with firm convictions. He handles complex problems with fair ompetence and confidence. He learns fast and benefits from the mistakes f others. In the initial stages he seemed a bit emotional and tended to ctort demanding eye for an eye. Subsequently, he learnt to act with estraint and dignity from No. 4. Later on, when No. 6 again attacked im, No. 8 responded in a more mature manner and was successful in vercoming the obstacles and contributed constructively to group task. He ill improve with training. Selected.

No. 1 : I hate agitations and hartals and above all violence and loodshed. They disturb peace and interfere with our normal day- o-day life. They can also prove risky and dangerous leading to hootings, burnings, lootings, unnecessary killings of innocent people nd so on. In my opinion, it is better not to allow agitations in ublic. There should be rules and laws and disputes should be ettled by the courts. I hate violence of any kind. That is all.

Comments : A mild and retiring individual who is averse to taking ven reasonable risks. He is too self-conscious and cautions. He lacks nterprise, determination and an adventurous attitude. At best he could e a docile worker but his contribution will be only marginal. He will be f no use and turn out to be a burden to a team when effective leadership s not available. He is thus a risk for an organisation. Rejected.

No. 2 : Gentlemen, in my opinion, one cannot achieve success without struggle, effort and sacrifice. To achieve what you want, you have to make determined efforts. For your mere asking, nobody will give you what you are really after. Everybody is interested in meeting his own requirements and looking after his own needs. en to preserve democracy you have to fight, sacrifice and suffer. y the baby that cries will get the milk. Whether it is the overnment, employers, educational institutions or other rganisations those enjoying power and advantages including oney, position, etc. will not part with them or agree to share them oluntarily. Some compulsion and force will be inevitable and it is rought about by dissent and agitations. The extent of dissent and

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WINNING THE FIRST IMPRESSION

demonstration depends upon the situation and the issues involved. Thus, French, Russian and Chinese revolutions were necessary. The American War of Independence and the Civil War were also necessary. You have to fight for a worthy cause and we cannot and should not turn away or remain silent when injustice is being meted out. We should therefore make judicious use of the protest weapons available under democracy, to protect, preserve and promote democracy.

Comments : *No. 2 had not spoken earlier. He was a silent but interested. spectator. His present comments indicate that he has grasped the essentials and has a purposive approach. He is intelligent and can use his ideas and energy to attain the chosen goal. He is earnest and serious in producing tangible results. He will not give up once he is committed. With his keenness and determination, he can easily overcome his initial mildness. Recommended for selection.*

No. 3 : Well, you see, I really don't know what to say. I mean those who spoke earlier have already covered all the points. The whole subject has been analysed threadbare. I feel each one has been correct in his own right. Besides, in democracy everyone has the right to say what he feels like. Therefore, some can oppose protests and dissents and others may support them, which again is democracy. That's all.

Comments : *An insipid, dull and easygoing candidate who does not wish to exert himself and tax his brain. His ideas are severely limited. It is obvious he has no original views or opinions of his own. His impact on the group is nil and he has been completely ignored. He is a definite liability and burden to the team. Rejected.*

No. 4 : Friends, at the outset, I wish to submit that in my opinion, the proposition implying that indulgence in violent protests and dissents will destroy democracy is very valid and I fully support the same. At the same time, I also agree with the thrust of the proposition that there cannot be democracy, if there is no room for dissent and protest. It is true that under democracy the Government is formed by the party enjoying majority support. But the minority parties have also certain rights, privileges and duties. They remain in the opposition and play their part. They have to draw attention of the public to the mistakes, irregularities etc. of the ruling party. Similarly, the workers, students or other groups of people have the right to express their dissent. This is one side of the coin. At the same time, there cannot also be tyranny by the minority. The minorities cannot resort to excessive demands and blackmailing of the majority party. Ultimately, both should appeal to the electorate and abide by its verdict. Further, there is no place for violence, coercion and compulsion in democracy. Already the rights of citizens and minority groups are protected by the Constitution and the courts. Hence, violence in any form should be banned and put down firmly. Here we should follow the Japanese example where

(Continued on page 134)



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And Now

Super Brain Awards
Super Personality Awards

CSR Gold Awards 200(

It was indeed a mindblowing extravaganza that saw the rallying point of India's brains and beauties at the CSR Awards '9! ceremony at the Convention Hall of the Ashok Hotel in New Delhi on the glittering evening of February 14, 1999.

It goes to the credit of *CSR* to have assembled under one aegis a rich mosaic of India's beauties and brains, a feat never befor accomplished by any other organisation, government, private or voluntary.

While Nobel Laureate and Bharat Ratna, Prof. Amartya Sen won the prestigious *CSR* Man of the Year Award, eminen journalists, educationists and, intellectuals Mr. Justice P.B. Sawant, Chairman, Press Council of India, Prof. V.R. Mehta, Vice-Chancellor, University of Delhi, Prof. P.K. Dave, Director All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, Mr. Virender Mohan Editor-in-Chief, United News of India and Mr. Joginder Singh, former CBI Director bagged the Super Brain of India Awards. Beside: Film, TV, and stage personalities Kumar Sanu, Mamta Kulkarni, Varsha Usgaonkar, Satish Kaushik, Anand Raj Anand, Pena. Masani, Bhupinder Chawla 'Bhupi', Bali Brahmabhatt, Divya Chauhan, Sapna Awasthi, Raju Manwani and Vikas Bhalla, th celebrities from the world of entertainment walked off with the Super Personality of India Awards.

For *CSR* the evening of February 14, 1999 was also a fascinating rendezvous with the future of India—the youth fired with a mission to change the course of events for the better. While Ms. Abhijita Kulshrestha and Mr. Arnav Medhi wrested the Super Brai Youth Awards, Ms. Purva Merchant and Mr. Iqbal Wani bagged the Super Personality Youth Awards.

The Super Brain Super Personality Contest 2000, open to all citizens of India in the age group of 20 - 27 as on June 1, 1999 will be conducted in *two stages*. As part of **Stage I**, there will be a Super Brain Essay Contest every month. Four new topics fo the Essay Contest will be announced. The candidates will write an essay on any one of the following topics.

THIRD SUPER BRAIN ESSAY CONTEST 2000

Topics	:	**(i) The Genesis And Possible Solution Of Kashmir Problem** **(ii) Cricket Is Killing Other Sports In India** **(iii) Practice Makes A Man Perfect** **(iv) When Money Speaks, Truth Is Silent**
First Prize	:	**Intellectual Trophy of the Month (Three Days/Two Nights Stay in Mussoorie—Rs. 6000 Hotel vouchers), Books worth Rs. 750 and a Certificate**
Consolation Prizes (Eight)	:	**Books worth Rs. 300 each and a Certificate**
Finalists (Twelve)	:	**A Fully Paid 4 Days-3 Nights trip to Delhi.**

As suggested by most of you, there will be four First Prize Winners every month. In other words, four essays on four different topics will be chosen for the Four First Prizes. In each contest will thus emerge four Intellectuals. All the four first prize winning essays will be published in *CSR*. The duration of the Contest will be six months.

At the conclusion of the 6-month Essay Contest, all the 24 prize winners will be sent a General Knowledge Paper (Descriptiv Type) as the second part of the Stage I of the Contest. On the basis of the evaluation of the answers of the General Knowledg Paper, there would be a final selection of 12 contestants out of the 24.

As part of the **Stage II** of the Contest, all the 12 finalists will be invited to participate in the **Super Brain Youth Contest 2000**, to be held in New Delhi in February/March, 2000. The second stage of the Contest will comprise the following three phases: (i) A Short Essay Writing contest on a given topic. (Maximum marks 100); (ii) Personality Assessment, Group Discussion, Interview, etc. (Maximum marks 100); and (iii) General Knowledge round. (Maximum marks 100).

The General Knowledge and Extempore Speech rounds will take place before a large gathering of invited guests.

On the basis of the performance of the second stage of the Contest, the panel of judges will select **Super Brain 2000.** Two **Runners-up (I and II)** will also be selected.

Winners of Super Brain Youth Awards will get many other prizes in addition to a Return Ticket to LONDON, **Super Brain Trophy and a Gold Medal. There will be a lot of other prizes and surprises for winners.**

THERE IS NO ENTRY FEE. Entries for Essays should not exceed 2000 words and should be typed double-spaced on one side of the paper and must be accompanied by latest (1) passport size (bust) and (2) full-length black and white photographs. **Photographs should be taken in formal dress, i.e., men wearing a suit/shirt with tie and women wearing a blouse and saree/top and skirt/ salwar kameez as if appearing for an Interview/Personality Test.** Name, address and telephone number (along with STD Code) of the contributor along with biodata must be written on the first page of the entry and only name on the back of the photograph. Do not write anything, or sign or affix rubber stamp on the front of the photograph. Mutilated or old photographs will not be accepted. **Handwritten entries or entries without photographs and incomplete biodata will not be considered.** All entries received will b the exclusive property of *Competition Success Review*. Only original essays will be considered. The contributor will be sole responsible for any violation of the Copyright Act where the material submitted for the Contest is not original. Editor's decision wi be final and binding. Prizes can be substituted. No correspondence will be entertained in this regard. Entries should be marked **"CSR Super Brain Contest 3"** and addressed to Competition Review Pvt. Ltd., 604 Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110 008. Last date for receiving the entries for the **Third Super Brain Essay Contest 2000** is August 31, 1999.

Facing The Interview Board

(Right Approach)

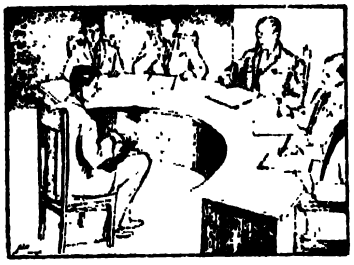
The Candidate

The candidate for interview is Mr. Lakhan Pal Luthra of fair height and lean built with wheatish complexion. Though not remarkably handsome, he draws attention because of his liveliness, great enthusiasm and unbounded energy. His eyes are full of life and reflect friendship, interest and warmth. A pleasant smile always plays on his lips giving him a cheerful countenance. He greets both friends and strangers with sincerity and enthusiasm and with an energetic handshake. His dress turnout and bearing are appropriate and impressive. His correct fitting trousers, light grey colour terrycot shirt, striped blue and black tie, high heeled brown shoes and double breasted blazer mark him out as a well dressed man. His abundant and somewhat long hair is well shampooed and combed. He sports a thin moustache, which is well trimmed and he walks with firm steps and head erect displaying self-confidence and purpose. At the candidates' waiting room in the interview centre, we find him fully relaxed and at ease in the company of three other fellow candidates, one of whom happens to be a lady. Although he met them only at the waiting hall for the first time, he has nevertheless been able to establish excellent rapport with them and all address each other by their first names. An interesting discussion currently is going on among them and the subject, naturally, pertains to the interview.

Pre-Interview Discussion with Fellow Candidates

Luthra : Yes, Meenaji. You are telling about the experience of your friend at the UPSC interview and according to you she was one of the IAS toppers, within the first 10 or 15 positions. You also mentioned that she is currently undergoing training at the IAS Academy in Mussoorie. Please proceed further and let us benefit from her experience. You see, we can get many valuable tips from the experience of others.

Meena : Thank you. Now, I am not clear



in what precise areas or aspects of the interview you are interested. You see, Mr. Dey wanted to know what questions were asked whereas Mr. Lamba was interested in finding out how she re-acted when she was faced with the problem of not knowing the answers of some of the questions. Now, you can tell me your area of interest and I shall try to cover all in one go.

> Only those who are sincere can be persevering, dedicated and devoted to their job. Sincerity is the hallmark of leadership and those who do their job in a perfunctory and half-hearted manner can hardly fit into roles of decision-making. So develop the habit of doing any job with a sense of perfection, exactitude and finality and this facilitates easy entry into any bright career and uninterrupted success in life.

Lamba : (*With a cheerful smile*) Oh, thank you. You just say whatever your friend told you. Of course, we do not worry about the questions and answers word by word in detail. You mention the subjects, that will do. If you ask me, we are more interested in the Board's expectations, how it treats the candidates, its general approach, the attitude of the different members, whether they permit and appreciate the airing of the views freely by a candidate or not, how far one could differ or disagree with a member and such things. No doubt, it is also better to know how to react if you do not know the answer to a number of questions which could unnerve and upset you.

Meena : That is fine. I think I will be able to answer all these queries. In fact, she has already written an article and answered similar questions in the magazine *Competition Success Review*.

Dey : Yes, yes. I remember to have read that article in the *CSR*. I am a regular subscriber and reader of the interesting magazine. In fact, all IAS toppers narrate their success secrets through this magazine.

Meena : I would say the questions usually asked are of very general nature relating to Indian environment, historical background current events, optionals, experiences, exposure and hobbies or other interests. Though the spectrum is broad and the range extensive, one can discern a pattern and when applied to each individual candidate, the field can be relatively narrowed down. The optionals, the native state, previous experience, if any, interests, hobbies, etc are specific to each candidate. According to my friend, and I fully share her views that these questions by and large can be answered without any difficulty. But one should not be hasty and must definitely avoid bluffing. In fact, the Board is very considerate and patient and gives maximum encouragement to the candidate. It gives you time to think before answering and if you want you can also request the Board to give you a few seconds to collect your ideas. Next, the best thing to do is to tell frankly so to the Board when you do not know the answer. Even if they ask you 10 or 15 questions at a stretch which you cannot answer, it is still better to keep on telling the Board you do not know the answers. One cannot be a know-all. Hence, the Board will appreciate your honesty and frankness. On the other hand, if you attempt to bluff, the Board will detect it in no time. There is no reason to get unnerved or rattled if you do not know the answers to certain questions. Just keep cool and let the Board find out the topics on which you will be able to respond with freedom. At no stage you should lose your calm, confidence and courage.

WINNING STRATEGY

Be alert and receptive. The common run of the people fails to keep their ears and eyes open with the result they are likely to be taken for a ride by someone well-versed in the wily ways. The youth who are keen to make a mark in life can ill-afford to be negligent, letting things take their own course. To attain success they need to be alert, farsighted and keep their 'antennas' in the right angle to receive clear signals and consequently produce clear pictures in their mind. Many people simply fail to make the grade just because they fail to take timely action or take the messages the wrong and incomplete way. You stand to gain a lot by not postponing things and listening to all and taking your own right decision.

HEIGHT:

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INTERVIEW



■ Describe the role of Herbo-Height-Therapy for further and future Height-Growth facing its practical challenges

☐ Herbo-Height-Therapy has opened a new vista in the history of medical science against the existing negative norms of modern science for further and future height-growth anytime upto the age of 35 years, after marriage, after child-birth, faster than the normal growth ratio under ayurvedic system of medicine

☐ HHT is now running in fourth decade with several thousand beneficiaries to its credit in India and Abroad A landmark record in the history of future height-growth

☐ This claim has not proved false in Judicial examination and other Practical Demonstration Tests also upto the age of 35 years

☐ 'Go by reading' get by reading' positive result on the scale of satisfaction

■ "Height is known as natural phenomena : it has no remedy". Justify your claim in this light ?

☐ There is no ultimate end of any Research in the World, it is always subject to improvement Therefore, negative approach of modern science is one sided incomplete and now it is out-dated also Science has reversed it own decisions In the past, it has declared Small Pox is incureable, TB is also not cureable, Breast feeding is harmful - all negatives Later, it observed all positive

☐ Ayurveda, Allopathy, Homoeopathy are different in principles, in theory, in practice and also in merits and demerits. If one system fails to cure and cover any problem, other does miracle ! In case of further and future height growth if allopathy fails to provide any solution, other systems are also there HHT is the positive answer of this solution

■ Discuss the strategy of Height-Growth at different stages comparing with contribution of HHT.

☐ Height at birth is around 50 cms and it grows almost double in two years Those 100 cms are the base-growth of the body Deduct these 100 cms from the existing height, remaining centimetres are the normal growth of the body Divide it with years of age, its ratio would be around 3-2-1 mm in a month and with HHT ratio you gain by 10-9 8-7 6 5 4-3 mm under plus and minus status of the body Faster than the normal growth ratio

☐ This time-tested therapy helps to increase height by 20 to 40 mm (2-4 cms) in short course of 3 month, 50 to 100 mm in full course of 1 year, 5 to 10 mm in 1 month trial doses under mutual confirmation of Height before & after the course

■ Sometimes, Growth turns Slow-Sluggish-Stop, does not grow further, during the growth period Why it is so ? Any helpful suggestions ?

☐ There are various norms of age limitations for height-growth, but none is perfect. As observed, Height-Growth fluctuates under plus and minus status of the body and its environment Age is one of the factor, not total criteria

☐ Height refuses to increase further after 'Periods' in girls, after 'Beard' in boys One brother is tall, other is short, one sister is tall, other is short, Parents are tall, children are short and its vice-versa also. Some born normal, some born abnormal

☐ Hence, none is certain about his height-growth even to the normal extent, required or to the desired extent But under our experience, if cares are taken under pollution and stress free environment with hanging and stretching exercises, nutritious and balanced diet before the age of 9 years, height can be attained to the better-extent HHT has also proved helpful for better growth if it is consumed at the age 7-8-9

■ What are the other plus and minus roles of HHT under your experience ?

☐ It has many plus except its one limitation that it can't do promise for maximum height beyond the existing capacity of the body Even then it is not minus, but it is also a normal-plus

☐ Under additional plus, it helps to tone up the functional system of the body removing its deficiency and disorders Also remove the pimples, improve the complexion, soften the skin, sharpen the features, improve the memory Feminine breastlines & disorders turns normal Bulky & lean person also become normal

■ Explain the concept under which it works upto the age of 35 years.

☐ Ayurveda recognises the peroid of youth upto 40 year. Till youth is there, plus action is there, certain change in the body is possible This is associated with systems of 'Sarvdhatu-Pushty-Pankirya' which converts our food into Ras Rakta, Mans, Maidh, Asthi, Majha and Shukra Asthi and Majha are our bony system and bony-system is our height Under this concept this therapy works upto 35 years and this has proved practically on several thousand its beneficiaries

■ Do you need any test report for joining the course ? Required information be given with its expenditure to follow the procedure.

☐ After mutual enquiry, under our procedure, height of the candidate is confirmed under mutual satisfactions, file is prepared, required doses are given with prospectus and necessary directions, Regn number is also alloted for future verification of the result after every short course of 3 month and after 1 month trial doses, if desired. Doses are in the shape of capsules & drops Free from exercises, reactions, restrictions and bitter taste, to be used at home No frequent visits.

☐ Normal charges for 3 months short course are Rs 6,000/- and for 1 month trial doses Rs 2,000/-+ Rs. 100/-Regn./ Post (In India) through MO/DD in the name of Dr. O. P. Bagga, Bazar Lal Kuan (Opposite Koocha Pandit) Delhi - 110006 Phone : 3262426 daily 11 to 6 except Sunday Send self-addressed stamped enveloped for more details.

IAS TOPPER SAYS



I was happy when I received the interview call as I was very much expecting it. My preparation for the interview was focussed on three areas— biodata, subjects (optional and graduation) and current affairs. I also participated in a lot of group discussions and mock interviews with friends.

For the interview I wore dark blue trousers and light blue shirt with a matching tie and black formal shoes. On the day of interview I spent my time at the UPSC reception going through the day's newspapers and talking to other candidates.

On entering the interview room I greeted the Chairperson and other members of the Board. The Chairperson asked me what I had been doing since my graduation in 1993, after which she switched over to questions on my village. Then we moved on to discuss the Panchayati Raj system. I was able to answer these questions satisfactorily.

The next member wanted to know about how my Instrumentation degree could be of some use to rural development. Then he asked me about "appropriate technologies". Further he switched on to the area of leadership and asked me about the qualities of a good leader and subsequently how did I rate myself as a leader. After discussing these things he asked me about Surat Municipal Commissioner and his achievements. He also wanted to know about what was being done on the sanitation front in Delhi. I answered all these questions satisfactorily. The next person asked me questions on Instrumentation.

The last member referred to the political situation in Madhya Pradesh and also the shifting of careers by professional graduates to Civil Services in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and not in Maharashtra and Gujarat. This was the last question after which the Chairperson thanked me and then I realised that the interview was over.

I was satisfied with the overall performance but I felt that I could have answered the questions about my subject, Instrumentation, better.

—*Manish Singh, IAS*

Dey : Can we disagree and oppose the views expressed by member? Will it not go against the candidate if he opposes member ?

Luthra : (*With an enchanting smile*) Well, the candidate is give full freedom to hold his own views and conclusions, but he mu be able to justify the same by logic. Secondly, you should make clear that you are disagreeing only with some views, conclusions theories. You are not opposed to the member as such. But we mu be able to substantiate our differing views or stand with logic and convincing arguments.

Meena : Yes, you are quite right, Mr. Luthra. This is exactly wh my friend also said. According to her, the Board will apprecia your originality, intellectual integity and moral courage when express your own independent views for what they are worth. We I think they are going to start the interview now and here com the messenger to summon you for the interview. Best of luck to y and all the best. I am positive you are going to be one of the I toppers this year.

Other Candidates : We entirely agree with Meenaji's predictions. Wish you the very best.

Luthra : Thank you friends, and thank you Meenaji for the morale boosting support. I also wish you all the very best of luck. (*He proceeds to the interview room with steady and confident steps. He goes in after gently tapping on the door and obtaining the formal permission. Thereafter, he walks up to the Chairman and Members of the Board with brisk strides, halts on approaching the chair meant for the candidate, stands in attention position and greets the Board in a cheerful manner*)

Luthra : Good Morning to you all, Sirs. (*His smile broadens and he looks cheerful and enthusiastic*)

Chairman : Good morning Mr. Luthra. Please take your seat. (*He points to the chair meant for the candidate*)

Luthra : Thank you very much Sir, (*He occupies the chair smartly without any unnecessary movement or noise. He remains relaxed but observant. The smile continues to remain on his lips. The Chairman addresses him*)

Chairman : Are you comfortable, Mr. Luthra ? (*Luthra answers in the affirmative and the Chairman continues*) Well, before we embark on the interview in right earnest, please tell us whether you have been doing any preparatory work for the same and if so how did you go about it.

Luthra : (*Smiles*) Sir, perhaps I can say my preparations for the written papers and interview are by and large the same. For the interview, I have been refreshing my memory by referring to my notes and by going for some selective reading in topics where I did only a cursory study for the written test. As for general knowledge and current events, again I have been reading the newspapers and some selective magazines, like the *Newsweek, Time, India Today, Reader's Digest*, etc. I also found the *Competition Success Review* as a very useful magazine for the purpose of reference on all important national and international events. In addition, I consulted my friends and seniors who have already made the IAS grade and obtained their guidance and advice. Finally, I asked my father who is a Brigadier in the Army and my uncle who is a Senior Executive in a private firm to conduct several mock interview sessions for me. I also attended the training programme being conducted by the Competition Success Institute. My former college professor also conducted two interview sessions for me

Chairman : The magazines and newspapers cost quite a lot. Do you subscribe to all of them ?

Luthra : No Sir, I subscribe to *The Times of India, India Today* and *Reader's Digest*. Others I used to read earlier in the college library. Now I have enrolled myself as a member of the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan since they have a very good library and reading room

Chairman : Reverting to reading of newspapers and periodicals, what exact topics or news items you concentrated on for the purpose of the Interview ?

Luthra : As for the newspapers, I covered the editorials and articles. In the magazines, besides the editorial and cover story, I also studied various articles of current interest on national and international events. Then there were articles relating to industry, economics, science and technology, sports and so on. For factual information on India, I referred to the India-Reference Annual.

First Member : Why is America very soft towards China despite Chinese blatant violations of Human Rights, Nuclear Proliferation and armed threats to Taiwan ?

Luthra : China is a very lucrative market for American goods. Next, it is not in American interest that China be pushed towards Russia. Thirdly, America would not like to have an armed conflict with China in the context of its Korean experience.

Comments : *We find this candidate to be a well motivated and dynamic individual. In dealing with others, he is tactful, co-operative and flexible. He does not thrust himself on others. In the preliminary discussion with the Chairman, he got an opportunity to exercise his initiative and we see him utilising it to the fullest extent. His answers indicate that he has taken the inteview very seriously and had gone about preparing for it in a methodical, planned and organised manner. We also learn that he has regular reading habits and he has developed the library habit. The 1st member draws him out and probes him in depth with regard to his reading*

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★ Set your targets in advance and do planned preparation.

★ Prepare your own notes on national, international, political and economic topics gleaning the essential points from what you read, participate in mock discussions and watch on TV.

★ Develop presence of mind. However well you prepare, you may not be able to answer all the questions in the manner the Board wants. In fact, the Board may be more interested in how you answer the questions rather than whether your answer has been right or wrong.

habits. Once again he comes out of this test with flying colours. He ha the ability to grasp and understand what he reads and thereafter develop his own ideas further on the subject. Thus, during the preliminary stage this candidate has made a very favourable first impression and a strong impact on the Board.

Second Member : Mr. Luthra, your dossiers say that your native state is Haryana. You will agree, it is indeed a very small state Maybe with hindsight and after the traumatic experience of Punjab quite a few are expressing the view that the original East Punjab State should not have been divided into Punjab and Haryana. Political considerations apart, there should be better opportunities for the people and greater resources can be mobilised for development if the States have a viable size.

Do you feel that Haryana and Punjab should be united again as a single State ?

Luthra : (*Smiling agreeably*) There is a lot of merit in what you have said. I feel it would be ideal to decide the optimum size for a State for purpose of efficient administration and economic development. However, as you know we have chosen initially language as the basis for fixing the State boundaries. Thereafter, as in the case of Punjab the religious factor became important. In the case of Assam it was the ethnic factor. There have also been regional considerations coming to the fore even in the case of certain linguistic States. For example, the demand for the Vidarbha State in Maharashtra and Telengana in Andhra Pradesh can be cited.

The formation of the States in the Hindi belt is not based on language. In my view, we should re-examine the present set-up which is linked to historical factors, linguistic demands, religious factors and regional aspirations and work out State boundaries of optimum size, relating it to natural boundaries, natural resources, population density, scope for rapid economic development and so forth. I also strongly recommend a composite State, that is, a State having people speaking different languages, practising different religions and so on, as we had the Bombay, Bengal and Madras presidencies during the British rule in India. Thus, we should not view Punjab and Haryana in isolation. The whole issue should be reviewed and decided on more rational and scientific basis.

Third Member : I feel that smaller States will have the benefit of more efficient administration. How do you react to it ?

Luthra : Well, Sir, the smaller the State, the more viable it would be for closer supervision, coordination and administration and the ministers as well as the senior members of the bureaucracy will be able to devote more time to each district.

Perhaps, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, etc. have registered comparatively better economic development because of their being small in size. On the other hand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and even Andhra Pradesh are lagging behind. Therefore small could be beautiful and advantageous. (*He smiles*)

Third member : Don't you think small States would imply two Governors, State Legislatures, Cabinets, High Courts, etc. We will be duplicating everything which we can ill-afford.

Luthra : Perhaps you are right, Sir, But we can have common Governors for four or five small States. No harm in having separate legislatures since the number of legislators, I mean the MLAs, MPs, and so on, being decided on population basis, will remain the same. Smaller States can have smaller Cabinets. Overall the advantages may outweigh the disadvantages. Nevertheless, I would strongly plead for optimum sized States with composite population based on economic and developmental considerations.

Comments : *The Second member noticed that the candidate hails from Haryana and asked a question relating to that State. Once again the candidate used his initiative, grabbed the opportunity and gave a candid reply with originality and broader implications. The second and third members have posed controversial questions and the candidate is forced to make up his mind and indicate his choice. He is also expected to explain in a rational and convincing manner the reasons for a particular choice or option. Here the candidate tactfully disagrees with the view expressed by the members but advances sound and logical reasons for doing so. His approach is also positive and reveals an optimistic outlook on his part. In addition, we find he has extensive ideas on the subject by keeping his knowledge up-to-date on current and burning topics. We also notice that his initial comments provoke further questions and the third member asks supplementary questions on the same topic. The candidate displays originality, imagination and resourcefulness. His approach is to solve a problem in its entirety by tackling it in a systematic and methodical way. Thus he disagrees, on merit and presents a differing viewpoint which demands consideration on its own right. He also demonstrates his ability to choose and decide firmly without vacillation or hestitation.*

Fourth Member : Why America favours Japan and Germany as Permanent Members of UN Security Council in preference to India ?

Luthra : Both Japan and Germany are economic giants whereas India is economically backward. Further Japan and Germany have opted for US military cover but India is non-aligned. America fears that India might veto many American moves.

Comments : *This candidate has studied Indo American relationship in depth and is in a position to argue his case forcefully and convincingly. His approach is very logical, rational and extremely realistic. He approaches the issue in a highly objective manner like a detached, result-oriented and factual scientist or strategist. The candidate is frank, sincere and reveals the courage to speak out his mind boldly, and decisively on vital issues which concern the security and survival of our country. The points brought out by him are extremely valid and cover a wide field. To sum up, the candidate is intelligent, has excellent grasp, can look into the future, think objectively and dispassionately and take bold as well as sound decisions on merit.*

Fifth Member : What are the Directive Principles of State Policy ?

Luthra : There are sixteen Articles of our Constitution, from 36 to 51 that deal with the Directive Principles. These cover a wide range of State activity embracing economic, social, legal, educational and international problems. As the title itself indicates, the principles embodied in this are directives to the various Governments and Government agencies (*including even village panchayats*) to be followed as fundamental in the governance of the country. It shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws. Thus, they place an ideal before the legislators of India while they frame new legislation for the country's administration. They lay down a code of conduct for the administrators of India while they discharge their responsibilities. Taken together, these principles lay down the foundations on which a new democratic India will be built up of the nature of a "Welfare State".

Fifth Member : How do Directive Principles differ from Fundamental Rights ?

Luthra : Fundmental Rights are justiciable. We can move the courts for their enforcement. Directive Principles are not justiciable. It is for the State to make them happen through legislative and executive actions. Our Five-Year Plans have been used as vehicles to translate the Directive Principles into a reality.

Comments : *Once again the candidate confirms his in-depth and up-to-date knowledge in current affairs and his ability to grasp the essentials of a complex problem and produce workable solutions. He is clear in his thinking and his approach is positive. He is enterprising and ready to take risks and accept responsibilities.*

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Competition Success Review Moves High Court Against Violation of Copyright by I.I.M.S.

Competition Review Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, has moved the Delhi High Court against Gopal K. Puri, Indian Institute of Management and Services, New Delhi and others for large-scale copyright infringement by reproducing various articles published in the different issues of Competition Success Review.

The Delhi High Court has restrained IIMS from infringing on the copyright of the Competition Review Pvt. Ltd. by reproducing articles and interviews published in the issues of the career journal.

Passing an interim injunction, Mr. Justice Dalveer Bhandari, on May 26, 1999 ordered the proprietor of the Indian Institute of Management and Services, Mr. Gopal K. Puri, not to reproduce in any form, offer for sale, issue to the public the articles, interviews, group discussions and other copyright material published by the CSR till the disposal of the case.

The judge noted in his order that the Competition Review Pvt. Ltd., has established a strong *prima facie* case and the balance of convenience also seems to be in its favour.

The High Court also issued show cause notices to the institute directing it to file its reply by September 16, the next date of hearing in the matter.

The application for interim injunction stated that in April this year, it came to the notice of the CSR owners that the institute has published a series of publications for candidates appearing in the competitive examinations and those publications contain interviews and group discussions on various topics and subjects, most of which have been "slavishly lifted" from various editions of the CSR and its book "SSB interviews".

The order noted that it is also mentioned that such articles appearing in the publications of the CSR were on outcome of concentrated human skill, labour and ingenuity as any other copyright work.

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Super Brain Super Personality Contest 2000

(Continued from page 36)

themselves in their limited capacity. They responded to the clarion call of Mahatma Gandhi to join the Indian National Movement. Various acts were passed with an aim to alter the status of women in India leading to the formation of some women organisations.

But a close scrutiny would expose the fact that most of the so-called women leaders belonged to the urban-educated families who had a timely brush with progressive ideas and the whole idea of mobilising women and support in their favour had more to do with their patriotic fervour than their actual interest in addressing the gender-based subjects. The real issues thus remained unattended.

Constitutional safeguards were however provided in Independent India declaring that all are equal before the Constitution and any discrimination based on sex, caste, race etc. is unconstitutional. Special provisions made for women were incorporated in the Constitution keeping in view their position in the society. The general provisions dealing with equality as such were made i.e. Articles 14, 15 and 16, and Article 23 dealing with traffic in human beings. This was followed by Directive Principles (Articles 39 and 42) which deal with equal pay for equal work for women at par with men, and the maternity benefit for them. Then, a brief account of the fundamental duty to women and an election provision prohibiting discrimination based on sex etc. There are other such provisions to protect the women from gender bias and discrimination. But unfortunately the theoretical commitment to gender equality got transformed into practice of discrimination against women.

Patriarchal Shadow on Question of Equality

The disenchantment of women with the post-independence 'development' scenario is justified since developmental progress has failed to incorporate women and continues to serve the ends of patriarchy. Demographic indicators like the marked decline in sex-ratio, increasing gender gaps in life-expectancy, mortality and economic participation, or the rising migration rate are disturbing enough The sex ratio as per 1991 census is 927 females to 1000 males, a deficiency of females in the population that defeats the biological superiority of the human female. Life expectancy of females is 57.7 years to 58.1 for males. Deaths of young girls exceed those of boys by 1/3 of a million every year. Every sixth infant death is due to gender bias. Approximately one lakh and twenty thousand women die during child birth every year. Morbidity including diseases relating to reproductive functions and organs are at alarming levels. Most of the girls are married at an early age. While the official age of marriage is 18 years, only 19.5 per cent of women are married at or above this.

In India, the rate of literacy among women is lower with 39.29 per cent female literates compared with 64.6 per cent male literacy. The drop-out rate for girls in primary school is 50 per cent. This limits their achievements in the field of employment, training, utilisation of health facilities and exercise of their legal rights and is a cause of their continuing exploitation. Sixty six per cent of women as compared to 37 per cent men are not in conventional labour force but are concentrated in the subsistence sector. Within job market, women are mainly casual workers. They have to make up for rising costs consequent to rising prices by taking up more work at a time when work itself is unavailable and therefore do multiple chores to sustain family income.

Education of girls suffers further and food scarcity pushes them further causing malnutrition. The withdrawal of public health service expenditure, the curtailment of subsidised food, the privatisation of critical services have affected the poor inordinately and the cost has been greatest for women given the pervasive gender inequality. Combined with this is the utter failure of state policy to live up to its constitutional provisions in any field of national development.

In India today the most modern techniques of propaganda are used to project women as consumers and reproductive beings rather than producers

Gender injustices, taking the shape of crimes against women without punishment of the criminal, is escalating the world over but in India it has ancient cultural roots and modern malignant manifestations where even the guardians of social defence like the police are often found to be the perpetrators of this crime, the dispensers of justice, like the judiciary, are allegedly biased and the legislative and executive wings, who are operators of protective legislation act perfunctorily. Violence is perpetrated through the institutions of the state, community, the family and society at large. It draws sustenance from prevailing ideologies which seek to propagate status quoism which are defended in the name of age-old customs and tradition, religions or caste identities or even politics.

Women as a separate class are subjected to greater criminal victimisation both inside and outside their homes. Rape, dowry-related violence, female infanticide, amniocentesis and sex-determination test are some of the ugly faces of gender discrimination against women in India Female foeticide and infanticide are rampant. Both the problems are cited national population concerns as the instigation for these anti-women acts. The government's population control policy targets women as the agency of reproduction. The contraceptives which include steroids and hormonal injectables have long-term adverse effects on the health of the user and there is no provision for monitoring the impact.

Political violence on women is carried out in the name of caste, community and region Given the trend of growing criminalisation of politics in India, this form of violence can be crucial in keeping women away from public life. It reflects a cynical societal response to transgression by women of given norms of social behaviour, which in turn are defined along lines of caste and status. In recent years there has been a spate of incidents of stripping, rape and other forms of humiliation inflicted on *dalit* as well as other women in different parts of the country This is in addition to earlier instance of lynching of women on suspicion of being witches. These could be a reflection of new political configurations and conflicts arising out of the aspirations of upwardly mobile backward caste. This comes along with reassertion of authority by traditional community and religion-based structures. Where other tactics fail to keep women away from power gender equality and rights to freedom, intimidation, humiliation and violence are used as potential strategies in complete violation of norms of civil society

In India complex social structures, economic constraints and political opportunism have provided ample breeding ground for growth of revivalist ideologies and identity politics. These have adopted aggressive postures, showed

scant regard for the Indian Constitution or the fundamental rights. Even we do not know the fate of Women's Reservation Bill that was introduced in the Lok Sabha. All religions, ethnic or cultural fundamentalists are basically hostile to gender equality whatever the rhetoric they profess. The Shah Bano case concerning the Muslim Woman's Protection of Rights on Divorce and the Sati of Roop Kanwar, in Rajasthan are only few instances of the patriarchal dictates that propagates only discrimination. During riots women are invariably the prime targets of attack by the other group and are subject to rape and humiliation in order to devalue and demoralise members of the 'other' community. The report of the Committee on the Status of Women in India (CSWI) drew attention to wide diversities in 'culturally' prescribed gender roles in India's plural society. The committee raised serious, concerns about the 'development' or 'modernisation' models that not only ignored the real difference that revolved around caste, class and ethnic history, but exaggerated the influence of religion, culture and 'social attitudes' on gender role prescriptions. The CSWI pleaded for a renewed concern that would reflect real life issues and aspirations of the majority of women.

Law And The Status of Women

In India, apart from various other patriarchal structural factors, the legal system happens to be a major tool in dividing women on religious grounds—as each religion has its respective personal law for the governance of property, family and marital matters of its adherents. The male ethos, the lacunosity which perforates the structure of legality, the retrogressive elements, the lax implementation or enforcement, the gender-biased judgements, and the distinct personal laws join together and form the predatory multipronged force, which prevents women from excercising their rights. This upsets the dialectics of law by emboldening the patriarchal forces. An examination of marriage, guardianship and adoption rights, divorce, maintenance and inheritance rights of women reflects the ambiguities and lacunae, hurting the women's cause. Most of the judicial verdicts have covertly endorsed the male chauvinism.

To cope with this situation there is an immediate need to educate a girl child that in itself ensures a lot of good. Legal literacy has to be facilitated to make them meaningful and ensure the enhancement and preservation of the dignity of women. It is necessary to reform laws and customary practices and determine, on the basis of equality, the legal capacity of women, particularly the terms of family law pertaining to marriage, inheritance, divorce and right of ownership to land and access to credit facilities. A legal aid comprising a package of psychological counselling, legal advice and legal enforcement for women must be encouraged and made available to them. Finally greater representation of women in the political arena can reaffirm the lost faith and dignity of women. Women's right will be safeguarded in a society where individuality of women are recognised. Ignoring the upliftment of women's status is a self-defeating exercise since one of the important yardsticks of a nation's progress is the status of women.

Substantial changes in the existing gender relations call for an immediate overhaul. Gender discrimination is like a subtle sickness that has lodged itself in the subconsciousness of both man and woman as well as in the structure of society. This makes it one of the worst inequalities to fight against. Realisation of women's rights in such circumstances remains 'still a dream'.

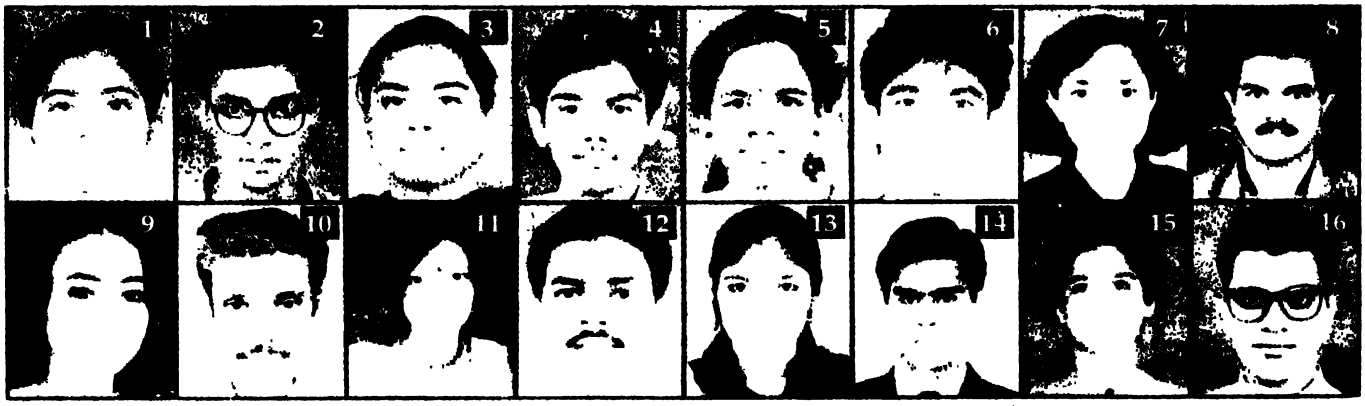
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Latest In General Knowledge

Abv. Abbreviations in News

INFINET : Indian Financial Network

The Indian Financial Network, a satellite-based communication network for a closed user group of banking and financial sector, set up by the Institute for Research and Development in Banking Technology (IDRBT)—an autonomous centre fully funded by the RBI—was inaugurated in Hyderabad on the Institute's premises.

ICAI : Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.



Prime Minister Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee releasing a Brochure on completion of 50 years of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India during its Golden Jubilee Celebration Function in New Delhi on July 1, 1999. The President of the Institute Mr. S.P. Chhajed (L) and its Vice President Mr. G. Sitharaman (R) are also seen.

The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India celebrated its Golden Jubilee on July 1, 1999. Prime Minister Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee released a brochure on this occasion.

Anniversaries, Days, Etc.

World Population Day : World Population Day was observed on July 11, 1999.

Gulzari Lal Nanda's Birth Anniversary : The Nation paid homage to Gulzari Lal Nanda on his birth anniversary on July 4, 1999. Prime Minister Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee also paid rich tributes to late Sh Nanda at a special function at Kurukshetra (Haryana) on July 4, 1999.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights Anniversary : The 51st anniversary of Universal Declaration of Human Rights was celebrated on June 27, 1999.

International Day Against Drug Abuse & Illicit Drug Trafficking : International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Drug Trafficking was observed on June 26, 1999.

Sanjay Gandhi's Death Anniversary : The Nation paid homage to Sanjay Gandhi on his 19th death anniversary on June 23, 1999.

Raising Day : The Assam Regimental Centre celebrated its 59th Raising Day in Shillong on June 15, 1999.

Appointments

Secretary, RAW : Mr. A.S. Dulat, Officer on Special Duty (OSD) in the Research and Analysis Wing (RAW) was appointed Secretary of RAW on July 11, 1999. He will take over from the present incumbent Mr. Arvind Dave on August 1, 1999.

President, Latvia : Ms. Vaira Vike-Freiberga was sworn in as the President of Latvia on July 8, 1999. She became the Baltic Republic's second head of State since it regained independence from the Soviet Union in 1991.

Special Executive Assistant, Minister of External Affairs : Mr. Arun Singh, Former Minister of State for Defence (in the Rajiv Gandhi Government) was appointed Special Executive Assistant, to Minister of External Affairs, Mr. Jaswant Singh on July 1, 1999.

Special Director-General, BSF : Mr. Virendra Narayan Singh, Delhi Police Commissioner, was appointed Special Director-General of Border Security Force (BSF) on June 29, 1999.

Director-General BBC : Mr. Greg Dyke was appointed Director-General of the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) on June 24, 1999.

President, South Africa : The new leader of African National Congress (ANC) Mr. Thabo Mbeki took over as the President of South Africa on June 16, 1999.

Books And Authors

Management and Cultural Values : The book edited by Henry SR Kao, argues against accepted Western management practices. It supports an indegenisation of managerial processes useful to both Western and Asian systems.

Commissions And Committees

Cabinet Committee on Disinvestment : The Cabinet Committee on Disinvestment approved an ambitious disinvestment programme for the current financial year on July 6, 1999. The disinvestment drive that will include public sector enterprises such as ITDC, MTNL and VSNL, is expected to mop up Rs. 10,000 crore during 1999-2000.

Defence

Ban Lifted on Bofors Gun : The Cabinet on June 30, 1999 lifted the ban on the Celsius Corporation of Sweden, makers of the Bofors gun, to facilitate the speedy procurement of spares and ammunition for the 155 mm howtizers. Celsius is a state owned company which took over A.B. Bofors a decade ago.

IT Exemption for National Defence Fund Contributions : The Union Cabinet on June 29, 1999 decided to increase the rate of income tax exemption on contributions made to the National Defence Fund to 100 per cent from the current 50 per cent. The exemption will be retrospectively effective from April 1, this year.

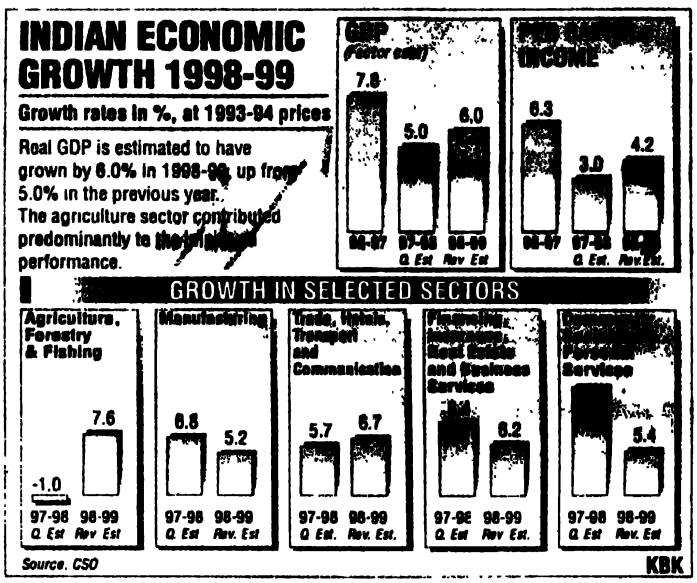
Economic Scene

$386 Million World Bank Loan for India : India on July 6, 1999 secured the first major World Bank loan of $386 million after the imposition of economic sanctions against it following the Pokhran nuclear tests in May 1998. Agreements were signed for a $300 million loan for Integrated Women and Child Development Project in five states including Kerala, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh and a $86 million loan for Rajasthan district primary education project.

GDP Growth Rate for 1998-99 Revised : The Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) revised the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate during 1998-99 to 6.0 per cent as compared to the earlier estimate of 5.8 per cent. According to the revised estimates released on June 30, 1999, the increase was primarily due to record food grain production of 203 million tonnes as compared to the initial estimate of 195 million tonnes.

Girl Child Scheme Redesigned : The Government has redesigned the Balika Samriddhi Yojna with the Union Cabinet approving the improved version of the scheme on June 29, 1999 in line with the recommendations of the Group of Ministers (GoM) constituted earlier to review the scheme. The scheme which was partially launched in 1997, will now be implemented as a Centrally-sponsored scheme with the aim of greater participation of the State Governments.

Inflation Falls To 20-Year Low : India's inflation rate dropped sharply to a record



20-year low of 2.03 per cent for the week ended on June 26, 1999 as prices of food items and primary commodities continued to decline.

India's External Debt : According to the summary of a White Paper on the country's external debt put out by the Finance Ministry on June 8, 1999, India's external debt rose to $95.72 billion as of December 31, 1998, after falling to $92.88 billion in September 1997.

Software Exports Up : India's Software exports during 1998-99 registered a growth rate of 56 per cent in dollar terms ($2.65 billion) and 68 per cent in rupee terms.

PM Launches Insurance Scheme : Prime Minister, Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee on June 22, 1999 launched the Rashtriya Krishi Bima Yojana (National Agriculture Insurance Scheme) to a radically improved insurance package over the existing Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme which had been effective since 1985.

Onion Made Essential Commodity : In a significant move to ensure that onions do not become a negative election issue, the Cabinet Committee on Prices (CCP) on June 22, 1999 decided to enlist onions on the essential commodities list despite an increase of nearly 28% to an estimated 47.20 lakh tonnes (as compared to 36.85 lakh tonnes 1997-98) in onion production during 1998-99. The move is aimed at discouraging the hoarding of onions under Essential Commodities Act 1955.

India's Economic Growth : According to the United Nations report, India's strong economic growth is expected to continue with its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) or total output pegged at six per cent in 1999, up from 5.6 per cent last year and 5.1 per cent in the 1997. Pakistan and China are expected to witness a deceleration in GDP with Pakistan decelerating from 4.9 per cent in 1998 to 4.5 per cent this year and China from 7.8 per cent in 1998 to 7.5 per cent this year.

EMPLOYMENT

IGNOU Launches B.Ed Course : The Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) launched its Bachelor of Education (B.Ed) course for the January 2000 session on July 5, 1999. It aims at developing understanding and competencies required by practising teachers for effective teaching-learning process at the secondary stage.

Orissa Reserves One-Third of PCS Posts For Women : The Orissa Govern-ment on June 29, 1999 approved a reservation of one-third of all posts in the PCS for women. Their share would be 9.08 per cent of the 27.25 per cent jobs in the General Category; 5.42 per cent of 16.25 per cent jobs reserved for Scheduled Castes; 7.50 per cent of the 22.50 per cent jobs for ST's; 9 per cent of the 27 per cent jobs reserved for the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBC); 1 per cent of the 3 per cent reserved for ex-servicemen; 1 per cent of the 3 per cent reserved for handicapped persons and 0.33 per cent of one per cent earmarked for sports persons.

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Britain Removes Job Clearance Formality For Students : Foreign students, including Indians, planning to study in Britain would no longer need Job Clearance from a Job Centre before taking up out-of-study or vacation work. According to the British High Commissioner, Delhi, Mr. Rob Young "Sandwich Course students (who work and study simultaneously) from overseas, who currently require a work permit for their placements, will no longer need a work permit. The changes in law would be effected from the next term starting September-October, 1999."

Honours And Awards

M.P. Birla Memorial Award : Prof. S.M. Chitre, internationally renowned solar physicist and a senior professor in the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai was awarded the M.P. Birla Memorial Award 1999. The award was presented to him for his exceptional achievements in the fields of Astronomy, Astrophysics, Space Science and allied disciplines at a function organised by the Birla Institute of Astronomy and Planetarium Sciences, in Calcutta on July 4, 1999. The award carries a citation and Rs. 100,000 in cash. Prof. Chitre is the fourth recipient of the award, since it was instituted in 1993.

Erich Remarque Peace Prize : Iranian author and literary critic Houshang Golshiri was awarded the Erich Remarque Peace Prize of the German City of Osnabrueck, as announced on July 2, 1999. The prize carries a cash award of $ 13,000.

UN Vienna Civil Society Awards : Ms. Shanti Ranganathan, founder of the T.T. Ranganathan Clinical Research Foundation– one of India's leading institutions in fighting drug abuse – is among the four winners selected for the first ever UN Vienna Civil Society Award on July 2, 1999. The award is given to individuals or groups for outstanding work in fighting global crime and drug abuse. The other recipients of the awards are the Drug Abuse Prevention Centre of Japan, the Foundacion Azteca, of Mexico and a Ugandan Citizen Kasiyre Rogers. The winners will be getting an award medal and a certificate and also share the prize money of $1,00,000.

National Human Rights Award : Ms. Medha Patkar was selected for the M.A. Thomas National Human Rights Award for 1999 on June 26, 1999 in recognition of her work in fighting for the rights of those displaced due to the construction of the Sardar Sarovar Project. The award carries a cash prize of Rs. 1 lakh and citation.

Thirumalamba Award : Gujarati Writer and social activist Dr. Himanshi Shelat was presented the Nanjanaguder Thirumalamba Award on June 26, 1999 She won the prestigious award for her book *Platform Number Chaar.*

Manubhai Mehta Award : Prof. Arvind Bhatnagar, former director of the Nehru Planetarium Mumbai and the Udaipur Solar Observatory was selected for the Manubhai Mehta Award for 1998-99 for his contribution to advanced astronomy and popularisation of science in the country.

Neerja Bhanot Pan Am Trust Award : Two women who fought injustice at home and workplace, were chosen for the Neerja Bhanot Pan Am Trust Award for 1998 and 1999 on June 26, 1999. Ms. V. Sowramma of Bangalore and Ms. Chandra G. Kanjilal of Andhra Pradesh was chosen for the award carrying a prize of Rs. 1,50,000 each, a citation and a trophy.

Amnesty International Award : Pakistani journalist and Editor of *Friday Times,* Najam Sethi was chosen for the 1999 Amnesty International "Special Award for Human Rights Journalism Under Threat". The award is given to a journalist every year whose dedication to exposing the truth may have been at considerable personal cost," *Friday Times* reported on June 22, 1999.

Alan Paton Award : South Africa's top literary award for non-fiction writing in English named after Alan Paton and instituted by *Sunday Times of Johannesburg,* was for the first time jointly awarded to Ms. Antjie Krog for her book *Country of My Skull* and Prof. Stephen Clingman for *Bram Fischer : Afrikaner Revolutionary* on June 20, 1999. The winners received 50,000 rands each.

Sarala Award : Eminent Oriya novelist Bibhuti Patnaik on June 14, 1999 was presented the coveted Sarala Award for excellence in literature. The award carries a citation, a shawl and Rs. 50,000.

Om Prakash Bhasin Awards : Prime Minister, Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee, on June 21, 1999 presented the Om Prakash Bhasin Awards for Science and Technology to five scientists in recognition of their contribution to the field of science and technology. The recipients are

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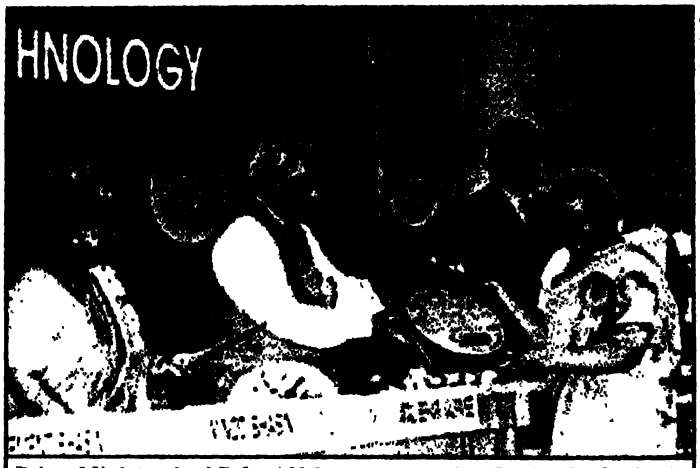
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Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee presenting Om Prakash Bhasin Award 1998 for Science and Technology to Manju Sharma, Secretary, Department of Biotechnology in New Delhi on June 21, 1999.

Dr. Seetharam in the field of agriculture and allied sciences, Dr. (Mrs.) Manju Sharma (bio-technology), Dr. Sankar Kumar Pal (electronics and information technology) Dr. P. Ramchandra Rao (engineering including energy and aerospace) and Dr (Ms.) M. Gouri Devi (health and medical sciences).

Bharatiya Bhasha Parishad Silver Jubilee Award : Four eminent writers Mr. Suresh Dalal (Gujarati), Mr. Dandapani Jayakantan (Tamil), Mr Nirmal Varma (Hindi) and Mr. Nirendranath Chakrabarty (Bengali) were awarded the Bharatiya Bhasha Parishad Silver Jubilee Award on June 24, 1999. The award carries a plaque of honour, a shawl and a cash component of Rs. 51,000.

Unit Citation : The second battalion of the Rajputana rifles was awarded the Unit Citation by the Chief of Army Staff, Gen. V.P. Malik for meritorious and gallant performance during the battle for Point 4590 on the June 13-14 night and Three Pimples on June 28-29 night is Drass Sector.

Dadabhai Naoroji Millennium Awards : Field Marshal Sam Manekshaw and Corporation Bank Chairman Mr R. S. Hugar were among the prominent persons who were presented the Dadabhai Naoroji Millennium Awards on June 30, 1990 The award, instituted by the Dadabhai Naoroji Parliamentary Centenary Committee were given for their contribution to the country and society.

Inventions And Discoveries

Fresh Light on Dinosaurs : According to a report by Xu Xing of Beijing University's Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology published in an English journal, *Nature*, a new discovery in China has cast fresh light on a group of dinosaurs that had been something of a mystery till now. The remains of the two-metre-long *beipiaosaurus inexpectus* were so well preserved that even its skin was recognisable. It was mainly this that prompted Xu Xing and his colleagues to christen the dinosaur *inexpectus* or "unexpected". The feature that surprised the Chinese experts was a row of skin flaps between five and seven centimetres long on the dinosaur's arms looking rather like the ornamental fringes we sometimes see on the motorbikes leather.

Miscellany

***Forbes'* Billionaires List :** In its 13th annual list of the world's billionaires, in *Forbes'* July 5 issue, the magazine counts a total of 465 billionaires. Bill Gates, Chairman of Microsoft Corp was ranked No. 1 with $90 billion to his name. The second richest person in the world is investor Warren Buffet, worth $36 billion, while Infotech businessman Azim Hasham Premji was ranked as the richest Indian with a net worth of $2.8 billion.

Tamil Film Sold in Japan : The new Tamil film *Padaiappa* with Rajnikanth in the lead, has been sold to distributors in Japan for $50,000, the highest any Indian film has fetched for commercial release. *Padaiappa*,

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this year's mega-hit film, is still running in Tamil Nadu and has reportedly made profits of over Rs. 200 million.

EVMs for 46 Constituencies : The Election Commission said on June 25, 1999 that Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) will be used in 46 Lok Sabha constituencies across the country during the polling in the forthcoming general election EVMs were used for the first time in 16 constituencies during assembly elections in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Delhi during November last year. The machines were again used in Assembly constituencies during by elections held in February 1999 and the entire state of Goa voted with EVMs recently. Of the 46 constituencies, two each are in Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan while three are in Karnataka, Punjab and West Bengal.

First Environment Atlas in India : The National Atlas and Thematic Mapping Organisation (NATMO) Director, Mr. Prithvi Nag said on June 16, 1999 that the first ever environmental atlas of India, depicting the country's vast ecological resources will soon be available in the market. The atlas is taking final shape at NATMO, Calcutta.

National Shipping Board Reconstituted : The Ministry of Surface Transport has reconstituted the National Shipping Board for a period of two years. Mr. S.N. Kakkar, a former additional secretary and financial adviser of the Ministry, has been appointed Chairman of the Board. The Board will have four MPs from Lok Sabha and two from the Rajya Sabha. The Deputy Chief of Naval Staff is also a member of the Board.

Lack of Science Graduates in Mizoram : Mizoram, the state having the highest literacy rate of 94.5 per cent in the country, lacks Science graduates to the extent that various schools and higher education institutes in Aizwal employ Arts graduates as Science teachers.

New National Highways : The Government has declared 14 new national highways aggregating a length of 2,411 km of roads in 11 states. The total length of national highways has now gone up to 51,996 km.

Projects

Sea Bird Project : The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has directed the Chief Secretary of Karnataka and Union Defence Secretary to present an up-to-date detailed report on the state of implementation of the rehabilitation and resettlement schemes regarding the Sea Bird Project of the Indian Navy as on June 1, 1999. The Project was approved by the Government in 1985 for setting up a new naval base at Karwar (Karnataka).

Science And Technology

Nautical Science Institute : An Institute of Nautical Science, fifth of its kind in India is coming up in Madurai, Tamil Nadu to cater to the needs of shipping companies which are facing acute shortage of marine engineers. The institute promoted by the Subbulakshmi Lakshmipathy Corporate Trust, would provide necessary infrastructure and facilities to train personnel for marine engineering under the alternate training scheme during a three-year course.

Coffee Reduces Gallstone Risk : A new study published in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* says that a few cups of regular coffee per day might help prevent gallstones. A new study finds that men who drank four or more cups a day had a 45 per cent lower risk of gallstones than those who did not drink regular coffee.

Space Research

First Woman Commander For NASA Mission : The National Aeronautics Space Agency (NASA) in the United States will have a woman, Colonel Eileen Collins, as a Commander of a US space mission for the first time. The first woman sent into space was Russian, Valentina Tereschkova in 1963. The first American woman was Sally Ride in June 1983. In 1995, Shannon Lucid set a record on the Mir space station, spending 188 days aloft. The same year, Colonel Collins was the first woman to pilot the shuttle.

Space Museum : Bangalore which is also known as the Cyber City and aerospace capital, will have Asia's first air and space museum by the year 2003. ❑

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The paper on General Knowledge or General Awareness or General Studies plays a pivotal role in the competitive examinations conducted by various boards for recruitment to public services. As the readers are, no doubt, aware, this feature has very extensive coverage of subjects. It covers Everyday Science, History, Economics, Geography, Political Science, Civics, Life Sciences, Current National and International Affairs/Events, Constitution of India, Indian National Movement, and so on.

For the present issue, I have drawn up a tes battery of 100 questions on "Scienc (Chemistry)". As an aid to proper and systemati preparation, the readers are advised to answe this test paper in one hour and then make a self assessment o their performance with reference to th answers printed at the end of this feature. Th following grades will help the readers for self assessment :

(i) Less than 30 per cent score—Poor
(ii) 31 to 50 per cent score—Fair
(iii) 51 to 65 per cent score—Good
(iv) 66 to 80 per cent score—Very Good
(v) Above 80 per cent score—Excellent

The aim of the readers should be to achieve score of not less than 60 per cent.

In the next issue, a test battery c 100 questions on "Biological Sciences" wi be drawn.

Science (Chemistry)

Q. 1. Liquid is characterised by its
(a) Fluidity.
(b) No definite shape but definite volume.
(c) Capacity to dissolve the solids.
(d) All of these properties.

Q. 2. In a solid
(a) Order effect and disorder effect are equal.
(b) Order effect of cohesive forces is less than disorder effect of thermal agitation of the molecules.
(c) Order effect of cohesive forces is greater than disorder effect of thermal agitation of the molecules.
(d) None of the above.

Q. 3. Van der Wall's forces of molecular attraction are defined as
(a) The very weak physical forces between the molecules of the substances.
(b) The attractive forces between the molecules when they are close to one another.
(c) The resultant of electrostatic attraction and electrostatic repulsion forces of the molecules.
(d) All the above definitions.

Q. 4. Electrostatic repulsion force in a molecule is due to
(a) Repulsion between the electrons for electrons and nuclei for nuclei contained in two different molecules.
(b) Repulsion between protons of the nuclei of the molecules.
(c) Repulsion between electrons of the molecule or molecules.
(d) None of the above.

Q. 5. The temperature at which a real gas obeys the ideal gas laws over a wide range of pressure is called
(a) Inversion temperature
(b) Reduced temperature
(c) Boyle temperature
(d) Critical temperature

Q. 6. Kinetic energy of translation of an ideal gas is dependent upon
(a) Pressure of the gas
(b) Volume of the gas
(c) Temperature of the gas
(d) Nature of the gas

Q. 7. Rate of diffusion of a gas is
(a) Directly proportional to its density
(b) Directly proportional to its molecular weight
(c) Directly proportional to the square root of its molecular weight
(d) Inversely proportional to the square root of its molecular weight

Q. 8. Mean free path of gas molecules is dependent on
(a) Viscosity of the gas
(b) Velocity of gas
(c) Volume of the gas
(d) Temperature of the gas

Q. 9. The law which states that the amount of gas dissolved in a liquid is proportional to its partial pressure is
(a) Dalton's law (b) Gay Lussac's law
(c) Henry's law (d) Raoult's law

Q. 10. The osmotic pressure of a solutio increases if
(a) Volume is increased.
(b) Temperature is decreased.
(c) Number of molecules of solute i increased.
(d) None of the above.

Q. 11. Semi-permeable membrane permit the flow of
(a) Solute through it
(b) Solvent through it.
(c) Both (a) and (b) above.
(d) None of the above.

Q. 12. The equilibrium constar decreases with rise of temperature in th case of
(a) Endothermic reaction.
(b) Exothermic reaction.
(c) Heterogeneous reaction.
(d) Homogeneous reaction.

Q. 13. Equilibrium established in system in which two or more phases occ is called
(a) Homogeneous equilibrium.
(b) heterogeneous equilibrium.
(c) Stable equilibrium.
(d) None of the above.

Q. 14. The rate constant for a first ord reaction depends on
(a) Initial concentration of reactants.
(b) Time of reaction.
(c) Extent of reaction.
(d) Temperature.

Q. 15. The series in which the electrode ɔtentials of metals are arranged in an order known as
(a) Electrode potential series.
(b) Electrical conductivity series.
(c) Electrochemical series.
(d) Chemical affinity series.

Q. 16. Some sources of energy are ntinuously produced in nature and are sentially inexhaustible. Which of the llowing is such a source ?
(a) Coal and lignite
(b) Geothermal Power
(c) Natural gas and crude oil
(d) Uranium

Q. 17. Which of the following copper oys is used for the manufacture of caps cartridges ?
(a) Brass (b) Bronze
(c) Gun metal (d) German silver

Q. 18. Which of the following copper loys is used for the manufacture of control ılves ?
(1) Brass (b) Bronze
(c) Gun metal (d) German silver

Q. 19. Which of the following copper loys is used for the manufacture of springs ıd suspension filaments in electrical ʃuments ?
(a) Bronze
(b) Aluminium bronze
(c) German silver
(d) Phosphorus bronze

Q. 20. Which of the following copper loys is used for the manufacture of gears ıd bearings ?
(a) Brass (b) Bell metal
(c) Gun metal (d) Aluminium bronze

Q. 21. Which of the following copper loys is used for tne manufacture of sistance wire ?
(a) Aluminium bronze
(b) German silver
(c) Bell metal
(d) None of these

Q. 22. For the manufacture of cement, hich of the following is used in the largest ıantity ?
(a) Alumina (b) Calcium oxide
(c) Gypsum (d) Silica

Q. 23. Which of the following metals has ıe lowest melting point ?
(a) Lead (b) Lithium
(c) Potassium (d) Sodium

Q. 24. Which of the following *two* ements are present in the largest number compounds ?
(a) Carbon and Hydrogen
(b) Carbon and Nitrogen
(c) Carbon and Oxygen
(d) Oxygen and Hydrogen

Q. 25. Which of the following has the west ionisation potential ?
(a) Bromine (b) Chlorine
(c) Fluorine (d) Iodine

Q. 26. All of the following are ores of opper, except
(a) Cuprite. (b) Cinnabar.
(c) Copper pyrites. (d) Malachite.

Q. 27. Most reactive element among the following is
(a) Fluorine. (b) Iodine.
(c) Nitrogen. (d) Oxygen.

Q. 28. The process which brings about chemical decomposition of a substance by water is called
(a) Hydrogenation. (b) Hypotrophy.
(c) Hybridisation. (d) Hydrolysis.

Q. 29. How many kinds of rays do radioactive elements emit ?
(a) Two (b) Three
(c) Four (d) Five

Q. 30. Milk is a mixture of
(a) Fats and Water.
(b) Carbohydrates and Water.
(c) Carbohydrates, Fats and Water.
(d) Carbohydrates, Fats, Proteins and Water.

Q. 31. Which of the following statements is *not* correct ?
(a) A liquid is not rigid but has definite volume and intrinsic shape.
(b) A gas has no rigidity, intrinsic shape or intrinsic volume.
(c) A solid is rigid, occupies definite volume and possesses definite shape.
(d) All these statements are correct.

Q. 32. What makes the water a very convenient medium for chemical reactions and biological processes ?
(a) It has a low specific heat.
(b) It has a reasonably long temperature range between its freezing point and boiling point.
(c) it has greater density as liquid than when it is in solid state.
(d) None of these.

Q. 33. Alloys, in which mercury is one of the metals, are called
(a) Amalgams. (b) Emulsions.
(c) Mixtures. (d) Solders.

Q. 34. Which of the following factors influence the rate of chemical reactions ?
(a) Concentrations of reactants
(b) Presence of a catalyst
(c) Temperature
(d) All of these

Q. 35. All of the following are units of electrical measurements, except
(a) Angstrom. (b) Coulomb.
(c) Ohm. (d) Siemen.

Q. 36. All of the following noble gases are present in the atmosphere, except
(a) Argon. (b) Helium.
(c) Radon. (d) Xenon.

Q. 37. Which of the following is *correctly* matched ?
(a) Aluminium—Haematite
(b) Lead—Galena
(c) Iron—Bauxite
(d) Magnesium—Malachite

Q. 38. β-particles are
(a) Orbital electrons.
(b) Electrons present in atmosphere.
(c) Electrons emitted by nucleus.
(d) Electrons obtained during cation formation.

Q. 39. Positrons are particles
(a) Having a unit positive charge.
(b) Having same mass as electrons.
(c) Given out by artificial radioactive Substances.
(d) Have all the above characteristics.

Q. 40. Mass number of a Uranium isotope which is used in atom bomb is
(a) 231 (b) 233 (c) 235 (d) 236

Q. 41. In which of the following compounds the oxidation number of oxygen is +2 ?
(a) F_2O (b) O_3
(c) KO_3 (d) Na_2O_2

Q. 42. Which is the strongest acid ?
(a) H_2SO_4 (b) HCl
(c) HNO_3 (d) H_2CO_3

Q. 43. Which of the following is a non-metal ?
(a) Gallium (b) Indium
(c) Boron (d) Aluminium

Q. 44. Which of the following is a polymer ?
(a) Vinyl chloride (b) Urea
(c) Starch (d) Styrene

Q. 45. Which of the following statements about the physical properties of non-metals is *not* correct ?
(a) They are not ductile.
(b) Most of these have high melting and boiling points.
(c) They do not conduct electricity.
(d) They are not malleable.

Q. 46. The differences in the physical properties of metals and non-metals are due to
(a) Different structures of their atoms.
(b) Different number of their atoms.
(c) The fact that metals have atoms whereas non-metals have none.
(d) None of these.

Q. 47. In the laboratory preparation of Chlorine manganese dioxide
(a) Functions as a catalyst.
(b) Gets oxidised.
(c) Gets reduced.
(d) None of these.

Q. 48. The process of bleaching by chlorine is called
(a) Decomposition. (b) Oxidation.
(c) Reduction. (d) Substitution.

Q. 49. Which among the following non-metals is a liquid ?
(a) Bromine (b) Carbon
(c) Phosphorus (d) Sulphur

Q. 50. Which of the following statements about the physical properties of metals is *not* correct ?
(a) All metals are solid except mercury.
(b) Most of the metals are hard except sodium and potassium.
(c) They are not malleable.
(d) Hydrogen and chlorine.

Q 51. Which of the following are produced by the electrolysis of brine ?
(a) Chlorine and Sodium
(b) Chlorine and Sodium Hydroxide
(c) Chlorine, Hydrogen and Sodium Hydroxide
(d) Hydrogen and Chlorine

Q. 52. Which of the following acids is used as a dehydrating and drying agent ?
(a) Acetic (b) Hydrochloric
(c) Nitric (d) Sulphuric

Q. 53. Which of the following reactions cannot be used for the formation of salts ?
(a) The reaction between a metal oxide and an acid.
(b) The reaction between an acid and a base.
(c) The reaction between a non-metal and oxygen.
(d) The reaction between an acid anhydride and a metal.

Q. 54. The combustible material on the tip of a safety match stick is
(a) Antimony sulphide.
(b) Phosphorus.
(c) Manganese dioxide.
(d) Sulphur.

Q. 55. The term 'carat' is used to express purity of gold. The purest form of gold is
(a) 18 carats. (b) 20 carats.
(c) 22 carats. (d) 24 carats.

Q. 56. German silver is an alloy of
(a) Copper, Silver and Zinc.
(b) Copper, Nickel and Zinc.
(c) Silver, Tin and Zinc.
(d) Silver, Nickel and Zinc.

Q. 57. Which of the following is the hardest metal ?
(a) Gold (b) Iron
(c) Platinum (d) Tungsten

Q. 58. Rusting of iron is an example of
(a) Absorption. (b) Adsorption.
(c) Oxidation. (d) Reduction.

Q. 59. Which of the following metals does not get affected by nitric acid ?
(a) Copper (b) Gold
(c) Mercury (d) Silver

Q. 60. The first attempt to explain the structure of the hydrogen atom was made by
(a) John Dalton.
(b) Albert Einstein.
(c) Stanislao Cannizzar.
(d) Niels Bohr.

Q. 61. The nucleus of an atom consists of
(a) Electrons and neutrons.
(b) Electrons and protons.
(c) Protons and neutrons.
(d) All of the above.

Q. 62. The atomic number of an element is equal to the number of
(a) Neutrons present in the nucleus.
(b) Electrons revolving around the nucleus in different orbits.
(c) Isotopes.
(d) None of the above.

Q. 63. Which of the following particles move around the nucleus of an atom and are negatively charged ?
(a) Protons (b) Neutrons
(c) Electrons (d) None of these

Q. 64. With respect to which element, the valency of elements corresponds to group number ?
(a) Hydrogen (b) Oxygen
(c) Carbon (d) Helium

Q. 65. Which is the most reactive Halogen ?
(a) Fluorine (b) Iodine
(c) Chlorine (d) Bromine

Q. 66. Which of the following elements has the smallest size ?
(a) Magnesium (b) Phosphorous
(c) Chlorine (d) Aluminium

Q. 67. A high value of half life period of a radioactive element means
(a) High instability.
(b) Greater stability.
(c) Decay with emission of b-particles only.
(d) Emission of α-particles only.

Q. 68. Base forming tendency of which of the following elements is maximum ?
(a) Cs (b) K (c) Na (D) Ca

Q. 69. Of which of the following simpler particles is an atom composed of ?
(a) Isotopes, Isobars, Positorns
(b) Electrons, Neutrons, Protons
(c) Deutrons, Neutrons, Positrons
(d) Deutrons, Neutrons, Protons

Q. 70. Which of the following statements about the use of radioactive isotopes is correct ?
(a) In medicine, they are used as tracers for diagnostic purposes.
(b) In industry, they are used to detect leak in water, oil and gas pipelines.
(c) They are used to determine the age of rocks and fossils.
(d) All of these statements are correct.

Q. 71. Which of the following plays the central role in determining the chemical properties of atoms and molecules ?
(a) Electrons.
(b) Neutrons.
(c) Protons.
(d) All the above play an equal role.

Q. 72. Of the three components of an atom, the smallest in mass is
(a) Proton.
(b) Neutron.
(c) Electron.
(d) All the components have equal mass.

Q. 73. A solution of zinc chloride cannot be stored in a vessel made of
(a) Aluminium. (b) Gold.
(c) Lead. (d) Silver.

Q. 74. Solder, which is used for soldering metal pieces, is an alloy of
(a) Tin and Zinc. (b) Tin and Lead.
(c) Zinc and Lead. (d) Zinc and Copper.

Q. 75. As crops grow and are then harvested, the agricultural land suffers loss of certain elements. Which of the following is a primary nutrient ?
(a) Nitrogen (b) Phosphorus
(c) Potassium (d) All of these

Q. 76. Which of the following was the first organic compound to be synthesised in the laboratory ?
(a) Citric acid (b) Formic acid
(c) Lactose (d) Urea

Q. 77. With 10-12 per cent chromium, iron forms a very well-known alloy steel called
(a) Silver steel. (b) Mild steel.
(c) Plate steel. (d) Stainless steel.

Q. 78. Glycerol is used for all of the following except
(a) As a sweetening agent in beverages and confectionery.
(b) As a anti-freeze in automobile radiators.
(c) As a lubricant for heavy machinery.
(d) For preparation of better quality of soaps and cosmetics.

Q. 79. The branch of science which i concerned with the study of chemica composition of Earth's crust and the change which take place in it is called
(a) Biochemistry. (b) Cytochemistry.
(c) Geochemistry. (d) Geobiology.

Q. 80. At room temperature, which of th following hydrocarbons is a liquid ?
(a) Butane (b) Ethane
(c) Pentane (d) Propane

Q. 81. Which is the most reactiv hydrogen atom in alkanes ?
(a) Primary (b) Tertiary
(c) Secondary (d) All are equally reactiv

Q. 82. Which of the following statement about the properties of water is *not* correct
(a) It has low specific heat which make it a poor storehouse of energy.
(b) It does not evaporate or freeze a easily as many other liquids do.
(c) It has great dissolving power whic arises from its polar character an high dielectric constant.
(d) It is a convenient medium fo chemical reactions and biologica processes.

Q. 83. Silicon Carbide is generally use as a/an
(a) Catalyst. (b) Solvent.
(c) Abrasive. (d) Dehydrating age

Q. 84. Ferro silicon is an alloy of
(a) Iron and Silicon.
(b) Silicon, Tin and Zin.
(c) Iron, Silicon and Tin.
(c) Iron, Silicon and Zinc.

Q. 85. As the atomic number increase electron affinity
(a) Decreases.
(b) Increases
(c) Remains constant.
(d) Approaches infinite value.

Q. 86. When the difference i electronegativity is large, the resulting bon is
(a) Metallic bond. (b) Covalent bond
(c) Ionic bond. (d) Non-polar bon

Q. 87. Glass is mostly produced b heating to about 1400 degree Centigrade
(a) Limestone and Soda ash.
(b) Soda ash and Silica.
(c) Silica and Limestone.
(d) Limestone, Silica and Soda ash.

Q. 88. Fats and their derivatives occurrin in living systems are collectively known a
(a) Carbohydrates. (b) Proteins.
(c) Lipids. (d) Vitamins.

Q. 89. Which of the following element has 92 as the atomic number ?
(a) Lead (b) Platinum
(c) Thorium (d) Uranium

Q. 90. Carbon dioxide is
(a) An acidic oxide.
(b) A basic oxide.
(c) A neutral oxide.
(d) An atmospheric oxide.

Q. 91. Which of the following groups c elements finds extensive application in t transistor industry ?
(a) Carbon and Platinum
(b) Silicon and Germanium
(c) Iridium and Germanium
(d) Tungsten and Platinum

Q. 92. The process of union of two or more molecules of a ubstance to form a large single molecule is called
(a) Diffusion. (b) Synthesis. (c) Fusion. (d) Polymerisation.

Q. 93. *Tritium* is composed of
(a) One proton, two electrons and one neutron.
(b) Two protons and one electron
(c) One proton, one electron and one neutron.
(d) One proton, one electron and two neutrons.

Q. 94. *Nitrolim* is a mixture of
(a) Nitrogen and Aluminium.
(b) Calcium Cyanamide and Coke.
(c) Calcium and Nitrogen.
(d) Calcium Carbide and Nitrogen.

Q. 95. Which one of the following is the most favourable condition or the reaction of nitrogen with hydrogen to form ammonia ?
(a) High pressure, high temperature and high concentration of reactants
(b) High pressure low temperature and high concentration of reactants
(c) High pressure, low temperature and low concentration of reactants
(d) Low temperature, low pressure and high concentration of reactants

Q. 96. A substance at high temperature glows because of
(a) High kinetic energy of the atoms.
(b) Vibration of the molecules.
(c) Excitation of electrons within the atomic nucleus.
(d) All of the above.

Q. 97. Principal quantum number represents
(a) The sub-shell to which the electron belongs.
(b) The location of the orbit of revolution of the electron in the sub-shell.
(c) The energy shell or level in which the electron is revolving round the nucleus.
(d) Rotation about its own axis as well during its motion in an orbit around the nucleus.

Q. 98. A covalent linkage is set up between two atoms when
(a) Difference in their electronegativity values is very high.
(b) Their electronegativity values are about the same.
(c) They are placed in the same vertical group of periodic table.
(d) When both have the same number of valency electrons.

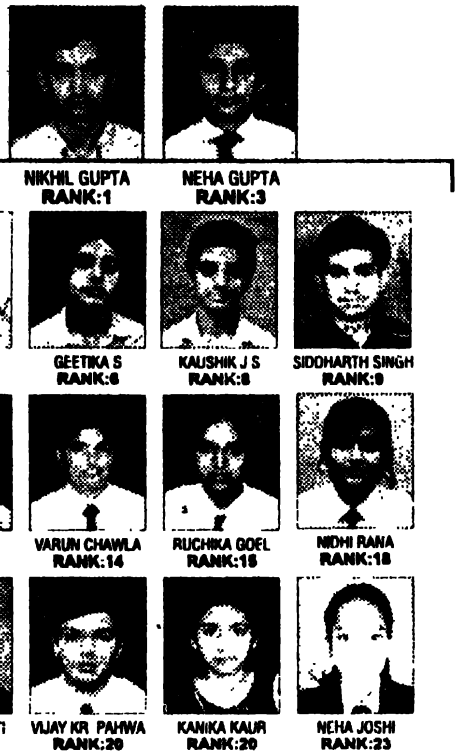
Q. 99. Water is a good solvent for many salts because it
(a) is neutral.
(b) is a poor conductor of electricity.
(c) can be easily converted into steam.
(d) has high dielectric constant and thus can loosen the bonds between the ions.

Q. 100. The extraction of metals from the sulphide ores is usually one by
(a) Electrolysis. (b) Smelting process.
(c) Metal displacement method. (d) Froth floatation process.

ANSWERS

1. (d)	2. (c)	3. (d)	4. (a)	5. (c)	6. (c)
7. (d)	8. (b)	9. (c)	10. (c)	11. (b)	12. (b)
13. (b)	14. (d)	15. (c)	16. (b)	17. (a)	18. (b)
19. (d)	20. (c)	21. (b)	22. (b)	23. (c)	24. (a)
25. (d)	26. (b)	27. (a)	28. (d)	29. (b)	30. (d)
31. (a)	32. (b)	33. (a)	34. (d)	35. (a)	36. (c)
37. (b)	38. (c)	39. (d)	40. (c)	41. (a)	42. (a)
43. (c)	44. (c)	45. (b)	46. (a)	47. (c)	48. (b)
49. (a)	50. (c)	51. (d)	52. (d)	53. (c)	54. (a)
55. (d)	56. (b)	57. (d)	58. (c)	59. (b)	60. (d)
61. (c)	62. (b)	63. (c)	64. (b)	65. (a)	66. (a)
67. (b)	68. (a)	69. (b)	70. (d)	71. (a)	72. (c)
73. (a)	74. (b)	75. (d)	76. (d)	77. (d)	78. (b)
79. (c)	80. (c)	81. (b)	82. (a)	83. (c)	84. (a)
85. (a)	86. (c)	87. (d)	88. (c)	89. (d)	90. (a)
91. (b)	92. (d)	93. (d)	94. (d)	95. (b)	96. (c)
97. (c)	98. (b)	99. (d)	100. (b)		

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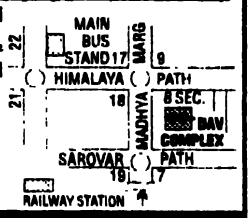
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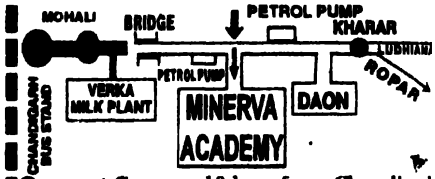
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INDIA

(Continued from page 26)

The Bangladesh Prime Minister, in a rare gesture, acknowledged and recalled the role played by India in the liberation of Bangladesh. Said she : "The role of India and her people in our great war of liberation is an important chapter in history. During the war of liberation ten million people, leaving their homeland had taken shelter in India. The people of Bangladesh still remember the rare example set by India and her people with gratitude for saving a number of refugees, providing them with food, clothing, shelter and health care and extending moral support during the liberation war."

Sino-Indian Relations : Yet Another Dialogue

If 1998 had struck a sour note in the relations between India and China in the wake of Pokhran II, the two countries made a conscious effort to open a new leaf in June 1999. It all began with the visit of India's External Affairs Minister, Mr. Jaswant Singh, to Beijing around the middle of June 1999. Recalling the efforts of India and China in developing 'Panchsheel' or the five principles of peaceful co-existence in the 1950s, Mr. Jaswant Singh said that there was no older and surer code of conduct for international relations other than 'Panchsheel'.

Calling for greater democratisation of the world order, the Indian External Affairs Minister said that "multipolarity should become our creed at a time when unipolarity is being perpetuated. We should be able to contribute to the definition of a new vision for a new millennium ... ."

In Beijing, the External Affairs Minister had meetings with the Chinese Foreign Minister, Mr. Tang Jiaxuan and the Chinese Prime Minister, Mr. Zhu Rongji.

The Chinese decision to have a "security dialogue" augurs well for confidence building measures between India and Pakistan. A security dialogue would mean a move to settle differences on the Line of Actual Control (LAC) between India and China. It is probable that Mr. Jaswant Singh's China visit would be followed by the revival of the work of the Joint Working Group. Once the two countries settle their differences, they can work out the modalities of pulling back their troops on both sides of the LAC.

Once the relations between India and China become normal, the two countries stand to gain a lot by getting closer on such fronts as trade relations and cultural contacts. And both need to forge a common front against the bullying behaviour of a unipolar world as also rising ebb of Pak-backed fundamentalism which is rearing its head in China too in its Muslim-majority Xinjiang province. ❑

How To Succeed In Civil Services Examination

(Continued from page 39)

attainable limits of 10-12 hours of study time, maintain a diary, go for some physical work-out for 30-40 minutes in the evening to refreshing myself.) Be calm and positive. You should be so dedicated that no external coaxing should be needed to sit and study for long hours. Have faith in yourself and the Almighty and your concentrated sincere effort will never betray you.

The execution step is the last but the most cautious one. You must take light diet during the Exam days. Have good sleep. The night before the Exam for two papers during a day can be very exhausting and during the second exam, there may be a tendency of lethargy creeping in quite unwittingly. Be calm and positive. Dress comfortably. Reach the Exam centre well in time, do some deep breathing to maintain your cool. The work limit prescribed for the GS paper should be largely conformed with, for it helps in good time management as well. Work out the time plan for the Exam beforehand for the Exam pattern is very well known. For the Essay paper about 45 min. can be given for planning out, then two hours of writing (on 2000 words) and later 15 minutes of overhauling.

Interview preparation is not just a matter of a few days—your whole personality counts. Still you must acquaint yourself with your Home State, district, your college, your hobbies, general concepts of Public Administration etc. Also you can brush up the Mains GS material like Polity, Economy, History etc. Interview is more of a psychological test than just content based. But along with good communication skills and self-confidence, good knowledge base gives you an upper hand. Here again, reading certain articles like. "Facing the Interview Board" published by the *Competition Success Review* helps prepare oneself accordingly. I solely relied on this important feature in *Competition Success Review*. Group Disscussion and Mock Interviews are equally important. However, I myself could not make a group and go for any mock interview but I think this may prove helpful especially to those who feel less self-confident and have some difficulty in communicating. I did not join any Academy either. You must dress comfortably, feel confident, maintain your cool and be charming during the interview.

On the whole, I feel that the first attempt should not be taken lightly for the enthusiasm and the dedication for the first time may be difficult to sustain on for the next time. Also one must keep his options open while going in for this Exam—for with the decreasing number of the seats each year and increasing competition, an alternative job security can give one more self-confidence and thus a whole-hearted effort is possible.

With good wishes and good luck to all future aspirants of this coveted service. ❑

Group Discussion

(Continued from page 113)

those who disagree, work harder, produce more, increase productivity and thus shame those in authority. Gandhiji similarly preached self-sacrifice, suffering and non-violence. Unfortunately, in our country we protest indiscriminately, for political ends and resort to violence. This had already created cracks and the unity and integrity of our country are in danger. The time has come to radically mend our ways. We should respect the Constitution and never indulge in violence. We must register our protests, if any, peacefully and constructively. This alone will strengthen and promote democracy in India.

Comments : No. 4, as pointed out earlier, has emerged as the natural and strong leader of the group. His comments were listened to with appreciation and approbation by the group. It is clear that he enjoys extensive ideas and discusses the subjects in great depth. His approach is logical, rational and objective. By his persuasiveness and convictions he is able to carry the group with him. We find him realistic, practical and result-orieneted. He enjoys positive leadership qualities and takes the team to victory, selected with top grading and special recommendation.

No. 5 : Friends, after what No. 4 has said, if I give any comments, it would only mean carrying coal to New Castle. No point wasting your time or making a fool of myself. Hence, I would like to conclude by declaring that I back No. 4 and agree hundred per cent with all he has said. I am sure all of you share my views. Thank you.

Comments : This candidate has not made any original contribution and attempts to cover up his ignorance by praising No. 4 and diverting attention. He is lacking in industry, efforts and enterprises He has failed to make use of the opportunities made available to him. Rejected. ❑

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(Exam Date : September 19, 1999)

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(Last Date : July 31, 1999)
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National Defence Academy/ Naval Academy Examination, October 1999
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(Exam Date : October 3, 1999)

SSC Combined Preliminary Examination For Matric Level Posts, 1999
(Exam Date : October 24, 1999)

Recruitment Examination for Clerks, Typists (English), Typists (Hindi & English), Stenographers (English)
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(3) RRB Examination for Section Engineers (P. Way), Conducted by RRB, Allahabad on August 1, 1999.

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The three candidates, who collect the maximum number of questions asked and send the same to us, will be awarded First, Second and Third Prizes of Rs. 1000, Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively. Ten Consolation Prizes (Books worth Rs. 100 each) will also be awarded.

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Decision of the Editorial Board will be final. Entries should be addressed to the Editor, Competition Review Private Limited, 604 Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110 008. Last date for receipt of entries is **September 10, 1999.**

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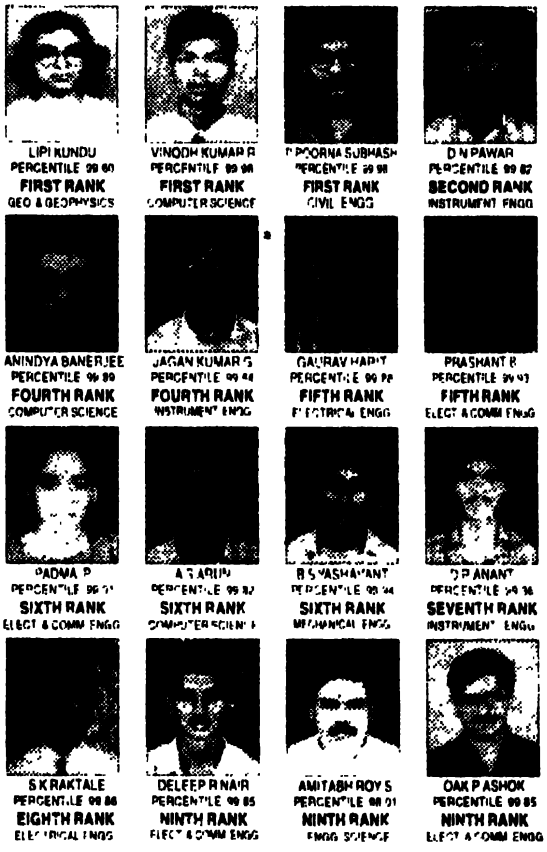
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Word Power

OBJECTIVE TYPE

Against each key word are given four suggested meanings.
Choose the word or phrase which is most nearly the same in meaning to the key word.

(1) **Mobility**—A : energy. B : movement. C : politeness. D : skill.

(2) **Mollify**—A : mortify. B : avenge. C : attribute. D : appease.

(3) **Nasty**—A : dirty. B : clean. C : decent. D : genius.

(4) **Niggardly**—A : generous. B : strong. C : miserly. D : sentimental.

(5) **Odious**—A : commonplace. B : admirable. C : significant. D : hateful.

(6) **Overtures**—A : promises. B : agreements. C : offers. D : observations.

(7) **Pre-eminent**—A : outstanding. B : profound. C : promising. D : familiar.

(8) **Pretend**—A : fake. B : boast. C : offer. D : profess.

(9) **Privation**—A : hardship. B : prosperity. C : uncertainty. D : privacy.

(10) **Provoked**—A : compelled. B : roused. C : encouraged. D : persuaded.

(11) **Quack**—A : obedient. B : fashionable. C : phoney. D : proper.

(12) **Rebate**—A : gift. B : interest. C : commission. D : discount.

(13) **Reluctant**—A : willing. B : pleased. C : unwilling. D : afraid.

(14) **Revenge**—A : justice. B : repentance. C : reconciliation. D : vengeance.

(15) **Scrupulous**—A : hesitant. B : careful. C : rash. D : clever.

(16) **Status**—A : position. B : right. C : law. D : condition.

(17) **Submit**—A : fight. B : unite. C : comply. D : pretend.

(18) **Superannuated**—A : accepted. B : retired. C : experienced. D : senile.

(19) **Tedious**—A : profitable. B : tiring. C : difficult. D : troublesome.

(20) **Tentative**—A : experimental. B : prevalent. C : certain. D : mocking.

(21) **Tremulous**—A : feeble. B : confident C : frightened. D : angry.

(22) **Trivial**—A : important. B : effortless. C : remorse. D : trifling.

(23) **Ultimate**—A : extreme. B : first. C : definite. D : adequate.

(24) **Validate**—A : disprove. B : condemn. C : authenticate. D : establish.

(25) **Valour**—A : bravery. B : speed. C : determination. D : strength.

(26) **Vie**—A : conspire. B : compete. C : fight. D : confess.

(27) **Whisper**—A : mutter. B : chatter. C : murmur. D : mumble.

(28) **Yearn**—A : tolerant. B : sensible. C : banish. D : aspire.

(29) **Yield**—A : resist. B : furnish. C : free. D : accuse.

(30) **Zealous**—A : enthusiastic. B : humiliating. C : accusing D : stately.

ANSWERS

(1) **B : movement.**
(2) **D : appease.**
(3) **A : dirty.**
(4) **C : miserly.**
(5) **D : hateful.**
(6) **C : offers.**
(7) **A : outstanding.**
(8) **D : profess.**
(9) **A : hardship.**
(10) **B : roused.**
(11) **C : phoney.**
(12) **D : discount.**
(13) **C : unwilling.**
(14) **D : vengeance.**
(15) **B : careful.**
(16) **A : position**
(17) **C : comply.**
(18) **B : retired.**
(19) **B : tiring.**
(20) **A : experimental.**
(21) **C : frightened.**
(22) **D : trifling.**
(23) **A : extreme.**
(24) **C : authenticate.**
(25) **A : bravery.**
(26) **B : compete.**
(27) **D : mumble.**
(28) **D : aspire.**
(29) **B : furnish.**
(30) **A : enthusiastic.**

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BBC MASTERMIND india



Questions And Answers From The BBC World TV Quiz Game

Competition Success Review has been serialising selected questions from the BBC book: The Complete Mastermind. From this issue, we are proud of serialising BBC Mastermind India, edited and compiled by India's ace quiz master Siddhartha Basu. CSR hopes that its readers from all over India will find the series useful not only in various competitive examinations but in widening the horizons of their awareness about India and the world.

1. What was the name of India's first base in Antarctica, set up in 1982 ?
2. When Ravana ordered Hanuman's death, who pleaded for his life, telling Ravana that an envoy should never be killed ?
3. On the banks of which river is the Kumbh Mela at Nasik held ?
4. Which nationalist leader from Punjab became the first president of the Indian National Trade Union Congress in 1921 ?
5. The Russian word for 'east' grants its name to which spaceship ?
6. Which Indian company held the world's largest Annual General Meeting in 1986 ?
7. 'Which article of clothing gets its name from the Sanskrit word, 'savala', meaning variegated ?
8. Who set Muhammed Iqbal's *Sare jahan se achchha* to music ?
9. Who resigned as union railway minister in 1956 claiming moral responsibility for the Aviyalur railway accident ?
10. Who did Stefi Graf team with to win her first doubles title at Wimbledon ?
11. Who was the first Indian to play at Wimbledon, losing to Wilson Fox in the first round in the 1908 championships ?
12. Which actor produced Shyam Benegal's *Junoon*, Aparna Sen's *36 Chowringhee Lane* and Girish Karnad's *Utsav* ?
13. Which line of rulers succeeded the Maurayas in Magadh ?
14. Bubonic and pneumonic are the two types of which deadly disease ?
15. Which Nobel Prize winning world statesman played himself in the Wim Wenders film *Far Away So Close* ?
16. K 2, the world's second highest peak is located in which mountain range ?
17. Which building, named on Jubilee Day 1882 is now the starting point of the Central Railways ?
18. What is the Indian name of the Mirage 2000 multi-role aircraft inducted into the Indian Air Force ?
19. Which medical term comes from the daughter of the Greek god of medicine, Asclepius, who had all healing properties ?
20. Which social practice was abolished by Lord William Bentinck by 'Regulation 17' of 1829 ?

ANSWERS

1. Dakshin Gangotri
2. Vibhishana
3. Godavari
4. Lala Lajpat Rai
5. Vostok
6. Reliance Industries
7. Shawl
8. Pandit Ravi Shankar
9. Lal Bahadur Shastri
10. Gabriela Sabatini
11. Sardar Nihal Singh
12. Shashi Kapoor
13. Sungas
14. Plague
15. Mikhail Gorbachev
16. Karakoram
17. Victoria Terminus
18. Vajra
19. Panacea (from Panakia)
20. Sati

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Letters

CSR—THE GUIDING STAR



I would like to thank *Competition Success Review* for the help it provided me in preparing for the Civil Services Examination, 1998. The initial knowledge about the examination was obtained by me only through this magazine. The success plan by toppers proved extremely helpful in having an overview of the examination as well as knowing about the relevant books such as CSR Year Book, CSR General Knowledge Year Book, CSR General Knowledge Encyclopedia, CSR Civil Services General Studies At A Glance (Prelims), etc. published by CSR's sister publication Sudha Publications which were found quite useful. The interviews of IAS toppers were indeed very informative and I benefitted a lot from their perusal. I wish the readers of your magazine similar success in the future.

Deepak Tiwari,
Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh) · CSE '98 Rank 60 (IRS)

WORLD CUP '99 BOOKLET

The "World Cup 99 Supplement" appended to the June, 1999 issue of *CSR* was simply superb in its detailed backdrop of this important and most sought after event of the cricketing world. The booklet containing records created by individual players and teams in World Cups prior to 1999 is indeed very informative and interesting and is worth preservation. You may wish to bring out similar supplements on World Cup soccer as well as Wimbledon 99 for the benefit of your readers.

Chandrapur *Narendra Gupta,*
(Maharashtra; *Sunil Takrae, Alok Gupta*

NORTH-EAST

The coverage of North-East in the *General Knowledge Encyclopedia* in your esteemed periodical (*CSR* February 1999) was indeed very welcome in so far as it highlighted the perennial social and economic problems of this almost neglected segment of the country by successive governments of all hues. More importantly, it pinpoints the need for rapid development of the region to curb the ebb of rampant insurgency which has held the hapless people of this region at ransom for no fault of theirs.

Nongmeibung, *Lt. Yaime Singh*
Imphal (Manipur)

IAS TOPPER WRITES



I must thank *Competition Success Review* family for helping me in preparing for Civil Service Examination. Your esteemed magazine has been doing a yeoman's service to the student community who are searching for better career options. The magazine has been particularly useful for preparing for the interview.

I wish all the readers the very best in their endeavour for success.

Thank you once again.

Bhopal **Ravindra Telang**

INDO-PAK RELATIONS

Your leading article "Kargil War — Betrayal by Pakistan" in the July issue of CSR was indeed very revealing and exposed the perfidy of Pakistan in its dealing with India over the years. In fact, Pakistan owes its birth to a "hate psyche" against the Hindus who have come to occupy centre stage in India after centuries of subjugation by foreign rulers including Muslims and the British, due to internal dissensions, social contradictions, political rivalry born out of egoism, etc. In fact, most of the fundamentalist Pakistanis are still obsessed with the dream to restore Muslim rule in India and hoist the Pakistan flag at Red Fort. Even if Kashmir problem is solved to the satisfaction of Pakistan, it would raise other issues such as perceived persecution and neglect of Muslims in India, as is its wont to act as custodian of Muslim rights all over the world — be it Bosnia, Philippines or Kosovo. At the same time, it would be unfair to tar the whole Pakistani nation with the same brush of fundamentalism; there is indeed a vast majority of moderates who want to live as peaceful neighbours with India but a dozen terrorist outfits including Lashkar-e-Toiba, Harkat-ul-Ansar and Badr have kept the whole nation at ranso with the active support of ISI. That is t problem of Pakistan.

Morinda (Punjab) *Karam Cha*

GROUP DISCUSSION



I am immensely pleased to intimate you that I have achieved success in the Combined Defence Services Examination — 1998 as also in Karnataka Public Service (Prelims) Exam, 1998. I must admit that the credit for my success in the above tw examinations goes, to a large extent, to CS for providing significant guidance in the for of upto-date coverage of national an international important events as also spor and, in particular, the interviews of IA toppers describing their success stories as als their pitfalls The Group Discussion topic extremely useful and I would suggest tha be supplied in a booklet form for th guidance of future aspirants to variou competitive posts both at the Centre and the States level.

Dharwad (Karnataka) *Uday S. Shindh*

KASHMIR PROBLEM

Your leading article "Kargil War-Betrayal by Pakistan" (July issue of *CSR* should make us learn a lesson from treacherous neighbour. Ever. thoug Pakistan has willy nilly agreed to withdra its forces from Kargil sector under its ow military and economic compulsions und an American umbrella, there are stron fundamentalist terrorist groups operating Pakistan who are out to subvert th Washington declaration by stoking the fi of insurgency in J&K and elsewhere throug proxy war. India has, now onwards, saddle with a greater responsibility both militari and financially, to man the Kargil height almost on the same scale as Siachen as als curb insurgency in Jammu & Kashmir wit a strong hand. For this, we have to give ou military a free hand to deal ruthlessly wit these Pak-backed or otherwise terrorist putting human rights at the back burner. I its future dialogue with Pakistan, tha country should be asked to give a firm commitment to honour and respect th sanctity of LoC and stop financing, trainin and equipping the terrorist outfits. If w can't ensure that, there is no point i shedding precious Indian blood and colossa amounts of subsidy on Kashmir.

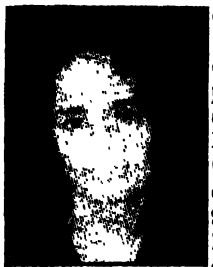
New Delhi *S. D. Sharm*

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Persons And Places In News

Persons

Arundhati Roy : The internationally renowned and best-selling celebrity author of Booker Prize winner, *The God of Small Things*, donated her entire proceeds of the award—approximately Rs. 15 lakh—to support the tribals, who will be displaced by the Sardar Sarovar Dam in the Narmada Valley subsequent to her visit to the Narmada Valley in April this year.


Arundhati Roy

Azim Hasham Premji : The Chairman of the Wipro Corporation has been named by *Forbes* the richest Indian in the world with a personal fortune of $2.8 billion (Rs. 12,040 crore). He runs his Infotech company and other businesses including soap, fluid power and medical systems from a sparse office on M.G. Road in Bangalore. By the 1990s, Wipro was one of India's biggest Infotech companies, hugely popular on the bourses with he and his family owning over 75 per cent of the stock.

Amitabh Bachchan : The former superstar of the film industry was voted the greatest ever star of stage or screen by an international poll of users on the BBC's Internet news online service, pushing British actor Sir Lawrence Olivier and American actress Marlyn Monroe to second and ninth places respectively. The BBC which conducted the poll "Your Millennium" said in its release on July 1, 1999 that one of India's biggest stars even today, Amitabh Bachchan, has appeared in over 100 films in three decades.


Amitabh Bachchan

Bill Gates : The 43-year-old czar of Information Technology who revolutionised the field of Infotech and co-founder and Chairman of Microsoft Corporation was named the richest man of the world with a net worth of $90 billion by *Forbes*. He had topped the list of billionaires last year too, at $ 51 billion.


Bill Gates

Arun Singh : The former Minister of State for Defence, who had resigned from the Rajiv Gandhi Government amid controversy over Bofors gun purchase, was appointed as special Executive Assistant to Mr. Jaswant Singh, Minister for External Affairs.

G C Malhotra : The senior most officer of the Lok Sabha Secretariat Service cadre took over as the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha on July 14, 1999 following the completion of the three-year "Contractual tenure" of Mr. S. Gopalan.

Prince Edward And Sophie Rhys-Jones : The youngest son of Britain's Queen Elizabeth II, who also runs a television production company and prefers to be known as Mr. Edward Windsor got married to Sophie Rhys-Jones in London on June 19, 1999. Ms. Jones, a Public Relations Executive, now known as Countess of Wessex, is the first member of the royal family in recent times to come from a family back-ground with abso-lutely no connection to royalty or even the aristocracy.


Prince Edward


Sophie Rhys-Jones

Theo Ben Gurlab : The visiting Foreign Minister of Namibia during his meeting with the Prime Minister, Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee, on June 29, 1999, backed Indian stand on Kargil showing "complete understanding" of India's resolute steps to evict Pakistani intruders from the Indian side of Line of Control (LoC). Namibia's importance has been raised with its current non-permanent membership of the UN Security Council for the period from January 1999 to December 2000.

Arvind Dave : The Director of India's elite intelligence agency, Research and Analysis Wing (RAW) was appointed as the Governor of Arunachal Pradesh on July 14, 1999. He will assume the gubernatorial office after the tenure of his post in RAW ends on July 31 relieving Lt.-Gen. (Rtd.) S.K. Sinha.

Tajendra Khanna : Former Delhi Lt. Governor was unanimously elected Chairman of the Rs. 1,400 crore pharma major Ranbaxy Laboratories Ltd. on July 5, 1999 following the premature demise of his predecessor, Dr. Parvinder Singh, on July 3, 1999.

Najam Sethi : The Editor of the *Friday Times* in a sharp reaction to the demand made by Pakistan Muslim League Parliamentarians "for declaring him a non-Muslim and disenfranchising him from voting" has described it as part of a "campaign of intimidation and harassment" against him. Mr. Najam Sethi who has been awarded Amnesty International award for bold journalism was not allowed to board the plane to receive the award at London.

Stephen Rodger Waugh (Steve Waugh) : The 34-year-old skipper of the Australian cricket team (which devastated Pakistan in the World Cup final 1999) in a moving gesture had spent much time at Udayan, a leprosy home located at Barrackpore, 56 km off Calcutta last year. Impressed in his first visit, Steve Waugh decided to sponsor the setting up of a girls' wing at the home and raised Rs. 16 lakh for the project from an auction dinner in the city and then shipped from Australia 300 folding beds, a large number of blankets and other items. The Bhavan is now ready awaiting its benefactor to inaugurate it.


Steve Waugh

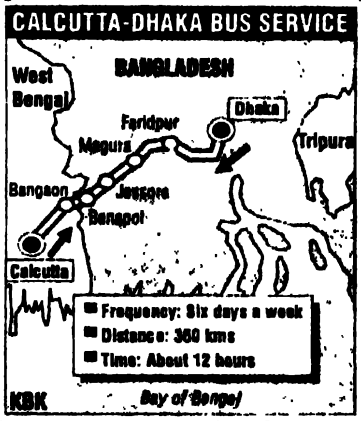
Sharad Joshi : The leader of Shetkari Sangathana has been invited to be a member of the Advisory Board of the World Agricultural Forum (WAF). The WAF, which held its recent conference at St. Louis, US, will hold its meeting in New Delhi in December 2000.

Places

Geneva : The place in Switzerland was in the news when the 87th session of the International Labour Conference under the banner of International Labour Organisation (ILO) was held from June 1 to 17, 1999.

Cologne : The place in Germany was the venue of G-8 heads of States three-day summit from June 18-20, 1999 to consider post-peace situation in Kosovo and reconstruction process there as also more importantly Pak intrusion in Kargil which it termed as irresponsible.

Calcutta and Dhaka : These two cities were in the news recently when an inaugural Indo-Bangladesh bus service from Calcutta, capital of West Bengal to Dhaka, the capital of Bangladesh was received by Prime Ministers of India and Bangladesh in Dhaka on June 19, 1999. The regular bus service commenced operations w.e.f. July 5, 1999. ❑



SPORTS ROUND-UP

Chess

Siemens Giants Rapid Chess Tournament : World Champion, Garry Kasparov clinched the Siemens Giants Rapid Chess Tournament with a draw against Vladimir Kramnik in the eleventh and penultimate round to move up to seven points in Frankfurt, on July 2, 1999.



Mahesh Bhupathi (L) and Leander Paes (R) holding Wimbledon trophies after winning the men's doubles on July 4, 1999

Football

World Cup : The United States beat China 5-4 to win the women's World Cup soccer in Los Angeles on July 10, 1999.

Honours

International Tennis Hall of Fame : Former tennis star John McEnroe of the United States was inducted into the International Tennis Hall of Fame on July 10, 1999. Winner of three Wimbledon singles titles and four in the US Open, McEnroe (who played for the US Davis Cup team for 12 years) has won 77 championships in all.

Medal Winners of the Century : Indian weightlifter, Namreipakam Kunjarani Devi, was ranked fifth among the top ten medal winners of the century by the International Weightlifting Federation President, Mr. Schodi. Kunjarani, who finished runner-up in the world championship held at Chiang Mai (Thailand) in 1997, received this honour for winning 20 medals in seven world championships she participated in. The ranking was published in the latest issue of *World Weightlifting* magazine.

Hockey

Four-Nation Women's Under-21 Hockey Tournament : Indian women won the Four-Nation Under-21 Hockey Tournament beating England 2-1 in New Jersey, United States on June 28, 1999. The four participating teams were India, England, USA and Chile.

Tennis

Wimbledon : Pete Sampras of the United States clinched the Wimbledon men's title beating his compatriot Andre Agassi 6-3, 6-4, 7-5 in the men's singles final at Wimbledon, England on July 4, 1999. Sampras confirmed himself as the greatest grass court player in history and equalled Australian Roy Emerson's all-time record of 12 Grand Slam. The American who won his sixth Wimbledon title in seven seasons, beat the record of five consecutive titles of Sweden's Bjorn Borg who had won between 1976 and 1980. In the women's singles final, Lindsay Davenport won the Wimbledon title defeating Steffi Graf of Germany 6-4, 7-5.

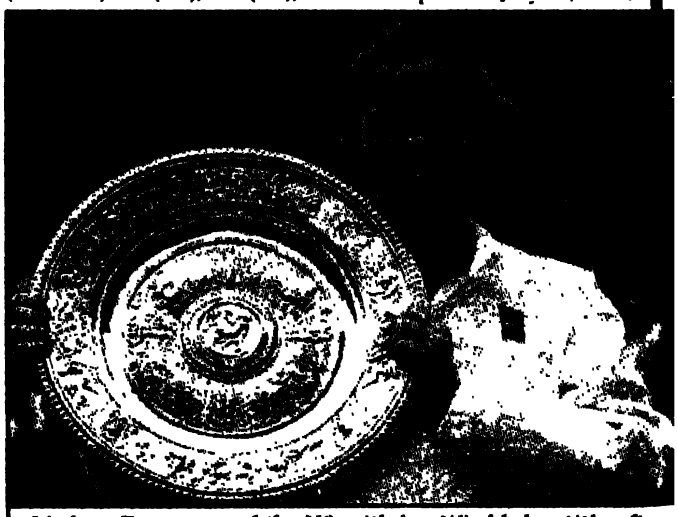
Mahesh Bhupathi and Leander Paes clinched the men's doubles crown for their second straight Grand Slam title together defeating Paul Haarhuis of the Netherlands and Jared Palmer of the United States 6-7 (10-12), 6-3, 6-4, 7-6 (7-4). In the women's doubles, Lindsay Davenport along with her compatriot Corina Morariu defeated Mariaan de Swardt of South Africa and Elena Tatarkova of the Ukraine 6-4, 6-4.

Leander Paes added one more feather to his cap when partnering with Lisa Raymond of the United States, he clinched the mixed doubles title defeating Jonas Bjorkman of Sweden and Anna Kournikova of Russia 6-4, 3-6, 6-3.



Pete Sampras of the US lifting his trophy after winning the Wimbledon men's singles final on July 4, 1999

Hall of Fame Tennis Tournament : Leander Paes of India in partnership with Wayne Arthurs of Australia clinched the Hall of Fame Men's Doubles tennis tournament title too defeating Chris Woodruff (USA) and Sargis Sargsian of (Armenia) 6-7 (6-8), 7-6 (9-7), 6-3 at Newport on July 11, 1999; though he was dethroned from the men's singles championships in quarter finals by Wayne Arthurs, his Men's Doubles partner in Wimbledon and in the triumphant Men's Doubles at the Hall of Fame Tennis Tournament at Newport on July 10, 1999. ❑



Lindsay Davenport of the US with her Wimbledon title after winning the women's singles final on July 4, 1999

Australia Wins



Steve Waugh, Captain of the Australian Cricket Team, holding the World Cup with his team-mates after defeating Pakistan by 8 wickets in the final at Lord's on June 20, 1999

The World Cup '99 which was inaugurated on May 14, 1999 and ended in a dramatic fashion when Australia defeated Pakistan by eight wickets on June 20, 1999 at Lord's. Pakistan scored 132 while Australia 133 for 2. Man of the Match—Shane Warne. Player of Tournament—Lance Klusener.

Rahul Dravid scored the maximum runs–461 during World Cup '99, has also the distinction of scoring highest number of runs by any wicket-keeper in the World Cup, 145 against Sri Lanka on May 26, 1999 at Taunton. The highest number of runs (523) in a single World Cup were scored by Sachin Tendulkar during Wills World Cup 1996.

Saurav Ganguly became the top Indian scorer in an innings when he scored 183 runs against Sri Lanka on May 26 during World Cup '99, the highest by any Indian in One Day Internationals and in the World Cup, bettering Kapil Dev's 175 against Zimbabwe in the 1983 World Cup. Also his seven sixes in the same innings equalled the world record for the most number of sixes set by Vivian Richards of West Indies against Sri Lanka in the 1987 Reliance World Cup.

Geoff Allott (New Zealand) became the highest wicket taker in a single World Cup when he claimed 20 wickets in 9 matches of the World Cup '99, bettering the 18-wickets record of Roger Binny (India) in 1983, Craig McDermott (Australia) in 1987 and Wasim Akram (Pakistan) in 1992. Shane Warne (Australia) claimed 20 wickets in 10 matches of the World Cup '99 itself.



√Lance Klusener (South Africa) Player of the Tournament



Jubilant Shane Warne who bagged the Man of the Match award in the final of the World Cup '99. He also emerged the highest wicket-taker (20) in a single World Cup at par with Geoff Allott of New Zealand

Pakistan's Saqlain Mushtaq, who achieved the second Hat-Trick of the World Cup, joined the Indian speedster Chetan Sharma who has the distinction of recording the First Hat-Trick in the World Cup. Saqlain claimed the wickets of Henry Olonga, Adam Huckle and Mpello Mbangwa of Zimbabwe in a World Cup '99 Super-Six match on June 11, 1999. Chetan claimed the wickets of Ken Rutherford, Ian Smith and Ewan Chatfield of New Zealand in 1987 World Cup.

The centurians in the World Cup '99 were : (1) Saurav Ganguly (India) vs. Sri Lanka (183); (2) Rahul Dravid (India) vs. Sri Lanka (145); (3) Sachin Tendulkar (India) vs. Kenya (140); (4) Neil Johnson (Zimbabwe) vs. Australia (132); (5) Steve Waugh (Australia) vs. South Africa (120); (6) Saeed Anwar (Pakistan) vs. New Zealand (113); (7) Rahul Dravid (India) vs. Kenya (104); (8) Mark Waugh (Australia) vs. Zimbabwe (104); (9) Saeed Anwar (Pakistan) vs. Zimbabwe (103); (10) Herschelle Gibbs (South Africa) vs. Australia (101); (11) Ajay Jadeja (India) vs. Australia (100). ❑



MAKE A GOOD BEAUTY KIT

The Indian cosmetic market offers a feast of make-up items to every young woman. Here are tips on how to get your act together...

by Seema Sharma

The last rains of the monsoon season are greening up the landscape of India and the calendar announces the forthcoming season of festive days in the ensuing months. It's time to fold away your raincoats and umbrellas and to take a careful look at your wardrobe and your make up kit to design your 'look' for the season ahead and for its procession of celebrations. Luckily, most well-known cosmetic makers have already launched their new product ranges and new colours for the season. Here are a few elementary tips on how to assemble a make up kit which will never let you down:

• Choose a good face scrub. Yes, luxury soaps of a vast variety do flood the market but a gentle face wash helps to keep your complexion looking fresh and smooth. On the counters of cosmetic shops are various face washes including those with the flavours of apricot, strawberry, rose and jasmine. Conversely, you can make your own face wash by mixing cucumber juice with a little cleanser. Apply this and wash away with a gentle soap, using cool water and your skin will tingle with freshness.

• Oil free foundation or moisturiser. If your skin is oily, keep an astringent or a face cleaning fluid in your kit. Go easy on the foundation and apply only a small quantity with a feathery touch to give a shining, smooth look to your face.

• The blush is a must for that glamorous look. Depending upon your complexion colour, choose a shade of pink or peach and highlight the cheekbones gently. Dust a fine patina of powder over to give your face a matt look.

• Eyeliner, eye pencil or kajal, eye shadow and mascara are the most important items in your make up kit because the eyes are the best and most dramatic feature in your face. Do them up to express mystique and glamour. Use fine lines of eyeliner around the top and bottom lids and then line the lower lid with a fine kajal pencil. Add a touch of eye shadow to add a glistening touch to the eyelids and then put several coats of mascara on your lashes.

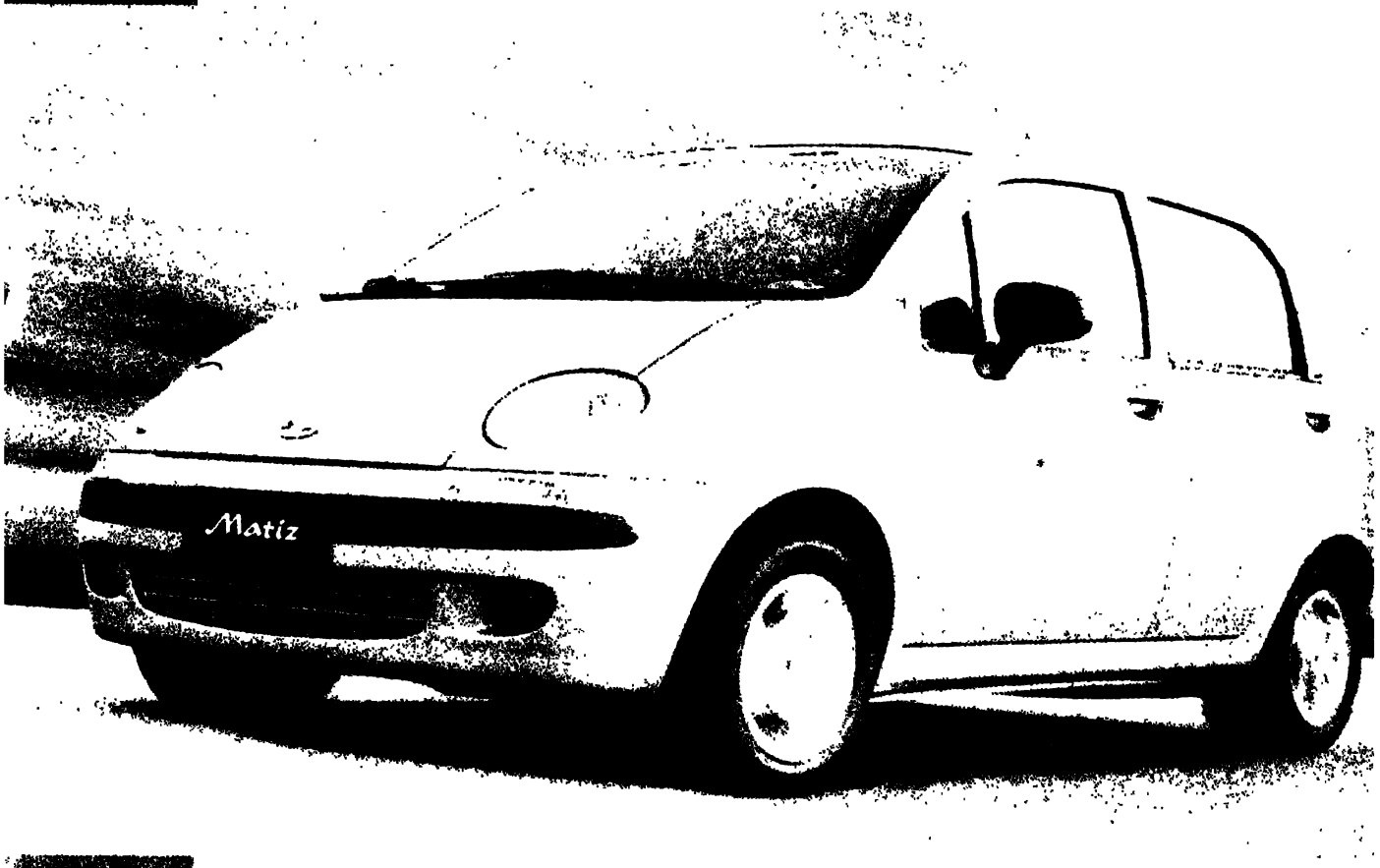
• Shape your lips with a lip pencil and fill in with a slightly lighter lipstick. The colours available in many brands are absolutely sizzling this season.

• Hair combs, clips and accessories are decorative and add the finishing touch to a well-groomed face. They add glamour to any hairstyle and create a look of neatness.

These are the six basic segments of make up and grooming for the face and hair. Change colours and finish between night and day with colours which work magic for you. Stock up your kit according to personal fancy and take a risk in choosing colours now and then. Buy luxury products so that they have a guarantee of quality. They also give you the added satisfaction of pampering yourself a little. Add fancy bindis or tattoos, glitter powder or gold dust and achieve that look of mystery and flawless beauty every hour of the day or night! ❖

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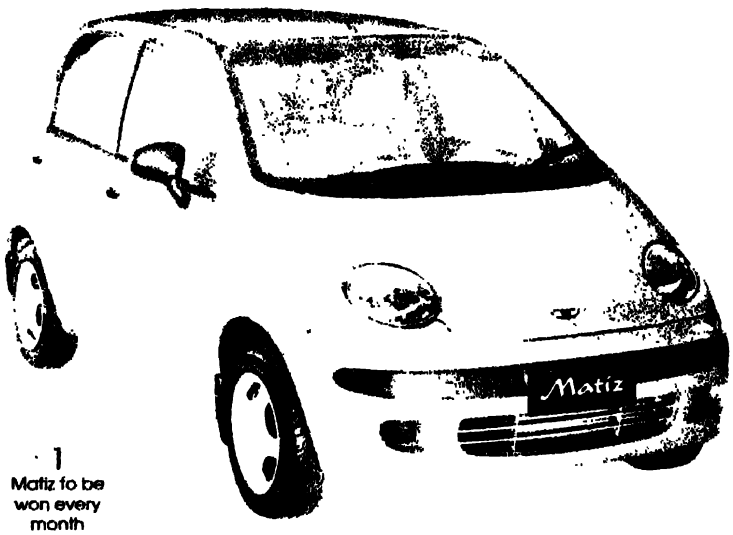
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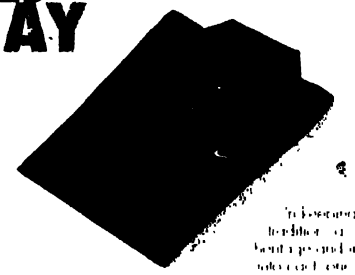


WORLDPROOF

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186
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6 Nike T-Shirts

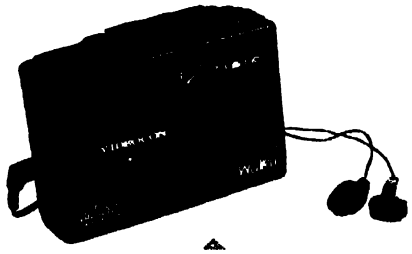


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Benetton sunglasses, one to be won every day

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124
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VIDEOCON

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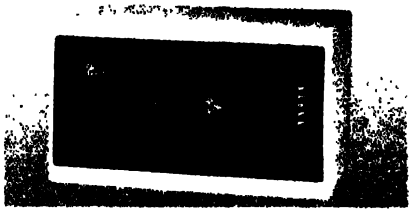
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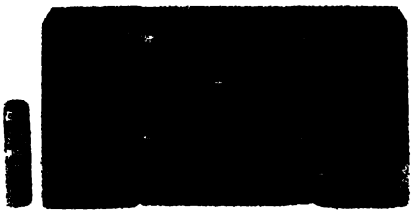
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SPECTRUM

A DREAM COLLECTION OF SARI



Sushila Tikmany, a Calcutta-based designer, has created history by resurrecting the embroidery skills of Indian craftspersons from the Eastern states and bringing them to the modern woman ...

by Purnima Goswami

When you look at the festive sarees designed by Sushila Tikmany, the name she has given them seems more than apt. Pitambari, as her collection is called, is in the news today because of the festive season ahead and the weddings scheduled for the months of October to December. Each sari created by Pitambari is associated with upper class, elite fashion conscious women from all urban areas of India and though the embroidery is done in and around Calcutta, the orders keep pouring in from all over the country. The soft flowing fabrics which Sushila chooses and the work on them done in mild, eye-catching colours are at once pleasing and classy enough to attract even the most fastidious socialite.

Sushila Tikmany is a self-taught designer with great originality and talent. Her family started Pitambari in 1968 as a social cause to help poor women refugees from Bangladesh, who needed to earn a livelihood, using their embroidery skills. The industry, which started with two women sitting in the veranda of Tikmany's home, has now burgeoned into a national scale fashion house which offers collections each season to the discerning women of India. Tikmany chose the name Pitambari for her business because of the sacred connotation and its nostalgic evocation of the rising sun. "I am an optimist and believe in eternal hope," she laughs. Over the year, Tikmany's family has joined her endeavour and the business is flourishing with outlets and showrooms in Mumbai, Delhi and Calcutta. Besides, seasonal collections are shown during exhibitions and shows in various cities. Sarees and ghagra cholis are priced between Rs. 1500 to Rs 1 lakh. Many of fabrics are woven on Pitambari's own looms. There are a total of 1000 employees working for Pitambari today and 20 per cent of them are still refugees. The bridal range is exported to the U.K. or US, Europe and many brides in these countries are married in a Pitambari original. ❖

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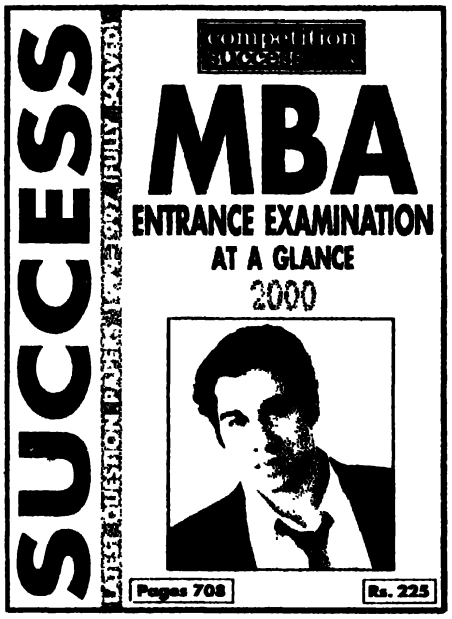
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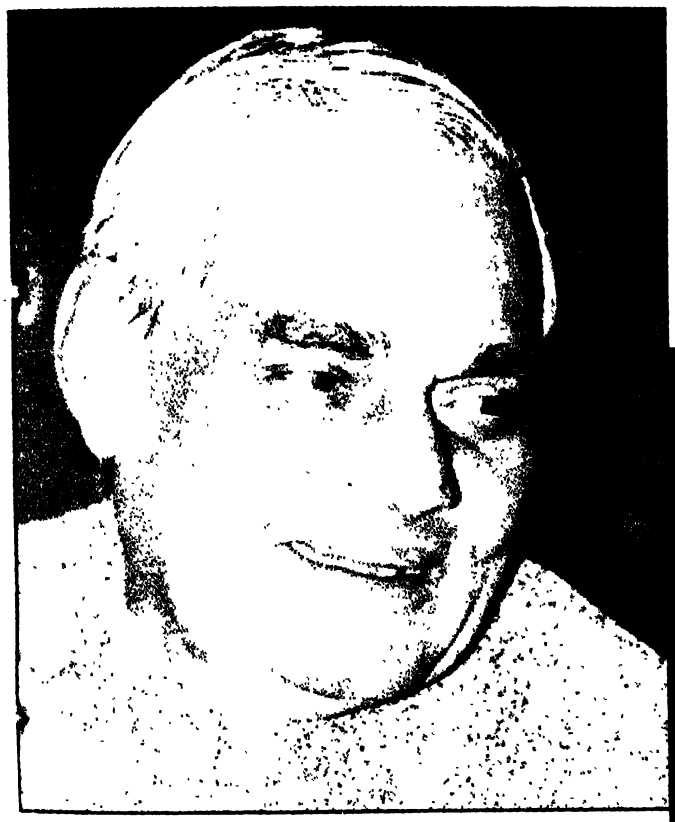
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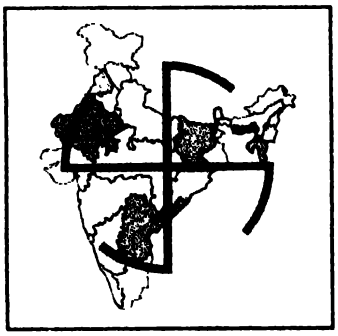
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--Daniel Webster

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--Ernest Dimnet

Ambition should be made of sterner stuff.

--William Shakespeare

An error doesn't become a mistake until you refuse to correct it.

--Orlando A. Battista

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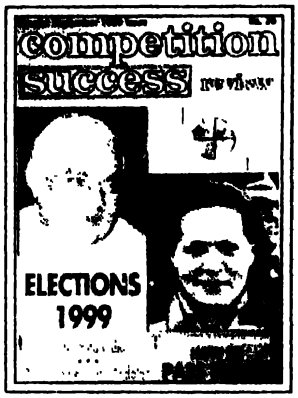
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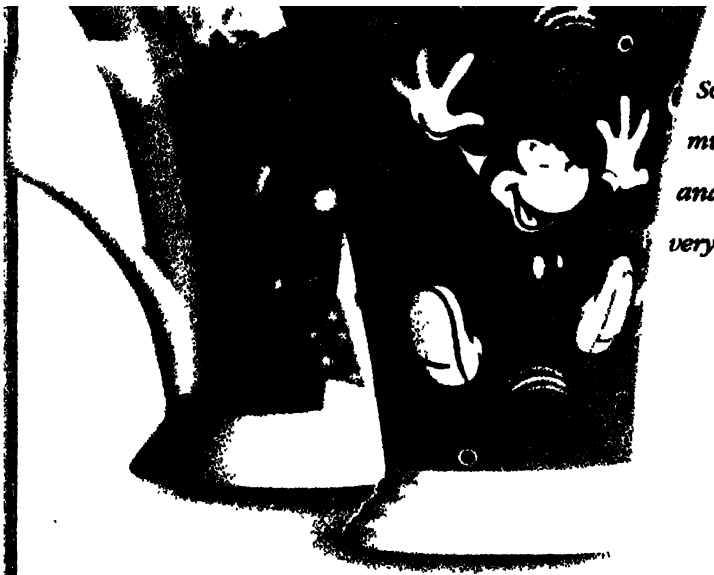
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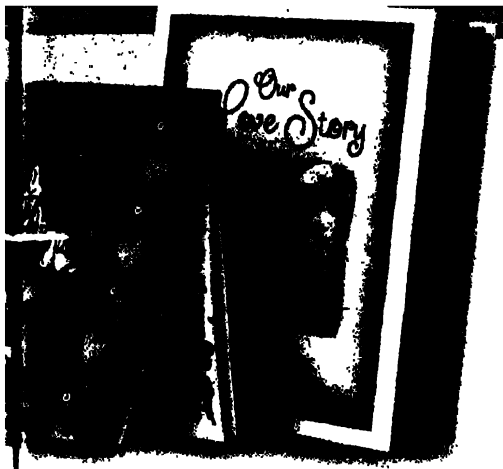




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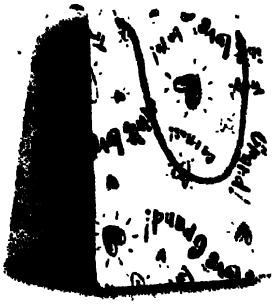


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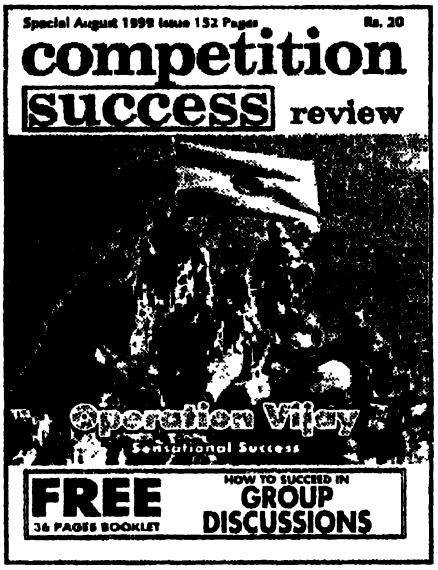
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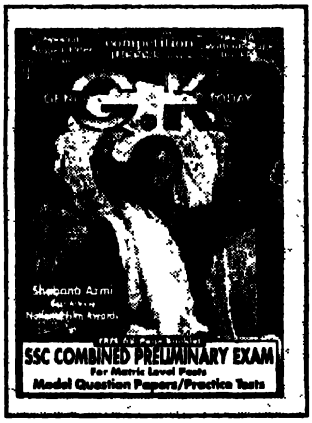
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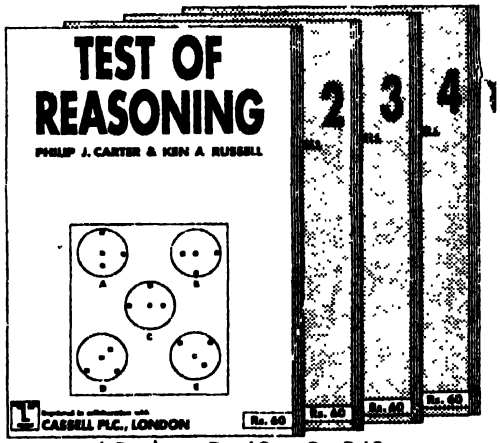


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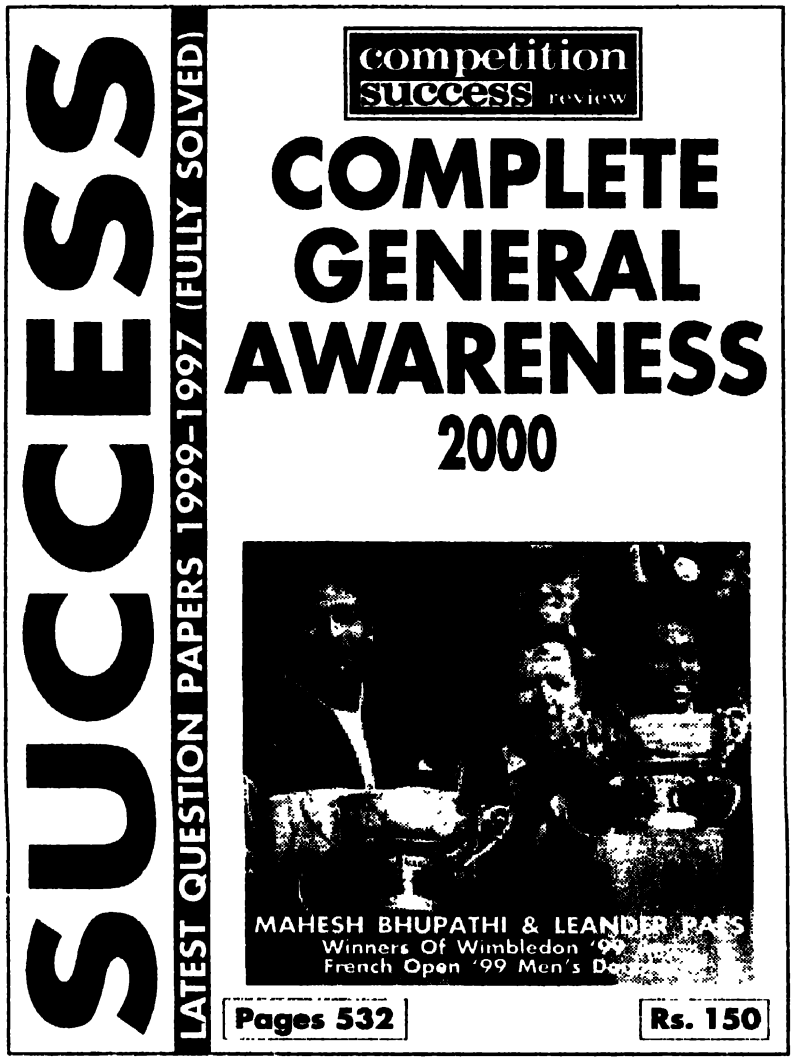
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Nothing, literally nothing, great was ever achieved without toil, dedication and enthusiasm. The best way to rise above the crowd is to do even the ordinary thing with extraordinary enthusiasm. When enthusiasm strays, work harder. Action awakens interest and enthusiasm. Your hands at work will rouse your heart to back them. Let thy labour be great or small: do it well or not at all. One thing at a time and that done well is wisdom's proven rule to crown yourself with success and glory.

Just enough to get by is not enough to get ahead. Drive out the tired feeling. A tired person cannot generate enthusiasm. Make your work agreeable and enjoyable. Convert work into a game. Enthusiasm, joy and interest in what we are doing are great energisers. Learn to get a kick from whatever you do. Doing the ordinary with interest and involvement can become an extraordinary experience producing extraordinary results. What turns the ordinary into extraordinary enthusiasm is the extra you put into it. If you do an ordinary thing with extraordinary enthusiasm or introduce into the ordinary some unusual skill or original contribution of your own to achieve better and greater output, you will definitely overtake others.

If you have the best of talent and assets in the world but keep them undercover, you are like the merchant who keeps his stock in the backroom, out of sight and so out of the customers' mind. Don't hide behind a bushel basket. Draw attention to your plus points subtly and skillfully. Use showmanship, but don't just be a show-off. If you are smart, you won't try to appear smart. Don't brag, don't act superior, and don't try to be a know-all. He goes farthest who treads softly.

What others call luck is nothing but seizing the opportunities with pluck, speed and daring and capitalising on them. Don't idle away your time, sit around and simply talk of what you are going to do tomorrow or later. Do it now and prove yourself. Don't put off till tomorrow what you can do today and now. Tomorrows never come. Courage and will, perseverance and skill are the four corner stones of luck and what we call luck is only pluck.

Let us do the thing that ought to be done, when it ought to be done, as it ought to be done. If a task once begun, never leave it till it is done. Do thy labour, great or small, do it well or not at all. The biographies of great men, of all ages and places proclaim that "Life is what you make it".

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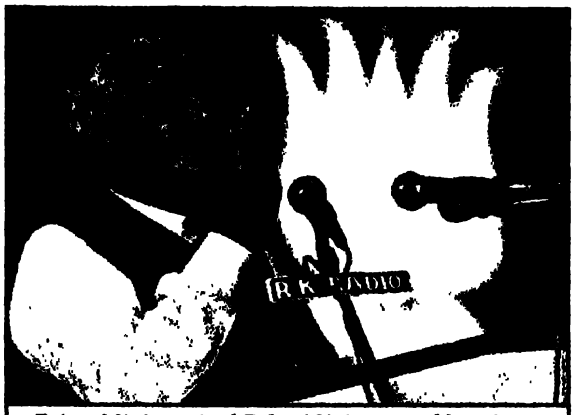
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Defending India

A successful blend of several inter-connected factors alone can enable India defend her frontiers and win a war. The Kargil War has given us an opportunity to have a minute study as to how to prevent further Kargils and how best we need to revamp our different systems to give the enemy no quarter to indulge in further mischief across the LoC. Several are the areas where India has to address itself such as the Defence budget, the morale of the armed forces, high altitude or mountain warfare, unity of the country, political stability, a sound economic base, constant vigil, intelligence or surveillance, mustering of diplomatic support for defending the Line of Control if it has to tackle her enemy successfully.



Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee addressing a rally in New Delhi on August 8, 1999 in which he ruled out talks with Pakistan until it stopped backing separatism and militancy in Kashmir

India needs an agonising reappraisal of its Defence budget. At present only 2.3 per cent of the GDP is earmarked for Defence and this needs to be raised to at least 3 per cent. In other words, the Defence budget needs an infusion of an additional Rs. 20,000 crore every year for at least the next five years to make up for the poor allocation of funds to the Services over the years. Currently, the Defence budget is pegged at about Rs. 41,200 crore. In 1968, as much as 4 per cent of the GDP was allocated for Defence and today it is just 2.3 per cent. Add to this, only ten per cent of the Defence budget can be earmarked for modernisation and weapon induction. Bulk of the Army's armoury consists of outdated equipment. It would be suicidal to have a defence strategy based on ad hocism. Any delay to revamp our Defence budget geared to streamline our defence system in its entirety would spell irreversible disaster.

If prevention is better than cure, eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. Lowering of the intelligence and lack of constant surveillance is fraught with dangerous consequences as the Kargil conflict has shown and caught us unguarded. It has now been conclusively established that the Pakistani infiltrators were well entrenched in fortified bunkers in the Kargil sector when the Prime Minister Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee undertook his Lahore journey in February last. Defence sources confess that Pakistanis must have begun their spadework in January or even earlier, and that the entire infiltration was well planned. Regulars of the Pakistani Army had already identified the empty "temporarily-vacated" Indian bunkers in the sector and stealthily pushed the heavily armed intruders to usurp Indian positions. The intruders soon reinforced the vantage points and erected concrete hideouts in the rugged mountains to shield themselves from the artillery fire. The Research and Analysis Wing (RAW), the external intelligence information gathering agency of the country, the Intelligence Bureau and the Military Intelligence seemed to have lowered their guard with the tragic consequences the nation had to bear with since April 1999. India should never have taken the Pakistani commitment to honour the LoC under the Shimla Accord for granted. The findings of the Kargil Review Panel already appointed by the government, when made in the near future, will help us not to repeat past mistakes.

The Defence Minister, Mr. George Fernandes said on July 22 that positions along the Line of Control (LoC) would be constantly manned by troops besides maintaining intensive aerial and electronic surveillance to prevent Pakistan from embarking upon further Kargils. It may not be possible to man every part of the 740 km long LoC, still we may have to plug the loopholes. The Defence Ministry is already contemplating a comprehensive plan to protect the LoC. The plan envisages multi-layered defences backed by a revamped surveillance network. Inter-services deliberations aver that the LoC defence demands fresh deployment for "domination" of the area, first through the occupation of the key heights. Deployment at the heights will facilitate effective surveillance and tackle infiltration at source. For instance, occupation of Tiger Hills and Point 4875 can provide an excellent view of the LoC in Drass and Mushkoh Valley.

A comprehensive plan is likely to be finalised within weeks for permanent manning of the LoC and surveillance through satellites and electronic gadgets, required training would be imparted to Defence personnel as men behind machines would play the most comprehensive role.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee, has already emphasised the importance of mountain warfare. Indian Army and Air Force know what it means to maintain the vigil in the Siachen Glacier, the world's highest and most expensive battlefield. Guarding the high peaks from Drass to Batalik would entail more or less the same costs and strain that has been our position in regard to Siachen. It is estimated that 'Operation Vijay' has cost us Rs. 15 crore daily and the management of the peaks from Zojila to Turtuk might cost about Rs. 8 crore daily. Siachen operations alone cost Rs. 3 crore daily. The rest of the world may not know that here are battle grounds at eminences of 13,000 to 21,000 feet where the temperature could vary from minus 45 degree in Siachen and minus 50 degrees in Drass sector. Imagine the plight of the jawans for whom the terrain is as treacherous as the artillery fire from the Pakistani soldiers doubling as intruders or as mercenaries.

Do we care for our fighting forces fighting innumerable odds ? Not the least. We reduce our superficial concern to mere gestures and rhetoric and that too so long as the war is on. The survivors of the martyres and the innumerable disabled carry the cross all alone all through life. Lip-service and rhetoric cannot compensate the more difficult battles the war disabled and the war widows have to wage.

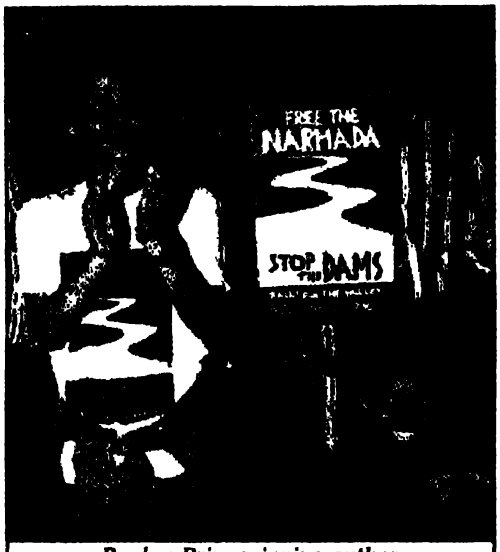
And on top of all, the political stability and the economic base of a nation are as important as defence and the mettle of the fighting forces. Let the politicians take note

of it. Their reckless ambitions, corruption and limited loyalty weaken the country and provide a morale booster to the enemy. An economy resting on week foundations is a sure attraction to the enemy.

The defence of India rests on every citizen : the soldier, the farmer, the industrial worker, the media person, the politician, the bureaucrat and in fact, on everybody who matters in one way or the other. ❑

"Rally For The Valley"

The Narmada Bachao Andolan will perhaps go down in history as the longest struggle ever waged by people to protect the eco-system. It also raises the fundamental question whether in the name of so-called development, the poor villagers and tribals can be forced to sacrifice their right to land, livelihood and decent living. Yet another sensitive revelation of the still smouldering embers of the agitation is the valuable hiatus between the empty promises and performance of the government in regard to reaching relief and rehabilitation to lakhs of the displaced when a development project is in the process of construction and completion. The Andolan has riveted worldwide attention not because lakhs of people are up in arms against the dam as such that is likely to benefit the farmers in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, but because the powers-that-be have woefuly failed to understand the miserable plight of the "refugees" of development. No amount of compensation can match the emotional attachment people have for the land of their birth with which they have nurtured their socio-psychological ties for centuries; but even this paltry compensation has been denied, all because the victims are the marginalised sections of society whose muffled voice has now become strident just because there are now such voices as those of the indefatigable Ms. Medha Patkar, the literary celebrity and Booker Prize winner Ms. Arundhati Roy and hundreds of others who feel piqued by a development credo that takes land from one to give to another. What hurts these crusaders is whether the marginalised dispossessed should continue to be exploited by those who design development paradigms that tend to widen the chasm between the better-off and worse-off.



Booker Prize-winning author Arundhati Roy (L) who is spearheading a campagin against the Narmada Dam

It is on record that the Narmada Valley Project, when completed, will displace over two lakh people. How hollow the so-called assurances from the government turn out to be is evident from the shocking fact that at least 140 families in Gujarat, displaced over 12 years ago, have returned to their original villages in the submergence zone totally disenchanted by bleak milieu of resettlement. Worse still, the government of Madhya Pradesh had the gumption to confess that it does not have enough land to settle those displaced by the dam. The Narmada Dam debate is emblematic of the tragic fact of government's chronic apathy to the plight of all those still struggling for a berth in life consequent upon the construction of dams in the 50s and 60s and other showpieces of development. If the development projects did not proceed in tandem with short-term and long-term relief and rehabilitation, can the affected millions be blamed for carrying on a crusade against the lackadaisical stance of those who are supposed to be the supreme guardians of the interests and welfare of the people ?

According to Ms. Arundhati Roy, who is now spearheading a campaign against the Narmada Dam alongwith Medha Patkar, the country has built about 3,300 dams in the last 50 years. Still there is no national rehabilitation policy for the displaced people and that there has not been any cost-benefit study or an evaluation of the impact of big dams. The dams have displaced 40 million people in the country so far. One of the major objectives of dams in general is to prevent floods and drought apart from the bonanza of hydro-power and irrigation that each dam provides. But floods still ravage many parts of the country despite several dams we have built.

The Sardar Sarovar Project has already cost Rs. 7,500 crore and planners say that it would require another Rs. 35,000 crore to complete.

Ms. Medha Patkar and the former Chief of the Naval Staff, Admiral I. Ramdas have requested the President of India to intervene to safeguard the interests of the oustees of the Sardar Sarovar Dam. Said the former Naval Chief: "It is a sad commentary on our priorities as a nation that while we have been united in our support to the brave jawans fighting on the barren slopes of Kargil, we are unwilling and unable to muster even a modicum of concern for other fighters who have also been waging a different kind of war, a just war, to conserve and preserve their lands, their homes, their way of life and the forests of this same Bharat Mata."

Comparisons could be odious, but the heightened passions aroused all over India from the last week of July 1999 over the "Rally for the Valley" led by Ms. Medha Patkar and Ms. Arundhati Roy on the fall-out of the decision to raise the height of the dam from 85 metres to 90 metres remind one of exciting days in India before Gandhiji started his Dandi March or Salt Satyagraha. The nation has been witnessing the collision course of those living in the Narmada Valley whose lands will be submerged by the reservoir girding up their loins to die for a cause, threatening to drown themselves in the Narmada if the authorities turn a blind eye to their plight and those who are keen on speeding up the construction of the dam. As the agitation gained momentum, a panicky Gujarat government refused Ms. Arundhati Roy permission to transit through Gujarat on her way to Jalsindhi, on the banks of the Narmada in Madhya Pradesh.

As the crisis loomed large, the Supreme Court began hearing on a writ petition filed by the Narmada Bachao Andolan that the dam spelt disaster to the lives and livelihood of the families living in the valley. The NBA placed material contending that the affidavits filed by the riparian States on the measures taken to rehabilitate the evacuees were fraudulent.

Says one of the staunch supporters of the NBA, the former judge of the Supreme Court, Justice V.R. Krishna Aiyer : "I know that dams are necessary for increased production and generation of power. But against kulaks and tycoons, the lives of small people do matter in Gandhi's country and Buddha land."

NBA is a voice of the voiceless. Can we afford to deny human rights to villagers and tribals of India in the name of skewed ideas of development ? ❑

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AMRITSAR
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7	SHASHWAT MISHRA	AGRA	9
8	DEEPSHIKHA GOEL	BATHINDA	10
9	SUNIL KUMAR AGARWAL	NEW DELHI	11
10	RUCHIKA GOEL	NEW DELHI	12
11	GEETIKA SRIVASTAVA	NOIDA	14
12	SIDDHARTH SINGH	NEW DELHI	16
13	AMANDEEP KUMAR	PATIALA	17
14	PRABHJOT K GHUMAN	LUDHIANA	19
15	BANSHI MOHAN RATHI	KISHANGARH	20
16	VINAY GUGLANY	FAZILKA	22
17	VIJAY KUMAR PAHWA	DELHI	24
18	MANISH KUMAR	BARNALA	31
19	VAMSHI KRISHNA M	DURGAPUR	33
20	NIKHIL CHOUDHARY	AJMER	35
21	ABHISHEK BANSAL	AMRITSAR	36
22	AMANPAL SINGH	AMRITSAR	37
23	SAURABH SETHI	KURUKSHETRA	38
24	MANUJ GOEL	DELHI	40
25	JYOTI GULIA	DELHI	43
26	KAUSHIK J S	NEW DELHI	44
27	VARUN GUPTA	HARDWAR	46
28	MANMEET SINGH	MOHALI	49
29	YASHDEEP GUPTA	FARIDKOT	50
30	NIDHI RANA	NEW DELHI	52
31	PUNEET GULATI	NEW DELHI	55
32	BIJU VISWANATH	TRICHUR	56
33	BHUPESH GULERIA	CHANDIGARH	58
34	GAURAV JINDAL	NEW DELHI	65
35	KANWAR VISHAL SINGH	AMRITSAR	66
36	EKANKA MUKHOPADHYAY	NEW DELHI	70
37	RAJAT MALOT	BANSWARA	74
38	TANVIR SAMRA	CHANDIGARH	76
39	ANKUR AGRAWAL	JABALPUR	89
40	ANURADHA CHANDRA	CALCUTTA	90
41	RAJAN KOCHAR	NOIDA	91
42	CHERUPARAMBATH VARUN	KOCHI	95

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Elections 1999
An Overview

To the run-up to Elections 99, there were nany hiccups for the major contenders of ıower—BJP and Congress.

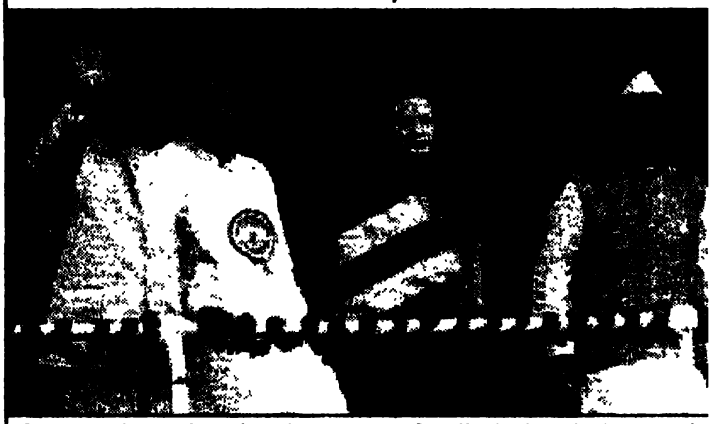
BJP which is the major partner of Jational Democratic Alliance (NDA) is onfronted with problem of seat-sharing in ts self-ruled State of Uttar Pradesh, which eturns the largest number of MPs (85) to he Lok Sabha with its allied break-away actions of Congress and BSP, as also lisillusionment of hill areas following its ailure to usher in the 'promised' Jttaranchal, the region which extended ıear 100 per cent support to BJP in 1998 lections. However, the decision of BSP to ut up candidates for all the 85 seats in the tate and avowed disliking of Samajwadi arty's Supremo Mr. Mulayam Singh Yadav f Mrs. Sonia Gandhi because of her foreign origin", in taking up the reins of he Government, may bolster BJP's electoral ortunes.

The new combination of Janata Dal United) led by Mr. Sharad Yadav, Lok hakti of Mr. Ramakrishna Hegde and amata Party of Mr. George Fernandes hich has decided to fight the forthcoming lections under the new symbol of "arrow" llotted to Janata Dal (United) by the EC llowing freezing of Janata Dal's earlier ymbol *wheel* in the wake of July 1999 split the party, virtually had to fight hard for s entry in the NDA due to the strong pposition by the BJP State unit in arnataka to align with Mr. J.H. Patel and hare a common platform with him during lections. In fact, according to some BJP's ardliners, the new combination which ould formally merge into one party after lections, would be a liability than an asset o the BJP. In the event of a fractured verdict, which is most likely this time too, it might act as a "pressure group" to take a bigger bite in power, blessed and aided by Mr. George Fernandes's subtle moves.

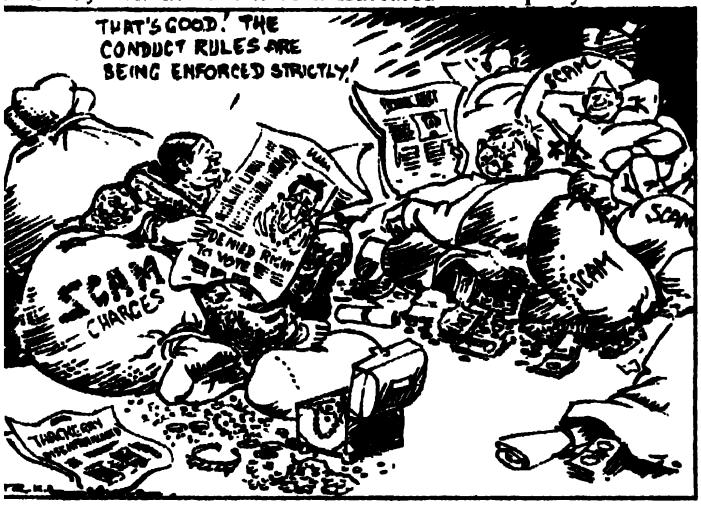
n I Andhra Pradesh too, the BJP had to face a stiff opposition from its state unit for electoral arrangement with Telugu Desam Party. While in Haryana, it has succeeded in hammering out a fifty-fifty seat sharing with Indian National Lok Dal of Mr. Om Prakash Chautala, it may suffer, though indirectly, due to the split in Shiromani Akali Dal (SAD) with Mr. Gurcharan Singh Tohra's break-away Akali Dal posing problems for both Mr. Badal's SAD and his ally, BJP to the advantage of the Congress. In Tamil Nadu, the party had little option but to be dictated by DMK, the dominant party in the State NDA alliance pitted against Congress—AIADMK combine. However, the party has sewed up a satisfactory alliance with Shiv Sena in Maharashtra.



Prime Minister Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee talking to his alliance partners



Congress Party President Mrs. Sonia Gandhi kicks off the party's election campaign in Maharashtra state's Pune district



R.K. Laxman : *The Times of India*

The Congress under Mrs. Sonia Gandhi suffered the parting away of its three stalwarts—Mr. Sharad Pawar, Mr. P.A. Sangma and Mr. Tariq Anwar on the "foreign origin" issue of Mrs. Sonia Gandhi as India's future Prime Minister. On expulsion from the party for raising this controversy, they floated a new outfit, Nationalist Congress Party (NCP) under the presidentship of Mr. Sharad Pawar, which could affect the fortunes of Congress in Maharashtra and North-East region, in particular, and elsewhere. In fact, there is still a sizeable section of Congressmen which is opposed to Mrs. Sonia Gandhi assuming the stewardship of the country; should the Congress come to power. However, they are banking upon Mrs. Sonia Gandhi's word that election of the leader of the party in the Lok Sabha would be as per the wishes of the newly-elected party MPs and should she stake a claim and is elected to the post, there might be another split in the party over this issue

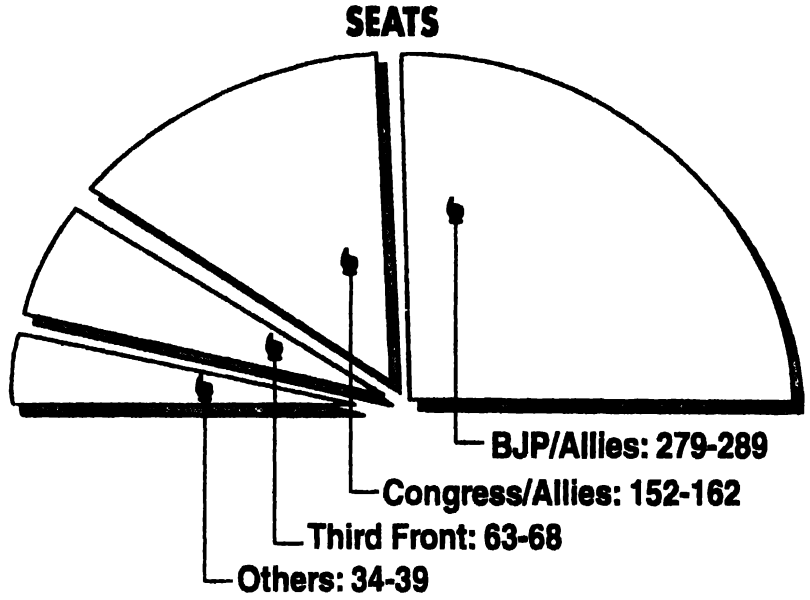
Meanwhile, in its bid to recapture power, the party is employing every means to win over minority vote-bank. In a recent meeting with leaders of Jamat-e-Ulma, Mrs. Sonia Gandhi announced far-reaching concessions including reservation of jobs in services for the Muslims, promotion of Urdu etc. It is also wooing backward, scheduled castes and schedules tribes, its one-time

ELECTIONS '99
OUTLOOK OPINION POLL

BREAK-UP OF THE SEATS

BJP & Allies	BJP	Allies	Total
	200	84	284

Congress & Allies	Congress	Allies	Total
	135	22	157



PARTYWISE TALLY BY REGION

	Seats	North 126	East 112	West 113	South 132
BJP/Allies	**Votes (%)**	**38.83**	**40.93**	**43.33**	**32.80**
1999	Seats	81	72	83	48
1998	Seats	85	55	66	49
Congress/Allies	**Votes (%)**	**19.92**	**28.26**	**38.84**	**37.15**
1999	Seats	25	32	48	52
1998	Seats	6	41	74	42
Third Front	**Votes (%)**	**32.15**	**20.56**	**2.47**	**16.41**
1999	Seats	20	33	0	13
1998	Seats	25	37	0	35
Others	**Votes (%)**	**9.11**	**10.26**	**15.36**	**13.64**
1999	Seats	0	5	12	19
1998	Seats	10	9	3	6

In your opinion, who is the best leader to be next prime minister of the country?

	(All Figures in %)
Atal Behari Vajpayee	51
Sonia Gandhi	33
Jyoti Basu	2
L.K. Advani	1
Madhavrao Scindia	1
Manmohan Singh	1
Kanshi Ram	1
Mulayam Singh	1

What would you say was the most important achievement of the Vajpayee government?

	(All Figures in %)
Security	31
Nuclear Bomb	39
Better governance	7
Economic	6
Law & order	3
Others	2
Dk/Cs (Don't know/Can't say)	12

impeccable vote-bank since hijacked by Bahujan Samaj Party. In order to assuage the hurt sentiments of Sikh community in Delhi resulting from 1984 riots, the party has put up Mr. Manmohan Singh, ex-Finance Minister, from the South Delhi constituency. Mr. Manmohan Singh's nomination, backed by break-away Shiromani Akali Dal led by Mr. G.S. Tohra which is controlling Delhi Gurdwara Management Committee also, may garner Sikh votes in other constituencies of Delhi as well and elsewhere.

The main election plank of both BJP and Congress would be Kargil conflict: the former on India's victory in Kargil War during its rule and the latter on BJP's failure to take timely action to check Pak intruders from capturing strategic heights on the Indian side of the LoC. The BJP would also focus its campaign in camparing the two contending PMs--between the leadership of the "foreigner" Mrs. Sonia Gandhi who cannot understand the ethos of the country, and that of seasoned Mr. Vajpayee. The BJP has alleged that the Congress (I) had behaved (on Kargil issue) in a manner which amounted to demoralising the Armed Forces during the hour of crisis. (The Pakistani electronic media had used the Congress (I) leaders' Press Conferences to boost the morale of their people.)

The situation is presently fluid with no single party or alliance likely to get an absolute majority. However, according to an opinion poll conducted by *Outlook* weekly and the Centre for Media Studies, covering 10,650 voters between July 25 and July 30, 1999, in 71 constituencies in 16 States, 279 to 289 seats were predicted for National Democratic Alliance led by BJP while the Congress and its allies come a distant second with 152 to 162 seats. The loose "Third Front" comprising the four Left parties, the Samajwadi Party, the TMC, the BSP and the AGP is projected to bag between 63 and 68 seats. Others including the TDP, the Nationalist Congress Party and smaller parties could win between 34 and 39 seats. If the survey's projections turn out right, the BJP could overtake the Congress as the single largest party in terms of votes polled at 27.5% (up 2% from last time) compared to Congress which has fallen to 23.85% (down 2%). Fifty-one per cent of those polled felt that Mr. Vajpayee is the best bet to lead the country. He is already being hailed as "tried, tested, trusted" Prime Minister and the main focus of BJP election compaign. Mr. Vajpayee, while seeking a decisive mandate from the people to enable NDA to form a stable Government to complete its "unfinished task", has suggested a fixed term for the Lok Sabha and a strict anti-defection law in which members quitting their parties would have to resign from their seats and seek a fresh mandate. ❑

INDIA

Intruding Pak Surveillance Aircraft Shot-down

Three weeks after its sensational and magnificent victory in the undecleared Kargil war, India exhibited its determination and military prowess, in no mistakable terms, by shooting down (August 10, 1999) in Kori Creek area (Rann of Kutch), a Dassault Atlantique surveillance aircraft of Pakistan Navy which had intruded 10-km deep inside the Indian airspace killing all the 16 Pakistani servicemen on board.

This was a deliberate and well-calculated move by Pakistan to open a new border dispute, this time in Sir Creek area in the Rann of Kutch (Gujarat), in clear violation of the 1991 Indo-Pak agreement on Confidence Building Measures, which restricted the movement of combat aircraft to within 10-kms of their respective territories. The Dassault Atlantique planes are equipped with sophisticated equipment and have the capability to carry missiles and bombs and hence qualify as combat aircraft.

Incidentally, this is not the first time that Pakistan has violated Indian air space. Since January 1999, there have been as many as 52 such instances. But whereas in the previous cases, the intruding aircraft escaped engagement by Indian interceptor aircraft by either slipping away in time or obeying instructions to return, the shot-down Dassault Atlantique had strayed long enough to be identified, had not heeded to internationally recognisable signals—radio as well as visual—and had provoked the two Indian MiG-21 pilots by "turning towards them."

In retaliation, Pakistan fired missiles (August 11, 1999) on an IAF helicopter well within Indian territory. The three IAF MI-17 helicopters were carrying journalists to show the wreckage of Dassault Atlantique surveillance aircraft (Luckily, due to the alertness of the pilot of the lead aircraft, our helicopters returned safely without any loss of life; though the purpose of the tour could not be achieved).

Thus the embers of Pak-provoked Kargil confilct had hardly died down, when Pakistan, true to the threat held out by its Prime Minister Mr. Nawaz Sharif that unless India resumes bilateral talks to resolve Kashmir issue, *without any pre-conditions*, many more Kargil-like volcanoes would erupt, embarked upon another misadventure.



Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee along with his Cabinet colleagues and Planning Commission Vice-Chairman looking at the wreckage of intruding Pakistani plane shot down by the Indian Air Force in Kori Creek area (Rann of Kutch) on August 10, 1999.

Giving a stern warning to Pakistan, a spokesman of India's Ministry of External Affairs stated, "Such an unprovoked attack was a flagrant violation of norms of international conduct and a matter of deep concern. Pakistan was urged to exercise restraint and take measures to prevent any further incident even as the IAF had shown restraint in not taking action in defence against the Pakistan missile launch sites."

Concerned at these developments, the UN Secretary-General and the US President have advised both the countries to exercise restraint but in response to heavy Pak military build-up in this sector, India too has sounded a state of alert to thwart any mischief by Pakistan which has installed missiles and reinforced its troops in the Rann of Kutch and also stepped up its border patrols with F-16 fighter aircraft. It has also moved one battalion from Badin into the area near the disputed Sir Creek blaming that India is trying to dispute the demarcation of the international border there since the downing of Islamabad's naval aircraft. What a perversion of truth! Thus war clouds are now hovering on the western front in Gujarat, this time again due to Pak machinations.

War Over, But Militancy On

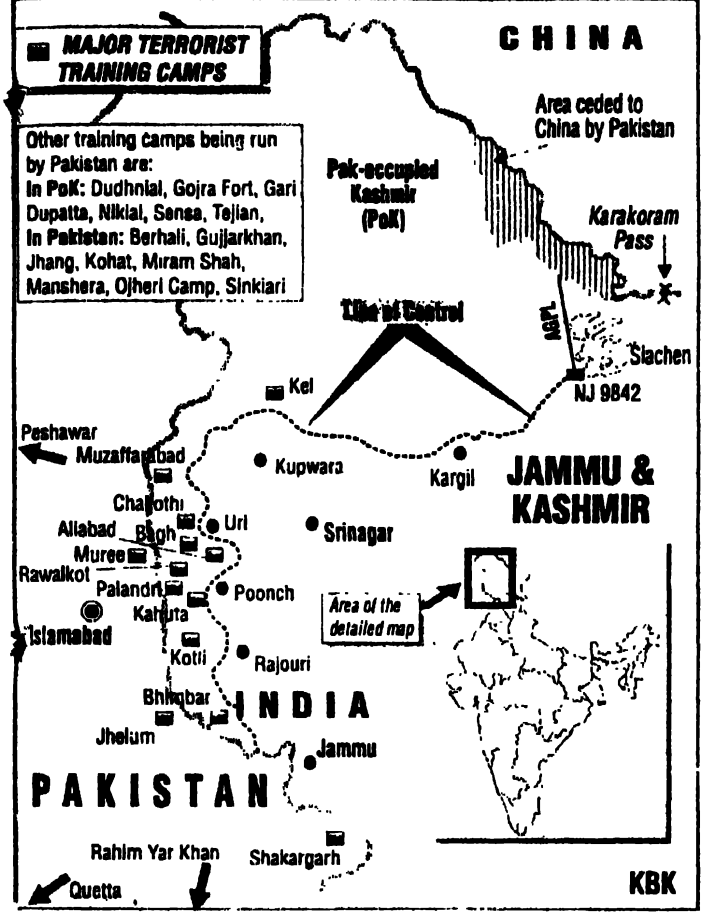
After suffering a humiliating defeat and international condemnation in its misdventure in the recent Kargil conflict, Pakistan has reverted to its old game-plan of proxy war in Jammu & Kashmir accentuating it, this time, with an open confrontation with Indian military and para-military forces targeting their residential complexes even at unearthly hours.

It was the darkness before dawn on August 7, 1999 when the world was fast asleep including the camp of 4 Rashtriya Rifles, a post manned by 100 personnel in Natnusa village in Kupwara district of Jammu and Kashmir. What is called the most auspicious time before daybreak was used by evil men to strike terror in the village. Around 25 to 30 militants belonging to the Harkat-ul-Ansar and Hizb-ul-Mujahideen found it as the most appropriate time to attack the military camp, with their light machine guns and sophisticated weapons. It was a close encounter between our armymen and the militants, and when all was over, one could count the casualties as five armymen, including an officer, and six extremists as dead and ten soldiers wounded.

The undeclared war in Kargil may be over, despite the occasional shellings, but the militant violence supported by Pakistan with the aid of foreign mercenaries, has gained punch all through the course of the Kargil War and thereafter. A frustrated Pakistan, smarting under the discomfiture suffered in the Kargil War has committed a series of terrorist attacks and is likely to commit more. Earlier on July 13, 1999, militants stormed the Bandipur BSF residential complex and gunned down a DIG and two others and took hostage two families of the BSF personnel. However, in a pre-dawn operation the next day, the National Security Guard, rescued all the 12 hostages and killed one of the militants belonging to the Al-Badr outfit.

According to the findings of the Union Government which has submitted a report to the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), in a span of a decade the Pakistan-supported terrorists or militants have killed more than 16,850 innocent people, 352 government officers, 125 politicians, including 15 senior leaders, 10 members of the judiciary and an equal number of journalists. Militants also kidnapped 2,491 people, including 20 foreigners and 135

MAJOR TERRORIST TRAINING CAMPS IN PoK AND PAKISTAN



women. While 809 were released, in most cases after extortion, torture and exchange of militants, 1,036 were brutally killed. On the other hand, around 7,687 militants including 563 foreign mercenaries were killed by the law enforcement agencies between 1988 and 1997 when terrorism was at its zenith.

The so-called proxy war that has been dragging on for more than a decade in Jammu and Kashmir has claimed more lives than the Kargil War; the encounter with the terrorists has claimed the lives of more than 1,416 security personnel. Apart from the massive damage to property—destruction of 1,264 government buildings, 758 educational institutions, 9309 private houses, 1659 shops, 243 bridges and nine hospitals—the militants forced 49,000 Hindu and Sikh families to migrate from the Kashmir Valley. Several Muslim families also left the valley on grounds of insecurity. Militants did not spare even places of worship and destroyed 93 temples, 27 mosques and two gurudwaras. The Pandits were "targetted" as part of a design to communalise the State, although the militants had shown no regard for any community as all of them suffered at the hands of militants.

Pakistan's great ally, USA itself now admits that "militant groups, with leaders and infrastructure in Pakistan, were among those connected with the killings" of innocent civilians in Kashmir. The State Department spokesman, Mr. James Rubin said on July 22, 1999 : "We have .... identified one such group, the Harkat-ul-Ansar, a terrorist organisation about two years ago. We call on the Government of Pakistan, and all others with influence on these groups, to press toward restraint." Mr. Rubin was reacting to the killings of fifteen villagers in the Doda district of Kashmir just a few days before.

Meanwhile, foreign mercenaries operating in the Kashmir Valley have been asked to eliminate Village Defence Committees (VDCs), to attack isolated posts of security force and lay anti-personnel mines in a bid to lend greater momentum to the on-going proxy war. In the days ahead, Pakistan will put in maximum efforts to boost up terrorism in the valley as a counterfoil to its humiliating defeat in Kargil. Most of the victims in the Doda massacre were the members of the VDCs. (VDCs were raised by the Jammu and Kashmir Government in far-flung areas, where security forces would not reach easily, by employing local youths and armed them to enable them to resist terrorist attacks).

There are said to be around 1400 to 1500 foreign mercenaries operating in the Valley and Doda, Poonch, Rajouri and Gool Gulabgarh areas of Jammu Region. According to the confessions of a group of four militants and two Pakistani nationals, who sneaked into the Uri sector in North Kashmir, around 5,800 Kashmiri youth trained in various parts of Pak-occupied Kashmir, together with a large number of foreign mercenaries, are waiting for the green signal from the Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) to cross over to Kashmir

Undaunted by the rising wave of terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir, both the Union Government and the State Government are determined to fight the proxy war with all the resources at their command. According to Mr. T.R. Kakkar, Special Secretary (Jammu and Kashmir) in the Union Home Ministry, there will be 1,000 more VDCs in the Jammu region, all equipped with automatic weapons. Reliable sources say that nearly 90 training camps for the Kashmiri militants are being operated in PoK out of which 10 are in Muzaffarabad. There are training camps in Afghanistan too while Sialkot in Pakistan grooms saboteurs trained in handling explosives, time devices and sophisticated weapons.

India has mooted a fundamental question with Pakistan : Can there be any bilateral talks so long as the proxy war is on ?

The Kargil War : Impact On The Economy

According to the estimates made by the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), the Kargil War will have only a limited impact on the Indian economy. The war notwithstanding, the prices will remain stable and the economy is expected to grow at a rate higher than estimated. While the immediate impact of the conflict is likely to be marginal, in the long term, the conflict could have implications for defence expenditure. The additional expenditure brought on by the war could be in the vicinity of Rs. 1,500 crore; but with a budget allocation of Rs. 45,694 crore having already been made for the Defence sector, the additional expenditure is negligible.

A few days after the end of the Kargil conflict, India's Finance Minister, Mr. Yashwant Sinha said that India has earned the world's respect by "not going to the developed world with a begging bowl unlike Pakistan." He said that the country had belied the predictions of the "prophets of doom" by withstanding several trials and tribulations. For a while, rumours were swirling that the Finance Ministry might impose a Kargil Tax to offset the additional expenditure incurred on the conflict.

All the same, a few days after the war, the Reserve Bank of India made a loose estimate that the Kargil conflict could push up government's non-developmental expenditure by Rs. 8,000 crore this year. If there is a single, but momentous lesson, the Kargil War has taught, is that we cannot take our defence preparedness for granted. In other words, in the times ahead our defence outlay has to go up considerably from the point of view of providing better equipment to our fighting forces and boosting the morale of our soldiers. Make no mistake about it: India has to be vigilant all through 365 days and nights with a permanent war-like situation in the entire Jammu and Kashmir with our forces specially trained for guerilla warfare with the Pak-trained militants and Pakistani regular soldiers disguised as ultras. Our forces will have to be specially equipped for mountain warfare, even during harsh winter on icy heights. If Siachen which is held by a brigade, alone costs Rs. 1.5 to 2 crore per day, the cost of garrisoning the entire 140 km Line of Control in Kargil, which would require at least four brigades,

will be at least four times high. Defending the country would thus cost a lot and we may have to do it every year.

We may have to modernise our army, navy and air force, and any endeavour to scale down our expenditure in this sector would amount to playing with fire. The entire defence strategy in terms of preventing "future Kargils" has to be re-oriented if we want to reduce the number of casualties on our side. In a span of a decade the share of defence in our GDP has come down sharply from 3.5 to 2.24 per cent. It is not enough we express our concern for our jawans and their families only in times of war, they need our attention and care all through the year. In the years ahead, let us hope for a higher Defence budget. To keep a constant vigil, we require lots of money which is worth spending.

A Review Panel On Kargil

The Vajpayee Government set up (July 24, 1999) a Review Panel on Kargil headed by the noted defence analyst and commentator, Mr. K. Subrahmanyam to probe into the events leading to the Pakistani aggression in Kargil. The other members of the Panel are Mr. B.G. Verghese, distinguished editor and Lt. Gen. (retd.) K.K. Hazari. Mr. Satish Chandra, Secretary to the National Security Council, would be the Member-Secretary of the Review Panel.

The Review Committee which has started functioning from July 29 and which has been asked to submit its report within three months will interact with the armed forces, other government agencies and departments concerned. The panel has also sought the views of the public based on reliable and authentic information.

The panel has been asked to suggest measures to safeguard the country's security in the light of the experience of the Kargil conflict. The terms of reference of the panel would be open-ended and it is free to delve into the past wherever considered necessary. It is free to go into any aspect, including matters of military, administrative or political and intelligence.

Bracing Up For The Poll

As the general election process for the next Lok Sabha is in full gear, the Election Commission made it clear that while it would not stop any development works, it would not allow the State Governments to "distribute goodies" on this pretext. While the Commission was not against relief in the wake of disasters, man-made or natural, it was against any attempt to link up relief with the election campaigns.

As per the model code of conduct, the EC asked the Union Government on July 27, 1999 not to go ahead with a proposal to grant a five-year licence to Doordarshan for exclusive operation of direct-to-home (DTH) television. Said the Commission : "This being a matter of vital interest in the area of media policy of the Union Government, the appropriate forum for a full debate and appropriate decision is Parliament." The Government was also advised not to effect an amendment in the Cable TV Networks Regulation Act. However, the Commission cleared the Union Finance Ministry's proposal for disinvestment of Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited (VSNL) equity by retail offering of one million shares in the retail market.



Shiv Sena chief Bal Thackeray (C), talking to supporters to discuss the general elections to be held in September, 1999

The EC also asked the government to provide details of the controversial Telecom bailout package allowing the existing operators to switch over to a revenue-sharing system. The bailout package was approved by the Cabinet on July 6, 1999 before the model code of conduct came into force with the announcement of the poll schedule by the EC on July 11. However, the Delhi High Court in response to a PIL, has since cleared (August 10) the implementation of the controversial New Telecom Policy (NTP) after telecom operators agreed to give undertakings to the Court making the package subject to approval by the new Govt. after elections.

Acting on the recommendation of the EC, the President, Mr. K. R. Narayanan stripped the Shiv Sena leader, Mr. Bal Thackeray of his right to vote for six years as a punishment for violating the Representation of the People's Act during Maharashtra Assembly by-election towards the end of 1987. The EC has decided to enforce the punishment from December 11, 1995, when the Supreme Court upheld a 1989 Mumbai High Court verdict holding the Shiv Sena chief guilty of violating the poll code. Thus, Mr. Thackeray has been stripped of suffrage from July 17, 1999 until December 10, 2001. Till then his name remains deleted from the voters' list; he cannot contest any election either.

Meanwhile, the EC has given a series of instructions to the States and the Union Territories on deployment of the Central para-military forces and the NCC (National Cadet Corps) for the election purposes. The services of the NCC are being utilised for the first time in view of the diversion of the Central para-military forces to J & K. The guidelines of EC on deployment of NCC state that only senior division NCC boy cadets will be deployed. This will be purely on voluntary basis and would also require their parents' consent." According to the Commission, the NCC cadets will be deployed as far as possible in the cities and towns and that they will be exempted from manning booths with history of trouble.

In deference to the wishes of some of the political parties, the EC rescheduled on August 3, 1999 the general elections, keeping in view the clash between the poll dates, and some major festivals in the earlier schedule.

The Commission also announced that elections to the State Assemblies of Maharashtra and Arunanchal Pradesh which have been dissolved after it announced the poll schedule on July 11, 1999, will be held simultaneously with the Lok Sabha polls in these States. Other States where Assembly elections are being held simultaneously are Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Sikkim. The demand for a change in the poll dates on account of clashing with the festivals of Shivaratri and Ganapathi had come from the BJP and Shiv Sena.

The new polling dates are September 5, 11, 18, 25 and October 3. The exception to this are Lakshadweep, where elections scheduled earlier for September 5, will now be held on October 3, 1999 Pondicherry will now vote on September 5 instead of September 11 The two constituencies in Meghalaya will have elections on September 25 instead of October 1.

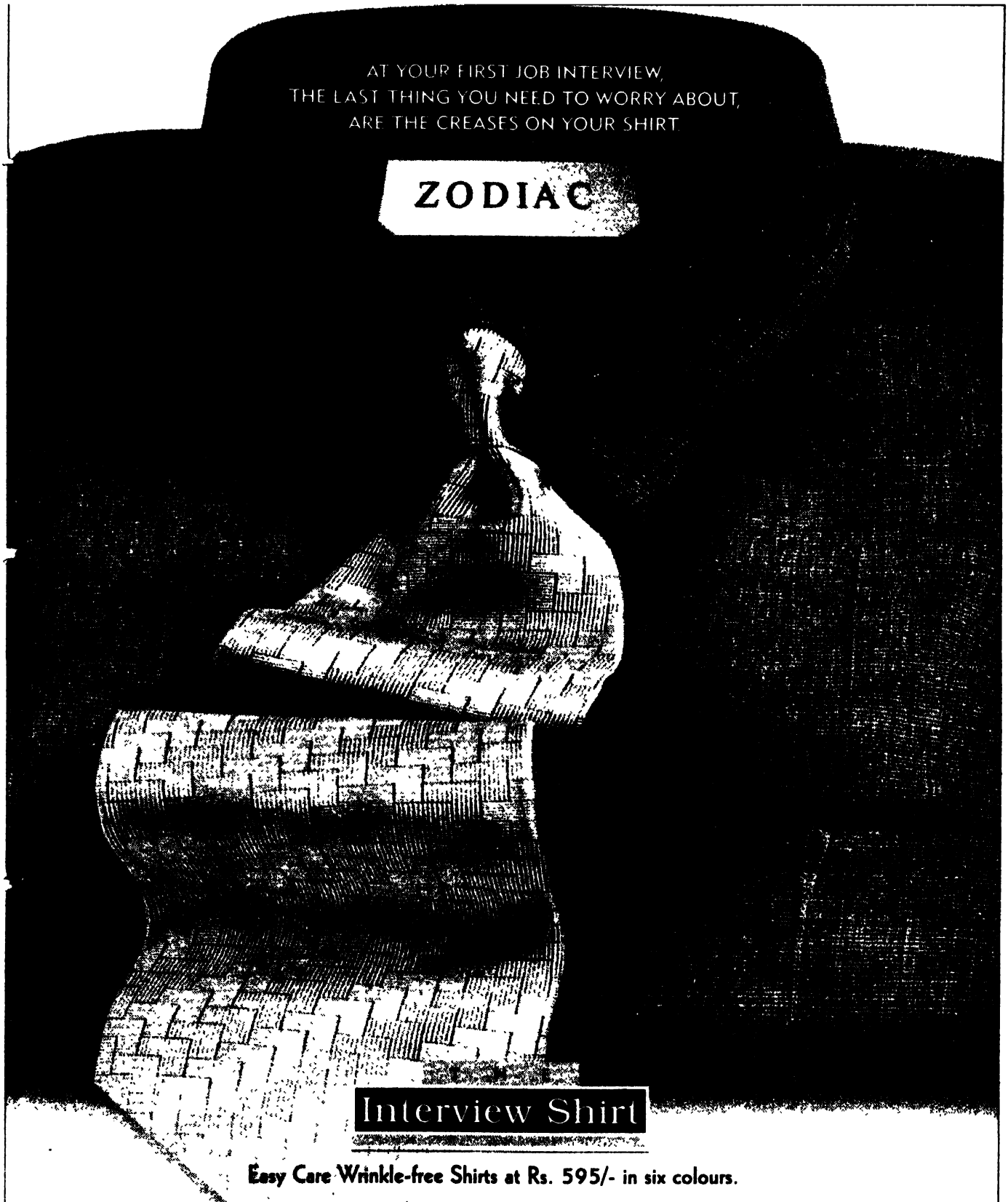
Janata Dal Splits Again

The Janata Dal that gave two Prime Ministers in quick succession in 1996 and 1997 and which vociferously stood for a Third Front in Indian politics yielded to overweening ambitions and formally split on July 21, 1999 on the question of joining the BJP-led National Democratic Alliance, setting off a chain reaction of new political alignments with the election clouds gathering on the horizon. The Sharad Yadav-J.H. Patel faction of the Janata Dal formally decided to join hands with the Lok

(Continued on page 136)

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The World

India-ASEAN Dialogue

The periodic dialogue India has with the powerful ASEAN is now paying dividends. The old mists of misunderstandings that were seen on the morrow of Pokhran II have started disappearing and both India and ASEAN are coming closer than ever before. The substance of deliberations at the sixth annual ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) Ministerial meeting, concluded in Singapore on July 28, 1999, reflected the changing world perceptions about India's nuclear status.

The offer made by India's External Affairs Minister, Mr. Jaswant Singh at the ARF meeting on July 28 to sign the protocol to a treaty to make South-East Asia a nuclear weapon-free zone is likely to take India a step closer to its objective of international recognition as a nuclear power. China has already made a similar offer to sign such a protocol. If other nuclear powers like USA, the UK, France and Russia endorse the Indian line, it would mean that nuclear power programme is essentially for the security of the nuclear powers concerned and not directed against any nuclear-weapon-free zone. If India, already committed not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and not to use them against non-nuclear weapon states, should sign the South-East Asian Nuclear Weapons Free Zone (SEANWFZ) Treaty, it will be the first outside of the five nuclear powers to do so.

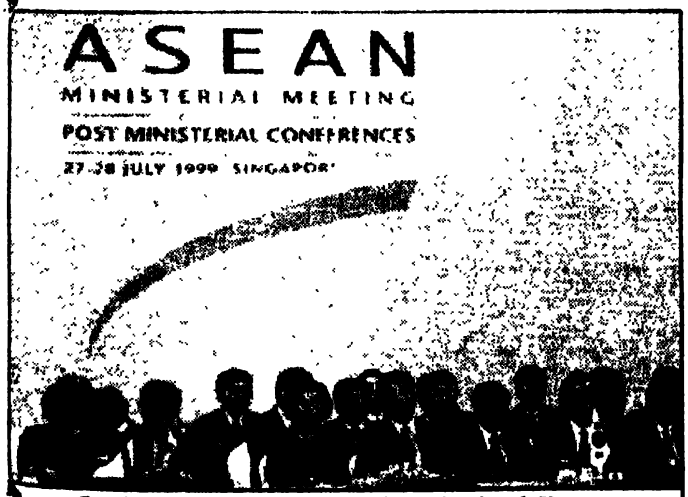
In the wake of nuclear tests by India and Pakistan last year, the UN Security Council passed resolution 1172 asking India and Pakistan to sign the NPT, while both the countries pleaded for status as nuclear weapon states by the 'nuclear five'. Now that ASEAN has virtually accepted India as a nuclear power, it is difficult for the ASEAN grouping to force India to sign the NPT which makes it obligatory on all newly nuclear states to roll back their nuclear-weapons programme.

Altogether there are four nuclear-free zones and these are Latin America, the South Pacific and Africa besides South-East Asia.

At the ARF in Singapore, India has offered greater co-operation with ASEAN in space research—a field where its record of achievements could be compared to that of many advanced countries. For instance, in the words of Mr. Jaswant Singh, "the use of space remote-sensing for sustainable development of food production and security has been tried and proven". He said an ASEAN-India think tank needed to be established to discuss all aspects of mutual relationship including investment, commerce, development, international financing and security.

Altogether, India has completed its fourth annual dialogue with the ASEAN utilising an opportunity to pursue bilateral relations with the leading economies of East Asia, the European Union and the USA besides interacting with the Foreign Ministers of the ten ASEAN members. The ASEAN offers several fora of interaction. Besides the ministerial meetings, the organisation offers other channels like Senior Officials' Meetings and annual interaction between the Chambers.

Meanwhile, Pakistan's efforts to acquire a Dialogue Partner status with ASEAN like India have not succeeded.



Foreign Minister Jaswant Singh (L), his South Korean counterpart Hong Soon-Young (2nd L) and other delegates at the opening session of the ASEAN Post Ministerial Conference in Singapore on July 27, 1999. Foreign Ministers of Southeast Asian nations opened talks with their main trading and political partners with an assurance they were determined to pursue reforms to strengthen their crisis-hit economies

China And Taiwan : War Of Nerves

It is once again time for war of words and war of nerves between the mammoth mainland China and the tiny Taiwan, and whether this war would snowball into a real physical clash remains a subject of smug speculation among all the concerned trio : Beijing, Taipei and Washington. The troubles began since July 12, 1999 when Taiwan formally abandoned its "one China" policy under which both Beijing and Taipei had agreed that they were part of the same country and sought reconciliation. Challenged by the 'renegade' province—as China preferred to call Taiwan—China flew into a rage and threatened invasion if Taiwan declared independence. The violent Chinese reaction coincided with the Chinese announcement that it could make the neutron bomb, which kills people, but leaves property, relatively intact.

Taiwan claimed that the idea of one, indivisible China that included Taiwan—a formula that has prevented war had to be scrapped as Beijing was using it to undermine the legitimacy of Taiwan. A furious China called President Lee Teng-hui of Taiwan as "a criminal of the nation who will leave a stink for a thousand years." China had offered peaceful reunification without disturbing Taiwan's buoyant economy in line with the 'one-country-two systems' principle so successfully adopted in the case of Hong Kong. Taipei had agreed to 'reunite in democracy', but reiterated that it could happen only after ushering of democratic and social reforms on the mainland.

For Beijing, Taipei's defiance came at a time when it was accused of human rights violation in Tibet, a subject that China considers as interference in its internal affairs and when it was still smarting over the NATO bombing of its embassy in Belgrade.

As China was flexing its muscles—a replay of its military exercises on the eve of the first direct Presidential elections in Taiwan three years ago—USA urged both Beijing and Taipei to exercise restraint and told China pointblank that it would not tolerate a violent solution to the Taiwan issue. Came the blunt confession from the US State Department spokesman: "We would consider any effort to determine the future of Taiwan by other than peaceful means as a threat to the peace and security of the western Pacific area and of grave concern to the US."

To meet the challenge from Taipei, the Chinese President, Mr. Jiang Zemin, signed a military order on July 13, 1999 telling forces in the southern cities of Nanjing and Guangzhou to be on the alert for war preparations. Observers say that China might occupy one or two of Taiwan's outer islands if Taipei showed signs of pursuing independence.

China soon matched its rhetoric with action on the ground. More than one hundred civilian vessels took part in a drill at the seaport of Guangzhou to ensure quick mobilisation. Chinese warplanes approached the central line in the Taiwan Strait three times on July 17, 1999, causing Taiwan's warplanes to take off and six Taiwanese warships to patrol the strait.

As the Chinese President conveyed to the US President, Mr. Bill Clinton, that the use of force against Taiwan remained an option on July 18, an unbending Taipei warned that it would not yield to bullying while sparing no efforts to find a peaceful solution to the latest standoff. The US President said that Washington's 'one-China policy' remained unchanged even though the Taiwanese President, Mr. Lee Teng-Hui, had said that Taipei-Beijing ties were "special state-to-state relations".

While China told Taiwan on July 21 that peaceful reunification would be impossible if the island changed its constitution to reflect its new policy of "state-to-state" relations, USA drafted measures panalising Taiwan, including the suspension of the sale of military planes to show its annoyance at Mr. Lee Teng-Hui's provocation of a row with China.

Military observers feel that China might never carry out its military threat for at least now, but would rather confine itself to enacting menacing war games as it did just three years ago. Then, Chinese ships fired missiles into Taiwanese waters, prompting USA to send two aircraft-carrier battle groups to the area. Still there are sources that claim that the Chinese threat will not be empty. They say that China would take unspecified military action against Taiwan to pre-empt Mr. Lee from taking further steps towards independence. "We will strike if America doesn't intervene, and we will strike if America intervenes."

Taiwan has seen viscissitudes of history through the centuries. Taiwan's original population was migrants from the present day Indonesia and the Chinese came here not before the 17th century. The Portuguese who came here in 1590 called it Ilha Formosa (Beautiful Island), but did not settle. The Dutch and the French built fortifications, but they were driven out by refugees led by Cheng Cheng-kung from China's deposed Ming dynasty. In 1683, China's Manchu dynasty incorporated the island into Fukien province, before making it a separate province in 1886. The Manchus' defeat in war with Japan in 1895 led to the ceding of Taiwan to the Japanese. Taiwan was a Japanese colony for 50 years, and, on Japan's defeat in the Second World War, the allies handed Taiwan over to the Kuomintang (KMT) or the Nationalist government headed by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek in China. But Chiang Kai-shek's fortunes were short-lived when the KMT suffered defeat at the hands of Communists led by Mao Zedong in 1949. Chiang fled with his army to Taiwan and set up a Nationalist Chinese Government there in 1949.

A Peace Package For West Asia

If there is a will, there is a way, and that there is such a strong will on the part of all those concerned with a durable peace in West Asia should raise hopes that compromise is the key to the resolution of long-standing conflicts. Around the middle of July 1999, the Israeli Prime Minister, Mr. Ehud Barak and US President, Mr. Bill Clinton, set a target date for the first time for the conclusion of peace deals between Israel and all its Arab neighbours. During his talks in Washington on July 17, 1999, Mr. Barak agreed to work towards a target date of November 2000 for striking peace deals with Lebanon, Syria and the Palestinians.

Never before has Israel set a target date for a comprehensive West Asia peace since it signed the first Arab-Israeli peace agreement with Egypt in 1979. The West Asia peace moves were in doldrums all through the reign of the present Prime Minister's predecessor, Mr. Benjamin Netanyahu, who spared no efforts to scuttle the peace initiatives of his predecessors and stoked the flames of suspicion that Israel was in no mood to bring about a thaw in the relations between the Arabs and the Jews.

Mr. Barak is all optimism that he could reach an agreement with Syria within a year. The Syrian President, Mr. Hafez-al Assad is insisting on the return of the Golan Heights captured in 1967 War and on deployment of more monitors to supervise anything that the Israelis have agreed to. The Israeli Prime Minister expects the United States to play a more active role in peace negotiations with Syria than it would in peace-making efforts with the Palestinians.

The Israeli Prime Minister met the Palestinian President, Mr. Yasser Arafat, in early July 1999 in the first Israeli-Palestinian meeting since preliminary peace agreements were frozen last year by the former Prime Minister, Mr. Benjamin Netanyahu. Mr. Barak says that he will implement all outstanding peace deals including the Wye land-for-security deal, but points out that it should be carried out in tandem with talks on a so-called final status agreement that was to have been concluded by May 4, 1999, but was delayed due to the peace-making process. He has also promised to withdraw Israeli troops from South Lebanon within a year and has indicated that this would be done as part of an overall deal with Lebanon and its patron Syria.

Luckily, for all concerned with a durable peace in West Asia, the Arabs and the Jews have the full support of not only the Arabs, but the whole-hearted support of USA, UK and even Russia. Acknowledging that the road ahead for a permanent peace in West Asia could be bumpy, the US President, Mr. Bill Clinton and the Israeli Prime Minister established a "new partnership" on July 20, 1999 designed to produce a breakthrough in the Middle East peacemaking within 15 months. Both the leaders agreed to meet at regular intervals to monitor the progress of the implementation of the peace proposals. Both agree that it wouldn't be easy to work a miracle: "It will take hard work and for an Israeli leader determined to guard his people's security in an unfriendly environment, there can be no second opportunity."

A day after, the British Prime Minister, Mr. Tony Blair, promised Mr. Barak his "101 per cent support" for the West Asia peace process after the two met in Downing Street.

Shuttle diplomacy is one of the best ways to convey to different countries the logical viewpoint of a nation to another on sensitive issues. Mr. Yasser Arafat used this tactic with tremendous success to gain goodwill from world capitals for the Arab cause. Perhaps, taking a cue from him, Mr. Barak has won the hearts of the leaders of USA, UK and Russia. The peace itinerary of the Israeli Prime Minister brought him to Moscow too where he met the Russian President, Mr. Boris Yeltsin who felt that coordination with USA would yield better results in the pursuit of peace in West Asia. Russia, a co-sponsor of the West Asia settlement, said, "The success of the negotiating process in West Asia is contingent upon the synergy and intensity of these contacts (with USA)" Moscow's influence in the Middle East has been on the wane after it lost its superpower status at the end of the Cold War on its disintegration. During his meeting with Mr. Barak, the Russian President called for building Russia's relations with Israel, which were traditionally tainted by the former Soviet Union's pro-Arab tilt in its West Asia policy.

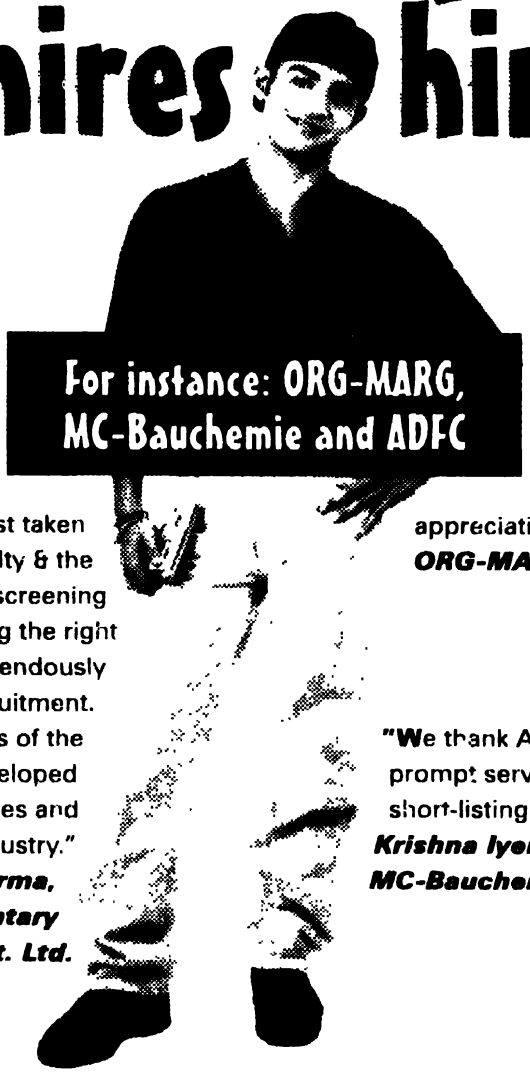
Sarajevo Summit

Once again it is time for soaring rhetoric and platitudes. Leaders from around 40 countries gathered at Sarajevo on July 30, 1999 endorsing a blueprint for bringing peace and prosperity in the troubled Balkans. Leaders from USA, the European Union and the Balkans agreed on a declaration to promote political and economic development and to increase security in the Balkans.

"The stability pact for southeast Europe was launched to ensure that the horrors this city suffered in recent years will definitely belong to the past," said Finnish President Martti Ahtisaari at a conference in Sarajevo.

"We cannot say our job is finished when refugees are returning to shattered lives," said the American President, Mr. Bill Clinton. During the one-day summit, the

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major powers committed to help poor Balkan nations move beyond ancient ethnic hatred that has torn the region apart many times since the Second World War. The leaders appealed to the people of Yugoslavia to embrace democracy and work for regional reconciliation.

USA has offered an aid package worth nearly $700 million for post-war reconstruction in the Balkans. A major element of the aid package were "generous, immediate and unilateral" steps to expand exports from the Balkan countries to the US.

Serbia, excluded from the Sarajevo Summit, said that the so-called summit was aimed at dismembering Yugoslavia and warned that there could be no stability without its participation. The pro-government daily *Politika*, in a commentary, dismissed the summit as a gathering of countries that had joined in the 11-week NATO bombardment of Yugoslavia earlier this year.

Meanwhile, a 17-member team of scientists from the UN Environment Programme has begun an assessment of possible environmental damage caused in Yugoslavia by the 78-day NATO bombing campaign. It has taken soil samples and carried out other tests at oil refineries, chemical plants and factories targetted by allied attacks to establish what, if any, long-term environmental damage was caused. NATO's strategy of bombing 80 civilian industrial sites to deny the Yugoslavian Army fuel and other vital logistic support led to widespread panic among people living nearby about toxic fumes and poisoned rivers. Since the end of conflict in June, doctors have advised some pregnant women to have abortions and local people have complained of developing unexplained rashes and blisters after contact with contaminated soil.

Health officials in Pancevo industrial complex near Belgrade have claimed that after a NATO raid on April 18, 1999, a toxic cloud, so dense and potentially lethal, was released that it could affect local people for decades to come. They said that a white fog containing carcinogenic vinyl chloride monomer 7 000 times above human safety limits settled over the area the following day, blocking out the sun.

Space For Peace

Unitedly, mankind can put the frontiers of outer space to the benefit of all. This was the essence of the exhortations made by delegates at the third United Nations Conference on Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE III) held in Vienna on July 19, 1999.

The Conference elected the former Chief of ISRO, Prof. U.R. Rao who is currently the Chairman of the UN Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space as the President of the Conference. In his presidential address, Mr. U. R. Rao appealed for international cooperation to "achieve improved standard for all, better protected and managed ecosystem and a safe and more prosperous future". Testimony to India's pre-eminent positions in space technology has been provided by the recognition given by the UN to the eminent Indian space scientists. While Vikram Sarabhai virtually presided over the 1968 UNISPACE conference, UNISPACE II was presided over by Prof. Yashpal in 1982.

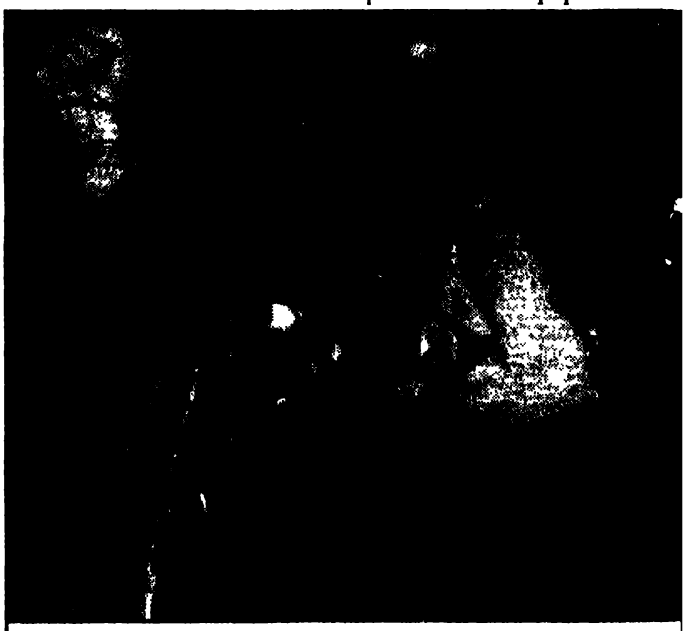
Addressing UNISPACE III, the UN Secretary-General, Mr. Kofi Annan, made a passionate plea to member nations not to make the expanse of space a battleground of earthly conflicts. He said that this century had seen unparalleled success and progress in science and technology, the pinnacle of which being the birth of space technology that helped man finally realise the dream of venturing beyond Earth. Exploration of space has yielded a bonanza for the entire humankind : the ushering in of the satellite age, prediction of natural disasters more accurately and the monitoring of global phenomena like climate change.

The UN Secretary-General said that space can also be used for developing innovative agricultural techniques needed in these regions of the world where people still go hungry, even while the world has the technology to feed itself many times over. Among other uses of space technology were the detection of land-mines and that of the cultivation of plants used to make illicit drugs.

UNISPACE III celebrated the 30th anniversary of man's landing on moon with all characteristic grandeur in the presence of veteran astronauts and cosmonauts. The most striking phenomenon the astronauts felt was of "one humanity". They saw Earth from space as a tiny blue ball, so small and insignificant in size, compared to other celestial bodies. Away from Earth, the astronauts realised the grandeur of man and the futility of frivolous divisions found in human beings. Answering a query on the possible hazards of the militarisation of space, the Canadian astronaut, Chris Hadfield, asked politicians to make a space trip once to clean their minds of all the dirt amassed on Earth. The woman astronaut from Japan, Chiaki Mukai, asked women astronauts to take to jobs in the space arena.

Indonesian Election Verdict

It seemed that the Indonesian election results were a kind of gestation tha appeared to be an unending affair. At long last the President of Indonesia, Mr. B.J Habibie, seemed to take the initiative to pu a stop to the anxiety when he overruled th General Election Commission and declarec the authenticated results exercising hi residual powers under the electoral laws anc declared as valid the tallies already compilec by the Commission on August 3, 1999. Th President declared that the entire electior process was in accordance with the lega procedure and binding on the country. Now that the poll results have been made official the stage is set for the allocation o parliamentary seats to various parties. Wit almost 34 per cent of the popular votes



Megawati Sukarnoputri, the leader of Indonesian Democracy Party for Struggle (PDI-P), shouting slogans during a mass gathering in Senayan, Jakarta on July 27, 1999. This was the first public speech Megawati delivered since her PDI-P emerged with the largest number of parliamentary seats in June elections

Ms. Megawati Sukarnoputri's Indonesian Democratic Party for Struggle (PDI-P) is expected to bag the largest number of parliamentary seats, but not a majority that could automatically ensure her selection as the country's next President by an electoral college comprising a new parliament and other members, including the non-elective representatives of the military establishment

Mr. Habibie too has not abandoned hopes of returning to power. Though his Golkar Party secured only 22 per cent of the popular vote, he looks forward to patch up a rainbow coalition of secular parties, the Islamist groups and the military bloc. Wait till November 1999 and see who becomes the President of Indonesia It all depends on who would be the greater manoeuvrer — Mr Habibie or Ms. Sukarnoputri.

General Knowledge Encyclopedia

Towards A Free And Fair Poll

On July 27, 1999 the Election Commission (EC) barred the Vajpayee Government from granting exclusive licence to Doordarshan for 'Direct to Home' (DTH) operations on the ground that a final decision in this regard should be left to the new government after the General Elections in September-October 1999. The Commission also turned down a proposal from the Information and Broadcasting Ministry for promulgating an ordinance to amend the Cable TV Networks (Regulations) Act, 1995, making it compulsory for cable operators to 'coordinate' DD-I and DD-II channels in prime band. The EC, however, approved the proposal of the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, seeking approval for disinvestment of Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited (VSNL) equity by way of retail offering of one million shares in the domestic market.

Taking a cue from his redoubtable predecessor Mr. T.N. Seshan, the man at the helm for the Elections in 1999, Mr. M.S. Gill too would like all the parties including the ruling party at the Centre and parties in the States to follow a model code of conduct to ensure free and fair elections to the Lok Sabha. The EC is keen that its *diktat* is followed in letter and spirit by both the Central and State Governments to keep aloft the highest traditions of democracy. The EC has asked the Andhra Pradesh government to keep in abeyance such welfare programmes as Janmabhoomi and Aadarna, in operation for over two years and the newly launched Deepan Scheme under which 10 lakh rural households will get subsidised LPG gas. Likewise, the EC has directed the Karnataka State Government to suspend the operation of all beneficiary-oriented development schemes till the completion of elections. The EC has barred the State Governments from undertaking large-scale transfers of employees or transferring officials connected with poll duty as the model code of conduct has come into effect. As in the previous elections of 1996 and 1998 the EC has restricted the putting up of banners, cut-outs and posters, especially plastic-based, by the political parties and candidates.

The Chief Electoral Officer of Karnataka seemed to have even ordered an inquiry into the declaration of a holiday for educational institutions in Bellary city during the AICC President, Mrs. Sonia Gandhi's visit to launch the party's poll campaign on July 14, 1999.

India is one of the very few countries that still preserve the basic principles of democracy by keeping a vigil on conducting a free and fair elections to the extent possible. To a large extent, the credit for this should go to the Election Commission, and more importantly, the Chief Election Commissioners who assumed office in recent times, namely, Mr. T.N. Seshan and Mr. M.S. Gill who spared no efforts to bring about the required electoral reforms.

Independence of the Election Commission and its insulation from the Executive interference is ensured by a specific provision in Article 324(5) of the Constitution to the effect that the Chief Election Commissioner shall not be removed from office except in like manner and on like grounds as a Judge of the Supreme Court and conditions of his service shall not be varied to his disadvantage after his appointment.

At the conclusion of the General Elections in 1996 that saw the emergence of 590 million voters, 40,000 candidates, deployment of 9.5 million polling staff and resulting in a whopping expenditure of Rs. 700 crore, Mr. T.N. Seshan spoke of the ten evils that plagued elections in India. At least some of these evils are worth our notice. The then CEC complained of the defective electoral rolls. In his inimitable style he said: "There are five mistakes for every 100 names... there are all kinds of errors, errors of inclusion of the dead on the rolls, the living missing, wrong address, wrong name, wrong sex..." The second evil was the location of polling booths in places far away from villages—in buildings owned by bigwigs who scare away the *dalits* and other poor villagers through intimidation. Mr. Seshan offered the solution of photo identity cards to exorcise the rampant evil of impersonation.

REVISED DATES OF THIRTEENTH LOK SABHA ELECTIONS

	Total number of Lok Sabha Constituencies	No. of Phases	CONSTITUENCIES POLLING 5 Sept.	11 Sept.	18 Sept.	25 Sept.	3 Oct.
Andhra Pradesh	42	3	13	15	14	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh	02	1	-	-	-	-	02
Assam	14	1	-	-	-	-	14
Bihar	54	3	-	-	19	19	16
Goa	02	1	02	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	26	1	26	-	-	-	-
Haryana	10	1	10	-	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	04	1	-	-	-	04	-
J&K	06	3	02	02	02	-	-
Karnataka	28	2	15	13	-	-	-
Kerala	20	1	-	20	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	40	3	-	14	14	12	-
Maharashtra	48	2	24	24	-	-	-
Manipur	02	2	-	-	-	01	01
Meghalaya	02	1	-	-	-	02	-
Mizoram	01	1	-	-	-	01	-
Nagaland	01	1	-	-	-	01	-
Orissa	21	2	-	-	-	10	11
Punjab	13	1	13	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	25	2	10	15	-	-	-
Sikkim	01	1	-	-	-	-	01
Tamil Nadu	39	2	19	20	-	-	-
Tripura	02	1	-	-	-	-	02
Uttar Pradesh	85	3	-	-	30	24	31
West Bengal	42	1	-	-	-	-	42
A&N Is.	01	1	01	-	-	-	-
Chandigarh	01	1	01	-	-	-	-
D&NH	01	1	01	-	-	-	-
Daman & Diu	01	1	01	-	-	-	-
Delhi	07	1	07	-	-	-	-
Lakshadweep	01	1	01	-	-	-	-
Pondicherry	01	1	01	-	-	-	-
KBK	Total 543	-	146	124	79	72	122

Rigging and booth-capturing are two different sins. Rigging, he explained, occurs when the polling staff is made to sit and watch ballot papers being stamped. Booth capturing begins when the staff is driven away. Physical tampering of ballot boxes was also not uncommon. Mr. Seshan cited an instance of a Collector in Bihar opening the room where the ballot boxes were kept on the pretext that a deaf and dumb man was accidentally locked up!

Frivolous candidates make a mockery of our elections converting ballot papers into ballot books. Many contest just to make quick bucks or utilise such perks as free car, petrol and other facilities. And who does not cry hoarse day in and day out about the criminalisation of our politics? In February 1998, just a few weeks before the last General Elections, a prominent English weekly released a list of 72 Lok Sabha candidates with "criminal records" or with criminal cases pending against them hoping that an informed electorate would judiciously exercise their right to vote.

In a shock therapy administered to India's electoral system, the EC has taken bold initiatives to see that politics does not remain the last resort of the scoundrel, and that too without any fresh legislation and without any kind of fanfare. In the two Rajya Sabha by-elections in 1997, candidates furnished proforma affidavits asserting that they had not been convicted in criminal cases. Last year Maharashtra formally debarred candidates with a conviction record from contesting municipal and panchayat elections. It is well known that local elections provide the springboard to thugs to leapfrog to the floodlights of state and national politics. The Election Law as amended from August 1, 1996 has brought about several salutary changes. For instance, to check the multiplicity of non-serious candidates, there has been an increase in the security deposits and the number of proposers. For election to the Lok Sabha, the amount of security deposit has been increased from Rs. 500 to Rs. 10,000 for the general candidate and from Rs. 250 to Rs. 5,000 for a candidate who is a member of Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe. The amended law further provides that the nomination of a candidate in a parliamentary or assembly constituency should be subscribed by 10 electors of the constituency as proposers, if the candidate has not been set up by a recognised national or state party. In the case of a candidate set up by a recognised party, only one proposer is sufficient.

All the same, an Election Commission alone cannot make the election process a success. Every section of society-every individual voter, every political party, candidates, the media and the powers that be—has to play a cardinal role to make the poll process rewarding. Every segment has to see to it that it does not do anything by way of acts of omission or commission that comes in the way of a free and fair poll. In other words, every candidate should be given a good chance to contest the elections and every voter should be free to exercise his democratic right. Any genuine endeavour by any agency to create the right ambience for the elections is welcome. The Press Council of India (PCI) asked the newspapers on July 19, 1999 not to publish any exit poll survey till the Lok Sabha polls are over. In its guidelines to the media on the election reporting, the Council said no newspaper shall publish exit poll surveys "however genuine they may be", till the last date of the poll is over. About pre-poll surveys, it said the newspapers should take care to preface such surveys conspicuously by indicating the institutions which have carried them out. The newspapers should also mention the individuals and organisations which have commissioned the surveys and the methodology of their findings.

The PCI has also asked the Press to eschew reports that tend to promote feelings of enmity between people on grounds of region, religion, race, caste, community or language. It also asked the newspapers not to publish false stories on the character and conduct of any candidate. Unverified allegations against any candidate or party should not be printed.

Awareness of the voter is a must to make an election a positive verdict. All that a voter has to do at the polling booth is to take the ballot paper given at the polling booth, find the symbol of the candidate of his choice, and then stamp in the area allotted for the chosen symbol. After stamping the voter has to deposit the vote into the ballot box, which is later opened at the time of counting. It is at the time of counting that one realises that how many votes have gone invalid. Can't this be avoided? One can understand the invalid votes caused by illiterate and ignorant voters. Strangely enough, there are invalid votes found even among postal ballots used by the Defence Services personnel and those on election duty. We presume that those who go in for postal ballot are educated and able to read and follow instructions correctly, but here too the number of invalid votes is on the rise. Says a Central Observer in a parliamentary constituency in Uttar Pradesh : "If in a constituency, the winning candidate has won by, say, 1000 votes, and the number of invalid votes is, say, 5000, then think what would have happened if even a little over one-fifth of the invalid votes had been properly cast in favour of the losing candidate. There would be a reversal of the result!"

The General Elections 1999 would also witness the introduction of electronic voting machines (EVMs). Some 1.5 lakh EVMs that could bring down the cost of polls to one fourth and prevent rigging were ready well before the last elections, but were not used. EVMs could save the whopping costs incurred on the printing of ballot papers and provision of ballot boxes, not to mention reducing the number of polling booths, as one machine can record 3,840 votes—triple the number of voters at a conventional station, says the sources in the Election Commission.

EVM is a simple, user-friendly technique with an audio facility to aid the unlettered elector. An EVM costs Rs. 7,000 and its shelf life is 20 years. In each round of election, Rs. 200 crore could be saved on paper as EVM needs only one ballot sheet per booth. The battery-operated machine comprises two units—a ballot unit (which displays the list of candidates) connected with a cable to the control unit manned by the polling officer who monitors the voting process each time a voter is sent to the ballot unit. After a voter registers at the booth, the polling officer switches on the machine at the control unit to record the vote, which is marked by pressing a button on the name of the candidate of his choice.

EVMs were first used in 1982-83 in 11 assembly constituencies spread over the country and the people lauded it as "easier, simple and less time-consuming compared to the conventional system". These were also successfully employed in the recent Assembly elections in Delhi (4 constituencies) in 1998 and all the 40 constituencies in Goa in 1999. In the 1999 General elections, a total of 9,000 machines are being procured for use in the four constituencies of Lucknow, Agra, Kanpur and Allahabad in Uttar Pradesh. The machines have been supplied by a public sector company. A total of 55.44 lakh voters of these constituencies would exercise their franchise through EVMs. The machines would be installed at 6,500 polling booths, 4,786 of which are in urban areas. One unit of electronic machine could have names of 16 candidates, displayed on it. If any of these constituencies had more than 16 candidates, one more unit would have to be installed. Likewise, the Lok Sabha constituencies in Thiruvananthapuram and Ernakulam in Kerala would have 2,000 and 2,500 EVMs respectively.

A vigilant media and an Election Commission that is determined to bang the gavel to put an erring system into order have made each election process a better democratic exercise than the previous one. At a time when many of the countries in Asia, Latin America and Europe are floundering under a rickety democracy, India can be proud of her election process notwithstanding many drawbacks. ❑

competition success review

SUPER BRAIN SUPER PERSONALITY CONTEST 2000

We present here the FOUR PRIZE WINNING ESSAYS (Awarded 1st Prize) under the Super Brain Super Personality Contest 2000. The Mr. Intellectuals of Contest-2 are Mr. Joypreet Singh Bhatia and Mr. Parag Biswas and the Ms. Intellectuals of Contest-2 are Ms. Rajeswari N. and Ms. Sangeetha Gajanan Bhat.

Politics Without Ethics Is A Disaster



Joypreet Singh Bhatia

FIRST PRIZE WINNER OF CSR SUPER BRAIN PERSONALITY CONTEST 2000 (2) : TOPIC 1

Mr. Joypreet Singh Bhatia is doing B.E. (Civil) final year from Punjab Engineering College, Chandigarh.

Mr. Joypreet Singh is the first prize winner of Topic 1 and has been adjudged the MR. INTELLECTUAL OF THE MONTH. He is entitled to participate in the remaining stages of the Super Brain Super Personality Contest 2000 as well as receive other prizes.

Congratulations, Mr. Joypreet !

"Politics is a dirty game; atleast play it with clean hands."

Aeons ago when the halcyon days of democracy had yet not arrived, the world was governed by kings and queens. The king with his absolute powers ruled over his subjects with the help of his ministers and governors who could be aptly termed as the politicians of those days. Then one day a minister in some province decided that he'd like to be the king himself. But how? Then he alongwith his followers devised a stratagem to overthrow the king and claim the throne. And after a coup and perhaps some bloodshed, the crown exchanged hands, or more precisely, heads. Thus ever since the world 'politics' became an antonym of 'ethics', history has witnessed many u. ethical practices in politics over the centuries. A classical instance of this can be had from the great epic *Ramayana* in which Lord Rama's stepmother succeeds in sending Lord Rama, the heir-designate to the throne, into exile in order to get her own son crowned as the king. Another great epic *Mahabharata* portrays how the *Kauravas* snatched the entire kingdom from the ruling *Pandavas* by winning a mere game of dice. However, these were bloodless change-overs and could be justified on moral grounds i.e. honouring a word given by his father by Lord Rama and abdicating the throne voluntarily for no one could have forced him out and the result of indulging in self-destruction through gambling vice of Yudhistra—so cleverly exploited by the wily Shakuni for Kauravas. But elsewere there was bloodshed and treachery. The great Roman emperor Julius Caesar was stabbed to death by his own ministers on the very floor of the Senate and centuries later Aurangzeb imprisoned his own father, the Mughal ruler Shahjehan after killing his brothers, Dara & Murad in his lust for power. Throughout history these and countless other events around the world manifest how the human avarice for power and riches has driven man to commit unethical and bestial acts. Almost invariably such acts have led to conflicts and bloodshed. The state and its citizens had to bear the brunt of such acts and humankind has regressed into animalhood many a time.

The Current Scenario

Today, with the advent of modern values based on scientific thought and dramatic advancements in the field of technology, almost every nation in the world can be termed as 'civilised'. Over the past couple of centuries the system of governance across the world has undergone a metamorphosis and today almost every nation is governed on the principles of democracy. Our own country, India, with more than 60 million voters is today the world's largest democracy. Hence, it is no wonder that there are thousands of politicians across the country willing to 'serve' the people. But the leitmotif of almost all leaders is the same. Not just in our country but politicians around the world will do anything and everything to achieve the ultimate goal—the seat of power. The only difference is that unfortunately the number of such people is much more in our country and their intentions perhaps more profound. Right from the day the election campaign begins to the Prime Minister's last day in office before the next elections, the politicians indulge in numerous unethical acts. Those in office commit these acts to remain in power while those in Opposition engage in such acts to disparage or even dislodge the government since that is their only aim. During the campaign politicians harangue wildly, garnishing their speeches with hollow promises and time-tested anodynes. Large scale distribution of cash and kind to the lower strata of the society takes place since our politicians know quite well that it is the proletariat that

constitute a majority of their vote bank; thanks to the lethargy and indolence of the upper and middle classes. Sometimes even liquor and drugs are made freely available to entice the voters. It is highly egregious that the same leaders who initiate rehabilitation programmes of drug-addicts and exhort people to refrain from alcohol and drugs, themselves indulge in promoting such acts which highlight their hypocrisy.

On the other hand, those already in office misuse their powers to a great extent. Many politicians order mass transfers of the government officials to suit their vested interests. It is said that money brings power and our politicians know it only too well. During election campaigns, huge amounts of money are spent, most of which is ill-gotten through corrupt practices and the so-called 'donations'. Never even once did our politicians realise that this money could have been used for public welfare which would have automatically attracted votes in their favour. The 'Hawala' scam, unfolded just prior to the 1996 general elections, in which many prominent leaders of our country were alleged to have received lakhs of rupees through illegal channels, spoke volumes about the state of ethics in the political circles. Some politicians reach a nadir of immorality when, as a last-ditch effort to grab power, they perpetrate booth-capturing and rigging with the help of criminals and dreaded gangsters.

"Politics is supposed to be the second oldest profession. I have come to realise that it bears a very close resemblance to the first".

—Ronald Reagan

Due to the immense promiscuity of the Indian society, many political parties, big and small, manage to win seats in elections for the Parliament and the various State Legislative Assemblies. This results in a fractured mandate leading to the formation of coalition governments which have been the bane of the Indian political system in recent times. In order to form a government the party with the largest number of MPs or MLAs indulges in 'horse trading' or more explicitly, the buying of rival MPs or MLAs to attain majority in the House. Whether the politician is bought with cash, kind or a ministerial berth is decided behind closed doors. Such 'up-for-sale' leaders hold 'ideological differences' with their colleagues responsible for their defection while in fact it is the 'ideological adjustments' which inspire them to take such unethical steps. One can only imagine the deplorable state of politics when an MP or an MLA who won an election on the basis of his ideologies and agenda deviates from them and joins hands with leaders who advocate diametrically opposite ideologies. In another situation such 'power-trading' goes on in full swing prior to a no-confidence motion. The government which has to survive by all means, employs all possible methods to stay in power. Obviously the easiest method is to purchase the Opposition members' votes or engineer large scale defections in their favour. The veridical statements made by an MP recently revealed how the Central government headed by a national party actually bought MPs to avert defeat during a no-confidence motion. A similar but much worse situation arose in the U.P. State Legislative Assembly when the Opposition alleged that the government survived the no-confidence motion by abetting mass defections from other parties. The issue climaxed with MLAs indulging in a physical 'trial of strength' on the very floor of the House. As if to prove the opposition's allegations the Chief Minister allotted a ministerial berth to each and every MLA who had supported him during the no-confidence motion thereby setting an unsurpassable record for the maximum number of ministers in a State Legislative Assembly! Needless to say all norms of ethics become moribund on the day when such detestable events occur.

Impact on the General Public

It is well known that the actions and deeds of the leaders have a telling effect on the minds of the people. In a truly democratic setup, a leader indulging in any misfeasance would be expelled and any such party would meet its Waterloo after the general elections. But what if almost all the leaders and their parties have the same style of functioning? Unfortunately, such a pejorative situation is prevalent today in our country and its results could be and have been disastrous. A leader in office has the power to direct the course of the country's socio-economic development. But the leaders who cannot even spell ethics what to speak of practising it, can wreak havoc on the country. The birth of scourges like communalism, corruption, under-development, poverty, etc. can be attributed to the unethical practices our leaders indulge in. Even after fifty-two years of independence our country falls under the category of 'Third World nations' while a country like Singapore which was a tiny, poverty-ridden island only a few decades ago, today takes pride in its high standard of living, per capita income and overall development. The simple reason behind this disparity is the leadership based on ethics, morality and discipline in that country. Another serious consequence of unethical politics is the flagging faith of the people in our leaders and the system. The youth are becoming increasingly disillusioned and frustrated due to lack of opportunities and the apathetic leaders. This has been a major factor behind the exodus of our talented youth to the Western countries. On the other hand, the voters are becoming increasingly indolent towards the process of Government formation. This is evident from the low turnout in many recent elections across the country. Actually such voters are led by the belief that all leaders are basically the same and it won't matter as to which party comes to power. Such public opinion is the major factor behind the current political turmoil under which our country is reeling. Hence, the situation is highly detrimental for the country's socio-economic development and overall progress. Undoubtedly politics without following ethical values is bound to bring untold disasters in the country, paralysing its very democratic fabric.

The Seminal Change

It is said that devolution is better than revolution but under the present circumstances nothing short of a revolution would suffice. It is high time that our leaders learnt the basic tenets of ethics and more importantly put them into practice. For this they will have to dig into their conscience and bring a seminal change in themselves. Only then will they be able to empathise with the common man who has taken a beating for their misdemeanours. They should learn to accept defeat at the hustings with grace and allow their victorious colleagues to perform their duties smoothly. At the same time, they should keep the public informed about the shortcomings of the government through healthy criticism in keeping with the true spirit of democracy. On the other hand, such an attitude would serve as a moral code of conduct for the upcoming leaders and the youth of the country. People would then shed their cynical views about politicians and come forward to actively participate in the elections. Hence, our leaders will have to bring ethics into politics before it is forever condemned to its death row. Only then can we, the people of India, reclaim the respect and pride long due to us. ☐

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The World Of The Twenty-First Century



Rajeswari N.

FIRST PRIZE WINNER OF CSR SUPER BRAIN PERSONALITY CONTEST 2000 (2) : TOPIC 2

Ms. Rajeswari N. has done B.Sc in Chemistry from Mahatma Gandhi University.

Ms. Rajeswari N. is the first prize winner of Topic 2 and has been adjudged MS. INTELLECTUAL OF THE MONTH. She is entitled to participate in the remaining stages of the Super Brain Super Personality Contest 2000 as well as receive other prizes.

Congratulations, Ms. Rajeswari !

The world of the 21st century is starting to unfold its petals from the first of January 2000. Each unfolding petal is moulded in the epoch making events of the twentieth century which eventually will bloom as the millennium unfolds. The 21st century will have all the ramifications inherited from its predecessor in addition to its own.

The 20th century is blessed with the emergence of a majority of the Third World countries from the shackles of authoritarianism and hegemony of the super powers. The rise in standard of living and the social uplift coupled with the human rights consciousness are going to be the milestones of the coming century Science has made steady progress through its quantum leaps and explosive research findings hitherto unheard of. This phenomenal progress will be the key to the unexplored riches of the new century. But such achievements are bound to have thier own side-effects. The globalisation leading to the multinationals gaining control over the underdeveloped countries, the unequal distribution of income, the population explosion, unemployment, the increasing member of 'have-nots', terrorism and religious fundamentalism are some of the major problems which may further cripple the next century. But going by the general trend, an amicable solution to these anomalies is not too far. Hopefully, this balancing of the good and the bad will lead to the fructification of the new millennium. Let us now have a bird's eye view on the various aspects and its implications on the coming century.

It is generally said that the 19th century belonged to the Europe and the 20th century to America. Then again the 21st century is seemingly going to be the Americans', but equally influenced by the Europeans and the Asians. America still continues to be the leading player with its control over the world organisations like the World Bank and the IMF; to name a few. Now a days a mere sanction is enough to straighten and realign any world situation. Look at the sanction against Libya in 1992 for the Lockerbie plane crash. After seven years of its imposition, a reasonable solution was arrived at and the sanction lifted. It may be noted that the muscle power to manipulate, steer and reinforce the policy is the criterion to lead. The fate of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) is a glaring example of the same. Though started with an impressive numerical strength of more than hundred members; most of them subsequently came under the so-called influential trap of the superpowers, America and the former USSR.

At the time of crisis, a weak country needs a saviour and in 'NAM' no member country could offer that security. Dependability is a factor for extending cooperation and that is what the super powers are looking for. A country has to directly or indirectly align itself with the one or the other super power and that is not in conformity with the NAM policy. Due to this difficulty, non alignment will not have a major role to play in the coming century. However, now with the virtual collapse of USSR economically as well as politically with only USA emerging as a unipolar super power, NAM could have played an effective role, of course, with a joint & concerted effort but its silence over unilateral bombing of Kosovo by NATO forces, and Iraq (by USA & UK) manifests its weakness.

With the introduction of the Euro currency, the European Union is expected to join the club of super powers. The 21st century is going to witness the efforts of a unified Europe in all quarters of the world activity to establish itself as influential as America. This balanced scenario will help the 21st century to have a smooth ride especially when Russia is weakened with its distintegration—an old lion with no more teeth. The European Union has already started showing its strength and competence in the global market. Its Airbus industry is winning orders beating the Boeing in air transportation notwithstanding the complaint lodged by USA in terms of the subsidy offered to the Airbus industries. This tooth and nail fight appears to be a boon to the consumers as the stiff competition is bound to enhance the quality of the product.

Science and technology is racing ahead, discovering new avenues. Implementations and improvisations are being carried out day by day, improving the living standards and finding solutions for problems which were never thought to happen in the near future. Starting from tissue culture we have travelled up to cloning products, 'Dolly and Polly', whereby the carbon copies of life are produced for future use. Gene therapy has started giving a new lease of life to patients suffering from incurable diseases. Genetic engineering has amassed invaluable depth of knowledge in all walks of life. The 21st century is going to reap the fruits of these developments especially in the production process of proteins.

Information technology, through supercomputers, Internet, e-mail, e-commerce and ever growing software programmes has widened the horizon of communications. Time consuming labour has been made easy, accounting simplified and working at home made possible. These amazing developments of the 20th century have laid a strong foundation for the 21st century to spread its wings for further exploration.

One of the main concerns for the next century is the ever increasing world population. By the beginning of the new century, world population is expected to shoot up to 6 billion of which 4 billion being the gift of the 20th century. This uncontrolled rise in population is the root cause for increased unemployment pushing more people below the poverty line. By the beginning of the 21st century the world unemployment is expected to touch 1 billion mark out of which 700 million will be from the Third World countries alone. Even in developed countries the unemployment rate is on the increase. Though efforts are being made by the underdeveloped and the developing

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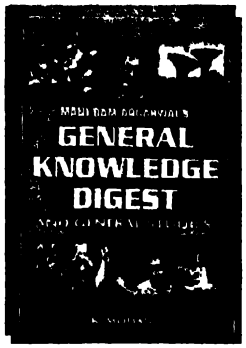
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countries, the rise in population is negating all the progress made during the period. This may be because of the decline in death rate (9 per 1000) and the increased life expectancy (from 35 to 68 years), contributed by the advanced scientific methods. Learning the lesson from the 20th century, the 21st century needs to gear up all its ammunitions to trade off the population increase in a span of a quarter century. The inequity in income distribution is putting heavy strain on the social system which was said to be one of the reasons for the upheavals culminating into Communism. Yet the so-called socialist giant, China presents a dismal picture of income distribution, the present difference being 300 yuan per month to 35000 yuan per month. If at all any improvement has to be made to reduce the disparity, it has to be through the overall development to increase the GDP accompanied by a subsequent fall in population growth.

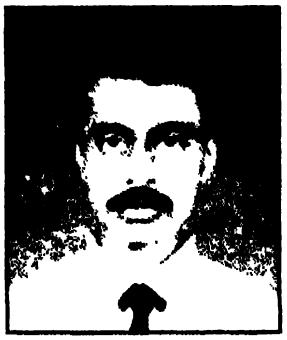
The next major threat, rather a curse to be encountered by the new century is terrorism. Not a single country has been spared from its onslaught which has now directed its eye towards innocent civilians. Human rights violation is rampant. Child labour and atrocities on women need to be curbed. The international organisations like Human Rights Commission have a daunting task to prevent the resurgence of genocide that was perpetrated in Cambodia, Rwanda and Bosnia. The coming century has to make an international effort to effectively thumb down the atrocities.

Globalisation is sure to have an influential role in the coming century. The 20th century has already witnessed its effects on the economy, especially on the developing countries which were severely crippled. Globalisation came in as a wave and washed out everything. The economic debacles of the East Asian countries followed by Russia and Latin America were said to be caused by globalisation. Probably the globalisation came at a wrong time, for majority of the developing countries, at this time were burdened with loan repayments. The indiscriminate investment of the loan funds in improving the social amenities was not able to earn any hard currency for repayment and that fuelled the economic crisis. Twenty- first century should steer the globalisation in a slow and steady process so that the repercussions could be minimised.

From the middle of the 20th century we have seen two superpowers competing for supremacy and the approach to the world problems was confrontation rather than diplomacy. The outcome was high tension. Towards the end of this century, Russia yielded and became submissive under the American influence but capable enough to confront, if needed. In Kosovo Russia did take a stand though however, not enough to prevent military action by NATO. This sort of diplomatic tactics are going to be the key for the 21st century. Sufferings and tensions of the 20th century have no parallels. The scourge of the Second World War followed by the Cold War prompted the world to think of peace.

Twenty-first century has every reason to be a brighter one. It is felt that the world itself is getting prepared to face the reality making amendments for its past mistakes. By giving attention to valuable advice, by believing in peace, by eradicating racial discrimination and by creating mutual respect for integrity and sovereignty for each other country, the twenty- first century is going to blossom into a world of peace and independence in every possible sense. ❑

What Went Wrong With India In World Cup



Parag Biswas

FIRST PRIZE WINNER OF CSR SUPER BRAIN PERSONALITY CONTEST 2000 (2) : TOPIC 3

Mr. Parag Biswas is a Sports Reporter and Feature Writer with 'The Statesman', Calcutta.

Mr. Parag Biswas is the first prize winner of Topic 3 and has been adjudged MR. INTELLECTUAL OF THE MONTH. He is entitled to participate in the remaining stages of the Super Brain Super Personality Contest 2000 as well as receive other prizes.

Congratulations, Mr. Parag !

Cricket is a game of glorious uncertainty. And the World Cup 1999 was the strongest field ever. But the Indians cannot be faulted for expecting their team to reach at least the semi-finals. Though our team was not among the favourites, they had the potential in them and had they got their act together, they could have easily beaten the best and won the World Cup.

The best way to approach the World Cup post-mortem is to address the factors that led to the debacle, rather than discuss the merits and demerits of the Indian World Cup squad.

Azhar's direction may not have commended itself to many, but he did show a trick or two in his general tactics. His biggest problem was his batting. Everything he did as a captain was weighed down by his failure as a batsman. His biggest test came when he had to make his field placings.

No team can afford to have more than one weak link. Hiding people in the field exposes your strategy too. Then there were days when his best men also floundered under pressure. The fielders were wary of diving or sliding to retrieve the ball as they are not accustomed to doing so on the hard Indian outfields. Then not many can hit the stumps directly.

No team can hope to defend any sort of total without bowlers who can bowl to their field and fielders who cannot back their bowlers. Their problem was that when in the field, they could not cut off singles, converting ones into twos and twos into threes and when they batted, it was exactly the converse. There had been any number of instances when the man who should be responding to the call of his partner was looking at the ball. He was more interested in saving himself rather than the well-being of both his partner and the team.

The crux of the matter is that when India is in the field, the players invariably start with a handicap of 15-20 runs and when they are batting, they lose out another 15-20 runs by not running hard. We are yet to master the art of rotating the strike to reduce the dot balls. How can a team make up 30-40 runs even if you have Sachin Tendulkars, Rahul Dravids and Saurav Gangulys in your side.

Talking of bowling, India has never been able to come up with the right mix because you can never be sure of

(Continued on page 115)

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Constitution Of India

Prof. (Dr.) M. V. Pylee
Former Vice-Chancellor, University of Cochin

Fundamental Rights



Cultural and Educational Rights
Article 29 and 30

Under Articles 29 and 30, certain cultural and educational rights are guaranteed. Section (1) of Article 29 guarantees the right of any section of the citizens residing in any part of the country having a distinct language, script or culture of its own, to conserve the same. Section (2) prohibits any discrimination based only on religion, race, caste, language or any of them in the matter of admission to State or State-aided educational institutions. Section (1) of Article 30 provides that "all minorities, whether based on religion or language, shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice". According to Section (2), the State shall not, in granting aid to educational institutions, discriminate against any educational institution on the ground that it is under the management of a minority, whether based on religion or language.

These provisions are unique in their thoroughness. When provisions under Articles 29 and 30 are considered along with other provisions in the Constitution safeguarding the rights of religious, linguistic and racial minorities, it will become clear that the sole purpose of these provisions is to reassure the minorities that certain special interests of theirs, which they cherish as fundamental to their life, are safe under the Constitution. These are in conformity with the right to religious freedom and an expression to certain specific aspects of that right like the freedom to maintain separate educational institutions, etc. already referred to.

One special feature of these provisions, however, is that the term 'minority' has been given a wide connotation. Here a minority is recognised as such, not only on the basis of religion but also on language, script or culture. The importance of the provision will be evident in view of the existence of not less than a dozen well-developed languages within the territory of India. Interpreting the scope of Article 29, the Bombay High Court held that it embodied two important principles :

"One is the right of the citizen to select any educational institution maintained by the State or receiving aid out of State funds. The State cannot tell a citizen, 'You shall go to this school which I maintain and not to the other.' Here we find reproduced the right of the parent to control the education of the child."

The scope of Article 29(2) came up for detailed interpretation before the Supreme Court in two cases, both of which were appeals from decisions of the Madras High Court, relating to admission to educational institutions maintained by the State. After analysing the facts in detail, the Court said:

"It will be noticed that while Clause (1) protects the language, script or culture of a section of the citizens, Clause (2) guarantees the fundamental right of an individual citizen. The right to get admission into any educational institution of the kind mentioned in Clause (2) is a right which an individual citizen has as a citizen and not as a member of any community or class of citizens. This right is not to be denied to the citizen on ground only of religion, race, caste, language or any of them. If a citizen who seeks admission into any such educational institution has not the requisite academic qualifications and is denied admission on that ground, certainly he cannot be heard to complain of an infraction of his fundamental right under this Article. But, on the other hand, if he has the academic qualifications but is refused admission only on grounds of religion, race, caste, language or any of them, then there is a clear breach of his fundamental right."

On behalf of the State it was contended that Article 46 charged the State with promoting, with special care, the educational and special interests of the weaker sections of the people and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and with protecting them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. But the Court rejected this argument on the ground that this was a Directive Principle—a non-justiciable right—and it would not override a Fundamental Right which was justiciable. It was the duty of the Court to enforce a Fundamental Right.

With the passing of the Forty-second Amendment of the Constitution, this argument of the Court has lost much of its force. According to the Amendment, where there is a conflict between a Fundamental Right and a Directive Principle, Parliament may, by law, give precedence to the Directive Principle.

Article 30 is a charter of educational rights. It guarantees in absolute terms the right of linguistic and religious minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice and, at the same time, claim grant-in-aid without any discrimination based upon religion or language. The fact that the Constitution does not impose any express restriction in the scope of the enjoyment of this right, unlike most of the rights included in the Chapter on Fundamental Rights, shows that the framers intended to make its scope unfettered. This does not, however, mean that the State cannot impose reasonable restrictions of a regulatory character for maintaining the standards of education.

There have been several decisions of the Supreme Court since 1959 interpreting the scope of Articles 29 and 30. These decisions lead us to the following conclusions :

(1) Articles 29 and 30 create two separate rights, although it is possible that they may meet in a given case

(2) Whether a particular community is a minority or not is to be judged on the basis of the entire population of the area to which the particular legislation applies.

(3) A minority can effectively conserve its script, language and culture by and through the establishment and maintenance of educational institutions of its choice.

(4) The language of Article 29(2) is wide and unqualified and covers all citizens whether they belong to the majority or minority groups

(5) The right of getting admission to an educational institution is a right which an individual citizen has as a citizen, and not as a member of a community or class of citizens. Hence, this right cannot be denied to citizens on grounds only of religion, race, caste, language or any of them.

(6) In the case of a minority based on religion or language, the right to impart instruction in its own institutions to the children of its community in their own language must be protected. In such a case, the power of the State to determine the medium of instruction must yield to the

fundamental right of the minority to the extent it is necessary to give effect to that right.

(7) The words 'establish' and 'administer' in Article 30(1) must be read conjunctively and, if done so, the minority is entitled to the right to administer an educational institution, provided the said institution has been established by the minority and not otherwise.

(8) The protection implied in Articles 29 and 30 applies not only to educational institutions established after the commencement of the Constitution, but also to those established before it.

The rights of the minorities, however, cannot be absolute. They must be subject to restrictions in the interest of education as well as in pursuance of socio-economic objectives embodied in the Constitution. The purpose of these rights was not to create vested interests in separateness of minorities, but to maintain their individuality as well as distinct identity of their language and culture.

But the preservation of such distinctiveness should not result in the minorities remaining isolated from the mainstream of national life. As the nation makes progress, the barriers that divide citizens into majority and minority compartments should gradually disappear and the tradition-bound rigid society in India should become transformed into a composite, dynamic and progressive society cherishing common national ideals and aspirations. Educational and cultural institutions should become the agents of such change rather than perpetuating narrow barriers between one citizen and another.

Taking the rights guaranteed under religious, educational and cultural fields as a whole, it will be noted that these are couched in the most comprehensive language and the maximum possible freedom is guaranteed to the minorities, religious and linguistic. The special significance of these provisions is that while the impact of other rights in Part III of the Constitution is on the people of India as a whole, irrespective of religion, caste, race or language, that of these rights is only on the minorities. The democratic basis of the Constitution would have been lost if the minorities were not given adequate protection to preserve their religious beliefs and institutions of education and culture. The Constitution may then be branded as an instrument for the furtherance of the majority community and the language of the majority. Naturally, resentment against such a position would manifest all over the country, as religious minorities live in all the States of India and linguistic minorities form a sizeable number. Moreover, such a position would have discredited the foundation of the national movement against foreign rule, in which every religious and linguistic minority in India was represented and solemn promises had been made by representatives of the majority community to safeguard the legitimate interests of the minorities against all forms of tyranny in a free India.

The Right to Property
Article 31

The Right to Property, the erstwhile Fundamental Right contained in Part III under Article 31 of the Constitution, has been repealed. The Forty-fourth Constitution Amendment Act, 1978, under the Janata Government led by Morarji Desai, was put into force with immediate effect from June 20, 1979, and it abolished the Right to Property. The Right to Property is thus no longer a Fundamental Right.

Right to Constitutional Remedies
Article 32

A declaration of Fundamental Rights is meaningless unless there is an effective machinery for the enforcement of the rights. Hence, the framers of the Constitution were in favour of adopting special provisions guaranteeing the Right to Constitutional Remedies. This is what Article 32 seeks to provide.

Article 32 has four sections. The first section is general in scope and says that "the right to move the Supreme Court by appropriate proceedings for the enforcement of the rights conferred by this part is guaranteed". The second section deals, in more specific terms, with the power of the Supreme Court to issue writs in the nature of *habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto* and *certiorari* for the enforcement of any of the rights. The third section empowers Parliament to confer the power of issuing writs or orders on any other court without prejudice to the power of the Supreme Court in this respect. So far Parliament has not passed any law conferring the power of issuing writs on any courts. The last section deals with the conditions under which this right can be suspended.

The first three sections of the Article, taken together, make Fundamental Rights under the Constitution real and, as such, "they form the crowning part of the entire Chapter". This opinion of the Chairman of the Drafting Committee has been reaffirmed by the Supreme Court itself on several occasions. In a leading case, the Court held:

"Article 32 provides a guaranteed remedy for the enforcement of the rights conferred by Part III (of the Constitution) and this remedial right is itself made a Fundamental Right by being included in Part III. The Court is thus constituted as the protector and guarantor o Fundamental Rights and it cannot consistent with the responsibility so laic upon it, refuse to entertain application seeking protection against infringements o such rights."

However, the Court will not entertain application under Article 32 unless the matter falls within the scope of any of the Fundamental Rights guaranteed in Part II of the Constitution.

As the guardian of Fundamental Rights the Supreme Court has two types o jurisdiction—original and appellate. Under its original jurisdiction, any person who complains that his Fundamental Rights have been violated within the territory o India, may move the Supreme Court seeking an appropriate remedy. The fact that he may have a remedy in any of the High Courts does not preclude him from going directly to the Supreme Court.

Under Article 32(4), the Right to Constitutional Remedies may be suspended under certain circumstances These circumstances are dealt with in detail in the Chapter on Emergency Provisions of the Constitution. Chiefly these emergencies are on three counts external aggression, internal disturbance and breakdown of constitutiona machinery in the States. Under such conditions, the President of India is empowered to proclaim an emergency During the period of emergency he may by order, declare that the right to move any court for the enforcement of any Fundamental Right shall remain suspended up to a maximum period of the existence of the emergency (Article 359). Every such order should be placed before each House of the Parliament as soon as possible.

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My name is Raj Bapna In this interesting article, I want to tell you about my *surprisingly powerful new course* "Raj Bapna's Mind Power Study Techniques "

My course will *help you* in everything you want to study **English, Maths, Accounts, History as well as IAS, Bank, UPSC, Board, PMT-IIT,** etc

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Today, more than ever before, the competitions are very very tough There are upto 200 or more students for every single seat So, achieving success is not easy in India. And it is becoming more difficult every day.

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Everyone can learn to read and understand 300, 500 or more words per minute But, many of us read only about 100 words per minute My *course* will *teach you* the "Finger Technique" to prove in 60 minutes that you can double your reading speed

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Can You Answer These 6 Questions

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- For better memory, should you study early in morning or late in night?
- For better memory, should you read fast or slow? Should you study continuously or take rest?
- Do examiners give more marks if you write more?
- Which vitamins can help your brain to function better and to improve your IQ?
- For how many hours must you sleep?
- Is it good for your IQ to eat just before an exam?

Even if you are making mistakes, do not worry. Most other students are also making these mistakes because schools & colleges do not teach about this new research I can help you to improve greatly now Read this page fully now for your own benefit.



New All India Memory Record

Our student Rajiv Chaudhary set a memory record (Limca Book of Records) In interviews to newspapers he said, "The secrets of my newly developed memory are postal courses *Mind Power Study Techniques* and *Mind Power Music* from the *Mind Power Research Institute,Udaipur*"

Before joining our courses, he was an ordinary student and scored only 52 3% in High School Exam

What Newspapers Say

- "Simple, effective, practical techniques to improve overall intelligence and mind power Even average student can easily understand " - Times of India
- "Powerful, practical, easy It will help all students, bank officials and others appearing for test, exams and interviews " -- Indian Banks Association Bulletin
- "It has many techniques to increase your mind power quickly " — Anand Bazar Patrika

Bio-Data

- B E, BITS Pilani M Tech, IIT Kharagpur NTSE scholar Rank 5 Raj School Board
- World-famous author I published 3 computer books in USA including best selling "MS-DOS Masters."
- Earned 50 dollars per HOUR in USA as computer expert and writer At the peak of success, I left USA to do something in our own country Now, I do research at the *Mind Power Research Institute*
- Learnt French, Sanskrit, Karate, Breaking wooden board by hand, many Meditations, etc
- Was a member of "Society for Accelerated Learning & Teaching, USA"

I Lost a Big Chance. But You Should Not.

I am asking you not to delay because I myself made this deadly mistake once. For my IIT entrance, I wanted to order the best postal course to get success The cost was Rs 350 Just like many students, I could *pay the money* But I was not sure if the course would really give me success. After waiting for 3 months, I ordered the course The course was very good and it helped me to get rank 1102 But I did not get admission to Electronics Engineering in IIT and I joined BITS, Pilani I lost a big chance because I wanted and did not order immediately. You should not lose any chance.

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More than 58,700 students are already benefiting from this powerful result-oriented course Here is what some of them say

- "Your course helped me to win **GOLD MEDAL** in AMIE exam It has been of immense help to me " - Harsh vardhan Dharma Gunt
- "I **topped** DAV College Chandigarh I increased my reading speed from 303 to 1000 words per minute " - Sanjeev Dutt Panchkula Haryana
- "Very useful for my BSc and ICWA exams Within a **single day, I increased my reading speed** from 275 to 455 words per minute" - S Jayaprakash Madras Th
- "I am very happy to inform you that my son Ravi Anand **increased his reading speed** from 228 to surprisingly high 1818 words per minute Thank you for your course " Dr M L Singh M S Eye Surgeon Bihar
- "It was very beneficial for my IAS exam " Rajnikant Deb I C Gorakhpur UP
- "Unbelievably I **improved my reading speed** from 75 to 200 words per minute My son (in class 4) improved his memory He also improved his reading speed from 45 to 100 " Prof M Bhatnagar, PhD, Formerly in USA
- "**My parents are very happy** I had never before got distinction, but now I got 78% in Maths and 80% in Science " Pankaj Kumar Nasik MS

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Technique 1 The brain has two memory stores: short-term and long-term Research shows that without revision, after 24 hours we remember only 18% After 1 month only 5% It clearly shows that we must revise. But, most students do not revise systematically, so much of their hard work is wasted I teach you the powerful techniques "Systematic Revision" and "Daily Routine" so that you can revise and remember more in less time

Technique 2 Scientific research has proved that for better memory, we should take rest and not study continuously for hours. You will learn my technique "Rest Routine" to get maximum benefit from the rest. This technique quickly relaxes you, changes your brain waves, and puts you in a "learning state" for success.

12 Powerful Chapters & 3 Bonus Sections

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2 Secrets of Getting More Marks in Exams
3 Questions and Answers This Knowledge Will Help You Greatly
4 How to Improve Your Memory in Surprisingly Easy Ways
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7 How to Use Your Time in the Classroom for Success
8 Mind Maps A New Scientific Way to Take Memorable Notes
9 Program Yourself for Success by Using the Power of Beliefs, Imagination, and Neuro Linguistic Programming
10 Advanced Memory Techniques to Remember Long Sequences, Spellings, and Difficult Things
11 Some Major Mistakes Of Exam Days and How to Avoid Them
12 New Research in Brain Science Proves that You are More Capable Than You Think

Now you get a new edition of the course so you also get these 3 valuable bonus sections as my gift

Bonus Section 1 The Magic Of Your Eyes And Your Mind
Bonus Section 2 How to Get Maximum Benefit From Your Professional Education Such As Engineering or Medical
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What the Course Cannot Do

The course *cannot make you a superman*. Similarly, it cannot *make* everyone *a topper*.

But with it, you will learn to study more efficiently than 90% of the students You will see a good increase in your memory and concentration. Your effectiveness to read faster and learn faster will increase significantly Your ability to study longer without getting tired (body or mind) and without feeling sleepy will increase.

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Toppers Are Not 2 Times Smarter. They Do Not Study 2 Times More. But...

Toppers are not 2 times smarter than you. Or, they do not study 2 times more than you There are only 24 hours in a day. So, it is not possible to study much more than other students. Knowingly or unknowingly, toppers use more of their mind power.

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What is Test of Reasoning ?

Test of Reasoning is the ability to solve a puzzle which has not been studied by you before. The important thing to learn is how to solve a particular problem. If you have made certain mistakes, you need not worry. Mistakes can be corrected later. If you start by trying to be perfect, you will be nowhere. Making mistakes, realising them and at the same time correcting them will automatically lead you to the 'Road to Perfection'. In each subject, there is a way of approach which is both interesting and encouraging. The great men are often those who feel a strong interest in a subject and by accident or by experiment or through the influence of good teachers hit on the correct approach. It is the ignorance of the way in which a subject is tackled that causes geniuses to be regarded as a race apart. The more and more you study the methods of the great, the more commonplace do these methods appear.

In Test of Reasoning, as in Mathematics, there is an answer which is right and there is also an answer which is wrong. Although it does not seem to deal with anything definite.

Imagination does not always give us the correct answer. We can only argue correctly about things of which we have experience or which are reasonably like the things we know well. If our reasoning leads us to an untrue conclusion, the fault lies with our imagination. We must revise the picture in our minds, and learn to imagine things as they are.

The main aim of this article is to show how successful reasoning is possible. The first step is Abstraction and the second is Imagination.

Let us now consider an example of reasoning applied to objects which everyone has seen and can therefore imagine correctly. Two railway stations, A and B, are connected by a single-track line. Owing to some mistake, a train leaves A for B at the same time as another train leaves B for A. There are no signals or safety devices on the line. Apart from exceptional happenings, one expects that there will be a collision.

You will agree that you could have reached this conclusion by the use of your own imagination. It is certain, however vivid your imagination, these were points which you overlooked. But this did not in the least affect your answer to the question : Will there be a collision ? If you had thought of the two trains as two beads threaded on a wire, you would still come to the correct conclusion. *For the purpose of this question,* the trains and the railway-line might just as well be two beads and a wire.

It is impossible to imagine any event in perfect detail. In attacking any problem, we simplify the situation to a certain extent. We do not bother about those facts which seem unimportant. The result of our reasoning will be correct if the picture in our imagination is, *not* exactly correct, but *sufficiently correct for the purpose in hand.*

This process of forgetting unimportant details is known as *abstraction.* Without abstraction, imagination is impossible. Serious misunderstanding can arise if one forgets the nature of abstraction.

To sum up, successful reasoning is possible only when we have a clear picture in our minds of what we are studying. Imagination is developed and is made reliable through practical contact with the real world. Reasoning is difficult when it is presented as something quite apart from everyday life. Power of reasoning can grow gradually and naturally, through practical contact with the real world. ❑

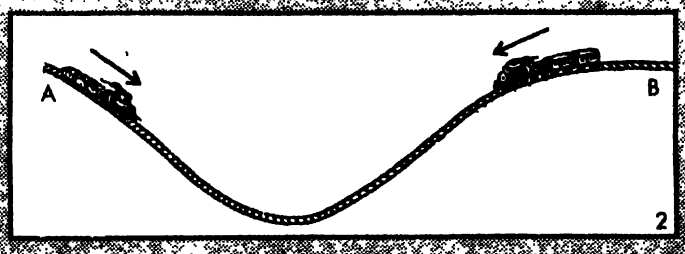
STAGES OF ABSTRACTION

1. The rough impression of a scene as it might exist in a person's imagination.



2. A diagram, which leaves out all details except those needed for a particular purpose—namely, to show that the two trains are about to collide.

Most diagrams in reasoning are like '2'. All the details except those needed for a particular purpose are left out. But behind every diagram is a picture, like '1'. If you can discover what the picture is, you will find the diagram much easier to understand.



W W Sawyer/University of Illinois

BBC MASTERMIND india



Questions And Answers From The BBC World TV Quiz Game

Competition Success Review has been serialising selected questions from the BBC book: The Complete Mastermind. We are proud of serialising BBC Mastermind India, edited and compiled by India's ace quiz master Siddhartha Basu. CSR hopes that its readers from all over India will find the series useful not only in various competitive examinations but in widening the horizons of their awareness about India and the world.

1. Who was the Chief Minister of Kerala's first ever Communist Government in 1956 ?
2. From the top of which mountain did Hanuman leap across the ocean to Lanka ?
3. On which river in Kerala are the Snakeboat races held every year to herald the Onam festival ?
4. The name for which type of wind is derived from the Arabic word for 'season' ?
5. What is the exterior of the forward end of a ship called ?
6. Against which country did Germany begin its major war offensive on 1 September, 1939 ?
7. Which European city hosts the 'World Economic Forum' ?
8. Which city in Northern Bihar, once known as Videha, served as King Janak's capital in the *Ramayana* ?
9. Which post did B. R. Ambedkar hold in independent India's first cabinet ?
10. Which political party was founded in 1943 in Damascus and gained power in Iraq in 1963 ?
11. How do we better know the former lawyer turned actor, Mohammed Kutty ?
12. Which was the first Indian state to be annexed in 1848 by Lord Dalhousie by the application of the 'Doctrine of Lapse' ?
13. Which fat-soluble vitamin is needed for blood-clotting ?
14. Which rank of the Indian Air Force is equivalent to a Brigadier in the Indian Army ?
15. Who composed a series of Urdu Ghazals in the nineteenth century using the pen name 'Zafar' ?
16. Which US B-29 bomber dropped the atom bomb, nicknamed, 'Little Boy' on Hiroshima in 1945 ?
17. Which theatre personality scripted and co-directed Raj Kapoor's *Jagte Raho* ?
18. What is the motto of the Asian Games ?
19. *Moonwalk*, edited by Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis, is the autobiography of which musician ?
20. In 1966, which scientist, widely regarded as the architect of India's space programme, succeeded Homy Bhabha as the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission ?

ANSWERS

1. E.M.S. Namboodripad
2. Mount Mahendra
3. Pamba
4. Monsoon
5. Bow
6. Poland
7. Davos
8. Mithila
9. Union Law Minister
10. Ba'th Party
11. Mamooty
12. Satara
13. Vitamin K
14. Air Commodore
15. Bahadur Shah II
16. Enola Gay
17. Shombhu Mitra
18. Ever Onward
19. Michael Jackson
20. Vikram Sarabhai

Better Your English



"Can you tell me something about yourself?" the interviewer asked Mr. Narang.

"Well sir, I have completed my M.Com in '95", began Mr. Narang.

The interviewer raised his brows apparently not satisfied with the grammar of Mr. Narang, a post graduate in commerce.

What is wrong with Mr. Narang's sentence "I have completed my M.Com in '95".

Let's look at it.

Sentences that begin with 'I have', 'He has' are actually present perfect tense sentences. In such sentences, we do not use a time element in past like 'in '95', 'yesterday', 'last year' etc.

Like Mr.Narang, many of us need to improve our English. **Vivekananda Institute** offers you a special training programme which not only improves your grammar but also helps you develop your fluency and style of language.

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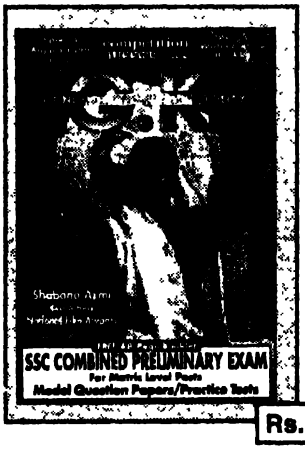
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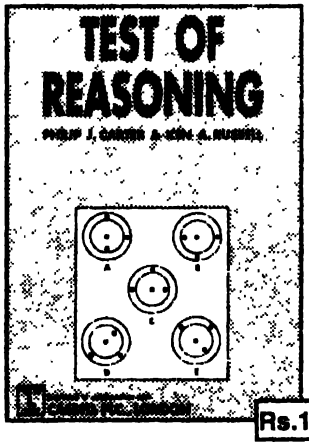
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Vinay Kumar Choubey (24) achieved 4th position among the successful candidates of Civil Services Examination, 1999

He has done B.Tech (Computer Science and Engineering) from IIT, Kanpur.

We publish below an exclusive interview he gave to Competition Success Review.

CSR: What is the secret of your success in the Civil Services Examination ?

Vinay Kumar Choubey : Hard work, perseverance and single-minded pursuit of the goal.

Q. How much time do you think one requires for serious preparation for this examination ?

A. About one year.

Q. Which journals and newspapers have you been reading for the General Knowledge and other papers ?

A. *Competition Success Review, General Knowledge Today, Frontline, Outlook* and *The Hindu.*

Q. What is your impression of the Interview Board ?

A. It was very friendly and quite cordial. It tried to make the person comfortable and then asked the questions through which they could judge the candidate. One should be very honest while answering and not try to fool the members.

Q. What is your advice to the future aspirants ?

A. This examination requires a systematic and sustained effort over a long period of time. Hence, one should not lose patience and have faith in himself throughout the process.

Q *Competition Success Review*, the largest selling youth magazine in English, has been extremely helpful because...

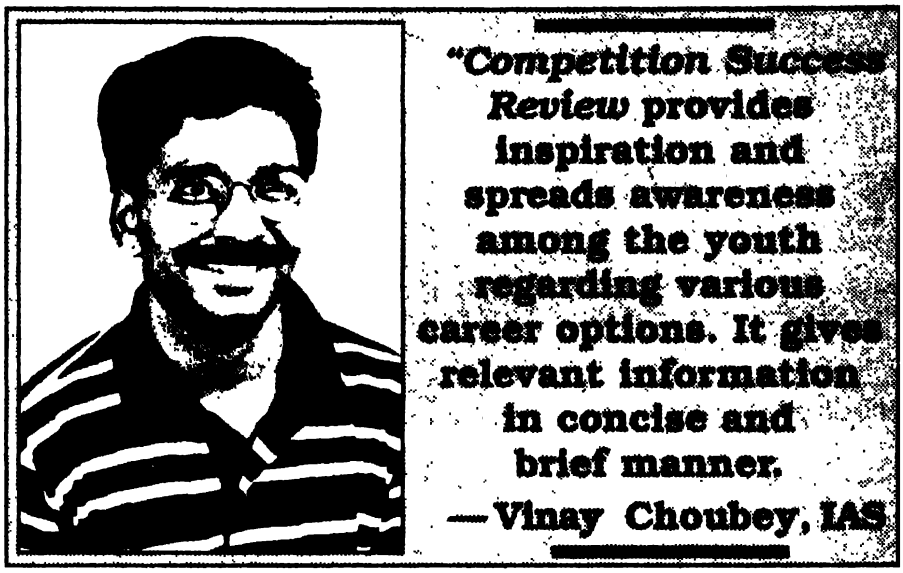
A. It attracts youth towards Civil Services by providing the information and motivation. It gives the information about relevant topics in a concise and brief manner which can be browsed through at the time of examination. The personality test inspires the aspirants and gives an idea about the Interview Board.

Q. What prompted you to choose Civil Services as your career ?

A. It combines the career with service to people and is central to all development activities. It thus is particularly useful in a developing country like ours. This motivated me to choose Civil Services as my career.

Q. How did your parents, family and friends contribute to your success ?

A. I dedicate my success to my parents, family and friends. I was provided full support by my parents, brother, sister and brother-in-law so that I was able to devote my full attention towards the studies.



Q. Had you not been selected in the Civil Services Examination, what would have been your reaction ? Which other service/ career would you have gone in/opted for ?

A. I would have taken the failure in stride and would have continued with my stint in Indian Railway Traffic Service (IRTS) which is also a very good service.

Q. How would you visualise your success ?

A. I feel relieved and happy as my hardwork has been amply rewarded. I left a very lucrative job to prepare for this examination and have been duly rewarded.

Q. What were your Optionals for the Civil Services Examination ?

A. Mathematics and Physics.

Q. What was your criterion for the selection of Optional subjects ?

A. My interest in the subjects besides the guidance available to me from my seniors. These subjects are also highly scoring.

Q. How did you prepare for your Compulsory papers ?

A. These papers do not require any preparation as such because only elementary knowledge is tested. So I did not prepare anything for these papers.

Q. *Competition Success Review* is the largest-read youth magazine in English. How do you visualise the role of this magazine in moulding the careers of the youth ?

A. It provides inspiration and spreads awareness among the youth regarding various career options. It provides relevant information in concise and brief manner.

Q. How did *Competition Success Review* help you in your preparation for the Interview ?

A. It publishes interviews of toppers which gave me an idea about the kind of questions that are asked in the interviews and also the direction of preparation.

Q. What is your opinion about *Competition Success Review* ?

A. It is a good magazine which helps the youth choose their career and provides the direction and acts as a guide. It is required because of its extensive coverage of development, issues, essays and features—"My Personality Test", 'IAS Toppers Talk To You"

Q. What is your opinion about *General Knowledge Today* ?

A. It is a good collection of current affairs-related information.

Q What do you think is the better way of preparation between selective, intensive study and wide, extensive study ?

A. It varies from subject to subject. Maths requires selective intensive studies, whereas Physics and General Studies require wide extensive study.

Q. Is the pattern of the examination appropriate for selection ? Would you recommend any improvement ?

A. It is okay, but there should be more emphasis on personality test with two rounds of interviews. Also time span should be reduced.

Q. Do you feel that there should be no restriction on the number of attempts ?

A. The current restriction of four attempts is quite reasonable.

How to Write and Speak Simple and Powerful English

(1) For people who studied in non-English medium. (2) *Advanced* Spoken English

My name is Raj Bapna. I want to tell you about "Bapna's English Course". It is a new easy way to quickly and easily learn how to write and speak simple, correct, and powerful English.

Free Sample of What You Will Learn

Let me teach you how to correctly use will/shall. We call it **Bapna's™ Will/Shall Rule**. This rule has two parts.

For speaking, always use **WILL**. During my 4 years in USA, I never heard anyone use SHALL.

For writing and for exams, use 'LL like I'll, you'll, he'll, she'll, they'll. This is a short-cut. In this way, your sentences will always be correct.

I teach you English that I myself use-like in this article and in my books published in USA / India.

Such English is easy to learn and also powerful.

Different. Better. Unique.

Please note that my course is totally different from Rapidex™ or any other books/courses. I showed you the use of will/shall so easily and quickly. Many books may take 5 to 10 pages to teach it and so it takes you many days to learn to use will/shall correctly. Do *you fully realize* now that my *course* is really *unique* and *different*?

Bapna's Will/Shall Rule and other material in this course cannot be copied by other books/courses because this material is based on our research, and we own the copyright and trademarks.

Who Will Benefit Greatly

Bapna's English Course is not for those who studied in English medium. It is for you if you studied in non-English medium. You benefit greatly

- If you can understand English when others speak, but you are not sure of correct way to write or speak English. Or, if you sometimes make mistakes or get confused when speaking English.
- If you have used grammar or spoken English books to learn English, but did not get success.
- Whether you are a student or in job, if you are highly motivated to learn simple and powerful English easily and quickly, you will benefit.

I Was Weak in English

I was born in Rajasthan where people are weak in English. I studied in government non English medium schools. So, I was also weak in English.

On my way to Pilani to join B.E., at Chirawa railway station, I met one P.V. Reddy from Andhra Pradesh who was also going to Pilani to join B.E.

I started speaking in Hindi. Mr. Reddy said, "I do not know Hindi". It was a surprise and shock for me that he did not know Hindi. I had never talked in English before and I was not confident of talking in English. So, I said, "I do not know English".

My Struggle to Learn English

In the first semester in Pilani, I was a topper with 10 out of 10 grade points, but I was not confident in English. So, I was worried about my weak English. I bought many books, guides, dictionaries, and newspapers.

I worked hard, but improvement was very slow. For example, I took one month to read my first novel R. K. Narayan's *The Guide* because I had to search so many words in the dictionary.

I even thought of dropping one semester, sitting at home, and learning only English. That time I used to think "Why nobody develops a research-based course to teach good simple English for non-English medium people like me?"

I continued to work hard. And finally I improved English and became a successful engineer, author in America. Now you can also improve your English and fortunately do so easily without hard work and without wasting time.

Our New Research on Practical Grammar

The schools teach you complete, theoretical grammar. Their goal is to teach English for exam purpose (same exam as in England and America). And as a result the schools leave many of us confused and unsure of our knowledge of English.

My goal is to teach practical English so that you quickly gain confidence in speaking and writing English. One example of our practical approach is the ***Bapna's™ Will/Shall Rule.***

This course is totally different and you will not find most of our techniques in any other course or book. We developed this new course only for people like you who studied in non-English medium.

Easy to Learn 5 Parts

If you can understand this article, you can surely understand my course. And greatly benefit from it. Our belief and experience show that it is better to teach English through English than through translation. Why? Because it helps students to learn to think in English.

The complete course has 5 parts for easy learning:
Part 1 Essential English. **Part 2** Important and Helpful Usage. **Part 3** How to Write in a Powerful, Effective, and Result-Oriented Way.
Part 4 Advanced Topics.
Part 5 Mini Spelling Dictionary.

Part 3 is so easy and powerful that, it is worth more than the full price for the complete course.

Some of the other topics in the course are (1) Two short-cuts to powerful English (2) Learn to use these helpful words (3) How to write letters (4) How to enhance meaning (5) How to remember spellings and increase vocabulary (6) Common usage.

It is Easy, But Takes Time

Nothing good in life comes without effort.

Though my course is easy to learn, you cannot master my course in just one week or without effort.

But, I use my expertise in mind power and study techniques to help you learn quickly and easily in two steps:

Step 1: Study for 1 hour per day. You can complete it in 25 to 40 days.

Step 2: For the next 2 months, revise it for 2 hours per week. After that, for the next 2 months, revise it for 1 hour per week. In this way, your learning will become permanent.

You get "pocket cards". Keep them in your pocket to revise in school, college, bus, park, playground, etc. So you learn English in the free time that most people waste because they don't have pocket cards.

Proof of Success

- "Before joining your course I could understand English but I could not speak English. Now, I can speak powerful English." — Soma Singh, Patna, Bihar
- "In the past, I was not good at writing as well as speaking English. Using your course, I am able to write simple and better English without mistake and I can speak English with others without any hesitation. I completed your course in 27 days." — V H Pardeshi, Ahmednagar, MS
- "Good and unique course. I was average in English. Now I can write letters in simple English." — Akula Srinivas, AP
- "I want to thank you for this valuable English course. Now I can write & speak English much better than before." — Bhavsar Avinash M, Nasik, MS

2 Spoken English Courses with Cassettes

Spoken English Practice (with 2 cass)

The book/cassettes give words and sentences of common use for you to repeat again and again for faster learning. The same are recorded for easy practice on cassettes in male/female voices.

Advanced Spoken English through Easy Grammar & Simple Phonetics (with 4 cass)

This is for people from English medium or those who are already good in English or who have used our book or cassettes (code 851 or 125). This course helps you to improve your grammar and pronunciation.

60-DAY MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE

If *you* are not fully 100% *delighted and thrilled* with the course (code 851), simply return it so that it must reach us within 60 days of despatch from our office, and you get refund of your amount (minus Rs 40 for post & handling) by MO. No questions asked-you be the judge.

The authorised centres of *Mind Power English Institute™* all over India use this course (code 851) for the classroom teaching. Their fee is Rs 1,100 to 1,500. I encourage you to join the classroom coaching at an authorised centre in your city or order the course by post.

Rs 395+20. Rs 245+20. Save 150
(Post your order before 25 Sept 99)

The price of the course code 851 is Rs 395 + 20, but now you get it for Rs 245 + 20 only. So, you save Rs 150. But, to save, you must post your order on or before 25 Sept 99 (it does not matter when it reaches us).

Course Names	Course Code	Price + Post
Bapna's English Course	851	245+20
Spoken English Practice Book (24 page book + 2 cassettes)	125	150+30
Both the English courses above	**720**	**395+35**
Advanced Spoken English through Easy Grammar and Simple Phonetics (42 page book + 4 cassettes)	730	295+30

BEST OFFER: 935+100. Rs 690+50. Save 295.

Now you get the valuable book "Powerful Memory Techniques for Students" when you order all the 3 courses. But to save Rs 295, you must post your order before 25 Sept.

All 3 courses above (851+125+ 730). You also get free the book *Powerful Memory Techniques for Students* (value 95).	**72 BEST OFFER**	**690+50**

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Director, Mind Power Research Institute
R-8, Sector 5, Udaipur (Raj) 313002

Bio-Data



- B.E. BITS Pilani. M.Tech, IIT Kharagpur. NTSE scholar. Rank 5 Raj. School Board.
- World-famous author. I published 3 computer books in USA including best selling "MS-DOS Masters".
- Earned 50 dollars per HOUR in USA as computer expert and writer. At the peak of success, I left USA to do something in our own country. Now, I do research at the *Mind Power Research Institute*.

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Q. With the resumption of Essay Paper in the UPSC Examinations, we are giving four senior essays every month. Is this focus-oriented, analytical feature helpful for the IAS aspirants ?

A. It is extremely useful as it gives an insight into the style of writing. The topics selected are quite relevant and are generally asked in the examination.

Q. How do you think *Competition Success Review* could be more useful to the candidates appearing in the Civil Services and various other competitive examinations ?

A. I think special issues should be brought out before the competitive examinations, especially on Science and Technology and Economic topics. ❑

Mock Interviews Raised My Confidence

My Personality Test



VINAY KUMAR CHOUBEY, IAS

I was happy to receive the Interview call. I took help of my colleagues in IRTS for its preparation who took a number of mock interviews. My interview preparation was focussed on the following areas : social and development issues, my birthplace, my home State, my institute, my hobbies and interests and my job experience. For these, I first made a list of expected questions on these topics and prepared their answers. Then I discussed these answers with my friends and improved upon them.

I also went through the last few months, issues of current magazines—*Competition Success Review, General Knowledge Today, India Today, Outlook* and *Sportstar*. This help me in preparing for current affairs. The mock interviews boosted my confidence

My Personality Test was on May 18, 1999. I wore steel grey trousers and a white shirt with a matching tie and formal black shoes. While waiting for my turn, I talked to other candidates. I was the fourth person to be interviewed.

I entered the room with confidence and wished all the Board Members politely. The Chairman read my bio-data and asked why I had not given any preference for IPS. I answered the question calmly. The Chairman also asked me about my interest in cricket, India's chances to win the World Cup. He also asked me about the India-Zimbabwe match of 1983 World Cup and whether I had seen that match. This was tricky question as that match was not recorded and hence could never be seen by anybody, but I knew this fact and told them so.

The members, also asked me questions on various issues such as do I favour big or small states; why the demand for Uttarakhand, solution for the political instability; solution for rural to urban migration; generalist vs specialist controversy; concept of village republic; status of caste and class classification in India today, why land reforms were opposed in Bihar but not in Bengal; describe Bangalore (where I have worked for 6 months); problems of Bangalore; why IIT students especially from Kanpur and Delhi are opting for Civil Services.

BIO-DATA

- **Name** : Vinay Kumar Choubey
- **Educational Qualifications** : B.Tech (Computer Science and Engineering) from IIT, Kanpur.
- **School** : Delhi Public School (Bokaro Steel City).
- **College** : IIT, Kanpur.
- **Any Award, Gold Medal and Scholarship Won** : National Scholarship, Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) Scholarship
- **Earlier Selections** : 152nd rank in 1997 Examination
- **Experience** : Software Engg. in Tata-IBM for 6 months, undergoing training in Indian Railway Traffic Service (IRTS). ❑

I could not answer a few questions but I think if you don't know the answer correctly it is better to accept your ignorance than to answer it incorrectly.

The last question was put by Chairman as to how much dowry influences the decision of people from North India to opt for Civil Services. I was quite satisfied with my interview as I had answered almost all the questions quite satisfactorily ❑

I Guessed During Interview

We learn from others—from others' mistakes. At the request of many of you, we have started this column where the IAS Toppers speak about the mistakes committed by them at some stage of preparation for the IAS Examination—in Prelims, in Mains, in Interview, in selecting optional subjects, giving over-emphasis or under-emphasis to some subjects, etc. The IAS Toppers will be writing on this aspect for your interest only, so that you do not commit similar mistakes during your preparation. This will help you in achieving success in the Civil Services Examination.

— Editor

My Biggest Mistake



VINAY KUMAR CHOUBEY, IAS

Though I have not committed any big mistake but due to slightly over-emphasis on Optionals, I could not prepare General Studies that well during my first attempt, especially Economics and Geography. Also in my first attempt I could not manage the time properly during General Studies Paper I due to which I could not attempt about 60 marks questions.

One of the most vital mistakes that I committed last year was during the interview, when I tried to guess few questions without seeking the permission for it. This did not go well with the Board and I got extremely bad marks in the interview which cost me IAS last year. I was not well prepared in my job-experience and my engineering subject last year.

This year, I did not make any mistake except that I did not care to see one question in Mathematics Paper I which was quite easy and instead attempted another question which I could not do that well. ❑

How To Succeed In Civil Services Examination

— Amit Negi, IAS Topper (2nd Rank) (1999)

To achieve glorious success in the Civil Services Examination, proper approach and excellent guidelines are indispensable. Your Optionals are the things which can make all the difference. This single decision has the potential to alter your life. Choose your Optionals carefully and with due care. Try to choose subjects in which you have some background knowledge. Only choose those subjects which are scoring and also with which you are comfortable. Remember, you'll have to do both intensive and extensive study of Optionals. So it is imperative that you must have interest also in your Optionals.

Always keep an open-mind. Information from any source relevant to your goal is always welcome. Discuss with your friends, talk to them and listen to their views. This will expand your knowledge base and also expose you to different views. This is important as this will enable you to view things in a balanced perspective and avoid taking extremes. Make it a habit to go through magazines (especially *Competition Success Review* and *General Knowledge Today)* and newspapers regularly and read as many as possible.

The syllabus in the Civil Services is very hazy and vast with no clearly-defined boundaries. So, it might happen that you end up reading things which are connected with the syllabus but are practically irrelevant from your preparation point of view. So it is necessary that you get a feel of what the examiner expects from you. For this keep a copy of syllabus and side by side keep the previous years papers. Compare them and see what types of questions are repeated every year. Try to have a feel as to what constitutes important portions of the syllabus and what is irrelevant. Try to form boundaries of the syllabus. This analysis will give you an in-depth insight into the paper and the examiner's mind. This will make you understand which topics need intensive preparation and which require extensive study. This will also enable you to identify unnecessary portions which are not important from the point of view of examination, so that you may avoid them and save your precious time and energy.

It is always useful to maintain a note-book to jot down all important developments happening in the National and the International scene. Also if possible one should make short notes for Optional Paper as well as General Studies. For example, in Mathematics and Physics one can make a formula note-book in which one



should write all the important formulae and their derivation. Besides making it easier to remember, such notes are also very useful during revision stages and save a lot of time.

Always do a planned and systematic study. Work out your study schedules in a planned and orderly manner. Maintain a daily routine of studying in a manner suited to you and stick to it no matter what happens. Plan your whole preparation well. I think this whole preparation should last about 12-15 months. So plan your preparation in such a manner that before the Prelims you should have completed your both Optionals and General Studies right up to the Mains level. This will ensure that you have sufficient time to revise. So planning at every stage of the examination is important. Also do a very systematic study. Work out your syllabus and finish it in an ordered manner.

Some time when you are free, try to write an essay on past topics covered in the Civil Services. This will expose you to your lacunae as well as make you understand the things involved : writing a good essay. Not only the essay you should also attempt previous years' Optionals Papers and General Studies Papers. This will expose you weaknesses and give you an idea about the extent of your preparation, your knowledge base, your speed and accuracy. Thus, you can develop your writing skills and make sure that you can cover lengthy papers. especially GS Paper-I, in time. Remember in the Civil Services, writing skills matter a lot. Most of the people appearing for Mains Examinations have a lot of knowledge, some of them have been preparing for the last three or four years, even then such candidates are not selected sometimes. One of the reasons for their failure is their writing skills. They are not able to present all the information present in their mind in a coherent and logical manner as expected by the examiner. So, you should develop your writing skills. The attitude that I will write directly in the Examination should be done away with.

Remember hours do not count. Don't go by the claims of other persons who say that they study more than 18 hours a day. Do not get depressed if you are unable to achieve their targets. Remember, it is your preparation, you are the one who will appear in the examination, you know yourself better, so do your study according to your needs. Quality of hours put in is more important than quantity. You should use your energy and time in an efficient and effective manner.

Take due care of your health. You might go in for a walk in the evenings. Also maintain a hobby which relaxes you during your preparation like listening to music etc. Take sleep as required by your body and mind. It is always better to do study when one's mind and body are fresh, this helps in easy grasping of things as well as in retaining them. Remember that without a good health, you will not be able to concentrate on your studies and your whole idea of the Civil Services will go haywire.

It is always better to peak at the time of Examination. So channelise your preparation in such a manner that you don't burn yourself out before the Examination. Build up reserves of energy in yourself. You will need this energy at the time of your examination.

Do not worry much about the compulsory Hindi and English language papers. You will coolly pass them, and you don't need to waste your time preparing for them.

For Interview, form a group of friends who have offered the same Optionals. Remember, Interview is more of a personality test. The Board will check certain traits in your personality such as your honesty and integrity, your mental alertness, your acumen, your response to some situations, your views on varied topics and also your knowledge base. So, for Interview read as many newspapers and as many magazines as possible. Discuss with your friends. Take mock-interviews. Try to find loop-holes in your arguments and plug them. Form your views on various subjects in a very logical and rational manner and supported by data whenever necessary. Do not get nervous before the Interview.

(Continued on page 138)

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Voice And Words

IMPROVE YOUR PERSONALITY

Your personality and the impact you make on others depend on two factors The first one is your appearance and bearing. This, in turn, is dependent on your dress, grooming and the cheerful facial expression you are able to present with a genuine, warm, hearty and pleasant smile. We have examined these points in detail in our earlier two articles. Now we must consider the follow-up action.

Your appearance and learning are passive factors. You have to follow it up with some positive, quick and favourable action. Action can be created by the use of your voice and the use of your limbs. You may follow up your smile with a warm greeting. You can wish the other individual a happy good morning, good day or good evening. That greeting may be followed up with a friendly gripping and manly handshake. In case you are greeting a member of the opposite sex who may not respond to a handshake, you may fold your hands and greet the party with an exquisitely-executed *namaste*. If they are old and elderly people, you can do *pranam* or otherwise you can bow your head and convey your greetings. The Chinese and Japanese have the wonder habit of bowing from their hips and it is so nice to look at.

Let us first pay attention to our voice and words, although the verbal greeting and the physical act of greeting often proceed simultaneously. The initial impression made by our appearance is immediately confirmed or contradicted by our voice and words. Not only our voice or tone but also the choice of our words are extremely important in this context Words are the media to convey our thoughts, feelings and mind. They are the instruments with which you establish effective contact, meaningful communication and favourable rapport with others To start with, people are affected and influenced by the very tone of your voice. You know very well how your voice, more than the words, can convey your mind effectively to others. You simply say 'speak' to the other person. But the tone of your voice can convey to the other person that it is a request although you haven't used the word 'please'. In other circumstances, it may be a pre-emptive order to the other person to speak out his mind and tell the truth.

It all depends how you say what you are saying. But, as you know very well, people do not like to be ordered about or told. It undermines their ego and self-esteem. They would like to be requested. They prefer to confer a favour to obeying an order to render a service. Therefore, you must so cultivate your voice that it always conveys a request from you to others. Similarly, your voice can sound cheerful and happy or sorrowful and unhappy. People always like to hear the wedding bells and if they can help it, they never want to hear the funeral chimes. A wailing or whining voice has an instant depressing effect on others.

You also know what an authoritative, offending voice is. In contrast, there is the submissive, meek, begging voice. You must learn to avoid either. There is no need either to shout or to mumble. Using the right tone and voice is indeed an art. Your personality and your ability to influence others depend a great deal on it. You can master this out by listening to others and watching the impact it creates. You can also see how the actors and actresses on the stage and on the screen make full use of their voice to convey their emotions and feelings.

Your voice can at once show your interest, sincerity, warmth, enthusiasm and keenness. You may simply let out a 'moan'. But your voice will tell the listener at once whether it is the expression of ecstasy or agony, whether you are swimming in ecstasy or drowning in misery. Your voice can indicate regard, respect, warmth, affection, sympathy and interest. Equally it can convey arrogance, indifference, disrespect and anger. It can convey both sincerity and affection. A pompous superior tone will invariably produce an adverse effect. It will make one feel that he is inferior and is regarded as an intruder or unwanted person.

In the same way, your genuine pleasure, real liking, friendliness and interest can be relayed by the mere tone of your voice. In fact, your voice itself can be regarded as mirror of your personality. Confidence, determination, resoluteness, courage, faith, understanding, sympathy, irritability, haste, fear, indecision, superciliousness, all these and many other personality traits of an individual can be gauged from the tone of one's voice and the manner of his expression. Just to realise the importance of the tone or voice, listen to someone consciously when he speaks to you and watch your own reaction. Next, observe and notice the reaction of the other party when you speak. Does he respond to you the way you want when he hears you. No doubt words are also important but voice comes first. Unless you speak in the right tone of voice, the words may convey exactly the opposite meaning to the listener. The voice and the speech can make an immediate impression either in favour or against the speaker on those who hear them. You must, therefore, carefully and assiduously develop the art of speaking in a manner to attract rather than to repel.

There is another important thing which you should remember while you set out to develop this technique. Your voice does not sound to others in the same way as it sounds to you while you actually make the sound. In other words, as you speak you hear your own voice differently from others. If someone records your voice as you speak on a tape-recorder without your knowledge and plays it back to you later on, you may find it difficult to recognise your own voice. Therefore, if you can afford this, you must cultivate your voice with the help of tape-recorder. Play back your own talk or speech and see how you react to it. When the voice comes out from the tape-recorder, you hear it exactly as the other people do. Only when you are in the act of speaking, you cannot hear your voice as others hear it. The tape-recorder corrects the difference. Your voice might sound wonderful to you but not to others. You can realise this and perhaps also find out why when you listen to what you said on the tape-recorder. The favourable impression made with your appearance, dress and smile will be nullified if not followed up with a pleasant and appealing voice.

The impact of your voice, in turn, is conditioned by the impact of the words you choose to utter. Words can make or mar one's career. The words, phrases and expressions we use will give an insight of our personality. It does not mean that one should go in for long, bombastic and high-sounding words. Simple words but apt for the occasion and capable of conveying your thoughts correctly are the ones which you need. However, repetition of stereo-typed catchwords, set phrases and cheap imitative expressions will not do. They will only indicate poverty of vocabulary, poor education and slovenliness. Words form the wings of the ideas and ideas fly high or fall flat according to the power of the words in which they are expressed.

A man's thinking can be exact only to the extent that he can command words to make it so. You have to think in nothing but in words. When your words run out, you will come to the end of your thinking. The more words you know, the more clearly you can differentiate between them, the more effectively you can put across your personality. Words are truly the fuel of our mind because it cannot run any further than they can carry it. She may be wonderful and you may be really crazy about her But if you keep repeating the whole of the evening only these two words 'wonderful' and 'crazy' and nothing else, you are bound to drive her crazy and she will long to run away from you. As Lord Chesterfield said, "Words are the dress of thoughts, which

(Continued on page 103)

Who...What...When...Where...Why

You Ask The Question — We Will Find The Answer

● ***How does a Solar Cooker function ?***
—P. Ramakrishna, Hassan (Karnataka)

By its very name, a Solar Cooker would mean cooking meals with solar energy without any conventional fuel. The cooker is so simple that after buying the required material from the market, any carpenter can fabricate it. Materials required include mirror, cooking vessels, glass sheets (2 Nos.) with half distance in parallel, glass sheet frame and a blackened aluminium tray, a wooden box, handle, thumb nut and hinged adjustor and guide. Besides the above, insulating material (glass wool) is filled in the space between wooden box and aluminium tray all round. There is also a castor wheel fitted on one side for easy handling.

The sun's rays enter through glass sheets inside the box. The black surface area absorbs solar radiation which is transformed into thermal radiation, and cannot be easily re-radiated out of the glass sheets. The loss of heat through conduction and convection is minimised by insulating space and making the box air tight. This is why the temperature inside the Solar Cooker can be as high as 125 degree to 160 degree centigrade.

In Solar Cooker, food is cooked by the heat absorbed from solar rays; food is, therefore, cooked during daytime only when the whole place is drenched in sunlight.

● ***What are Novae and Supernovae ?***
—P.N. Sharma, Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)

Novae are stars that seem to appear in place of dim stars or out of nowhere. The appearance of new stars (*nova*) seemed to puzzle people. The Chinese referred to call them as guest stars. Astronomers contend that truly a new star does not appear; instead a dim, existing star suddenly brightens. In early days, before the advent of telescope, the dim stars could not be seen at all, so it looked as if a star came from nowhere. Today we know that there are two types of "guest stars", and we reserve the name 'nova' for one type and call the other a "super nova". The type referred to today as novae are less bright than supernovae and appear more than once. It is thought that they occur when material from one star in a binary pair falls on the other star, causing it to flare up suddenly.

Supernovae are large stars that explode. A supernova explosion is much more dramatic than the brightening of a nova. A supernova reported by Chinese astronomers in A.D. 1054 was visible in the daytime. The remnants of the explosion are known today as the Crab Nebula.

● ***Who is Madhwa ?***
—C.S. Pillai, Kozhikode (Kerala)

Madhwa is a celebrated commentator on *Brahma Sutras*. Born in a village near Udipi in Karnataka in 1199, he is said to have founded the Vaishnava sect known as Brahma Vaishnavaism. Madhwa wrote commentaries on the *Bhagwad Gita*, the *Upanishads*, etc. Madhwa attacked other Hindu theories, particularly, Sankara's theory of *Maya*. His belief that only a few can attain salvation while the rest cannot, and some even suffer damnation, is contrary to the teachings of all other Indian religious schools.

● ***How did sunflower as an oilseed spread across the world ?***
—Manoj Sinha, Patna (Bihar)

Sunflower is said to have originated in southern USA and Mexico. It was cultivated as an oilseed in the former USSR during the nineteenth century from where it spread to other parts of the world. It is essentially grown for its oil.

Sunflower requires cooler climate at the time of sowing, germination and at the time of growth. A higher temperature and cloudless sky are required at the time of ripening. It can successfully grow in different types of soils, but black soil is better suited. Its crop matures in just three months. The former USSR, Argentina, Bulgaria, Romania, Turkey, Spain, USA, India and China are the main producers of sunflower. While the former USSR is the leading country in both the area and production of sunflower, Argentina, France, Hungary, Australia and China are exporters of sunflower. The chief importers of sunflower are Belgium, Netherlands, Mexico and USA.

● ***Why do our teeth decay ?***
—K.S. Aggarwal, Delhi

In the case of lower animals, there is a whole succession of teeth throughout their lives. As teeth are fully developed and used up, they fall out and new ones take their place. Only man has a single replacement of his teeth. By the time a baby is about two years old, it has a total of 20 teeth, called milk teeth. Beneath these milk teeth, there is a second series of teeth which begin to appear after the age of six. The milk teeth are replaced by about the age of twelve and then more teeth appear until the adult finally has his full set of 32 permanent teeth. Since man has no more chance of having new teeth, he has to keep them healthy and free from decay.

It is the enamel of the teeth that becomes vulnerable to decay. For instance, when there is an invisible opening in the enamel, the bacteria in our mouth try to sneak into the cavity and they feed on the juicy dentine and the lymph that is in the dentine canals. Soon they erode the walls of the canals, and a cavity is created beneath the enamel. This may go unnoticed for some time, but if the wall of the teeth becomes thin as a result of the work of the bacteria, then we notice it very quickly, just because heat and cold can now penetrate more strongly to the pulp cavity. The pulp occupies a hollow space in the centre of the tooth and contains nerves. These nerves are stimulated by the heat or cold. When a tooth feels sensitive to heat or cold, you can be pretty sure it is a danger signal that decay is taking place.

When the bacteria penetrate through the dentine canals into the pulp cavity, they find a perfect feeding and breeding ground. Now you are in for a toothache as the decay of the tooth has already set in and the network of vessels that supply food to the teeth wither away. The tooth that is no longer nourished becomes a dead shell. ❑

● ***Where is the Ho Chi Minh City and what is it famous for ?***
—J.C. Sen, Jalpaiguri (West Bengal)

Home to nearly five million people, Ho Chi Minh City is the new name given to Saigon, the former capital of South Vietnam. The end of the line for Saigon and South Vietnam came in late April 1975 when the Communists shelled the city, with US forces compelled to suffer an ignominious retreat. On April 30, 1975, the North Vietnamese overran Saigon, naming their prized trophy Saigon to Ho Chi Minh City after their late revered leader, Ho Chi Minh.

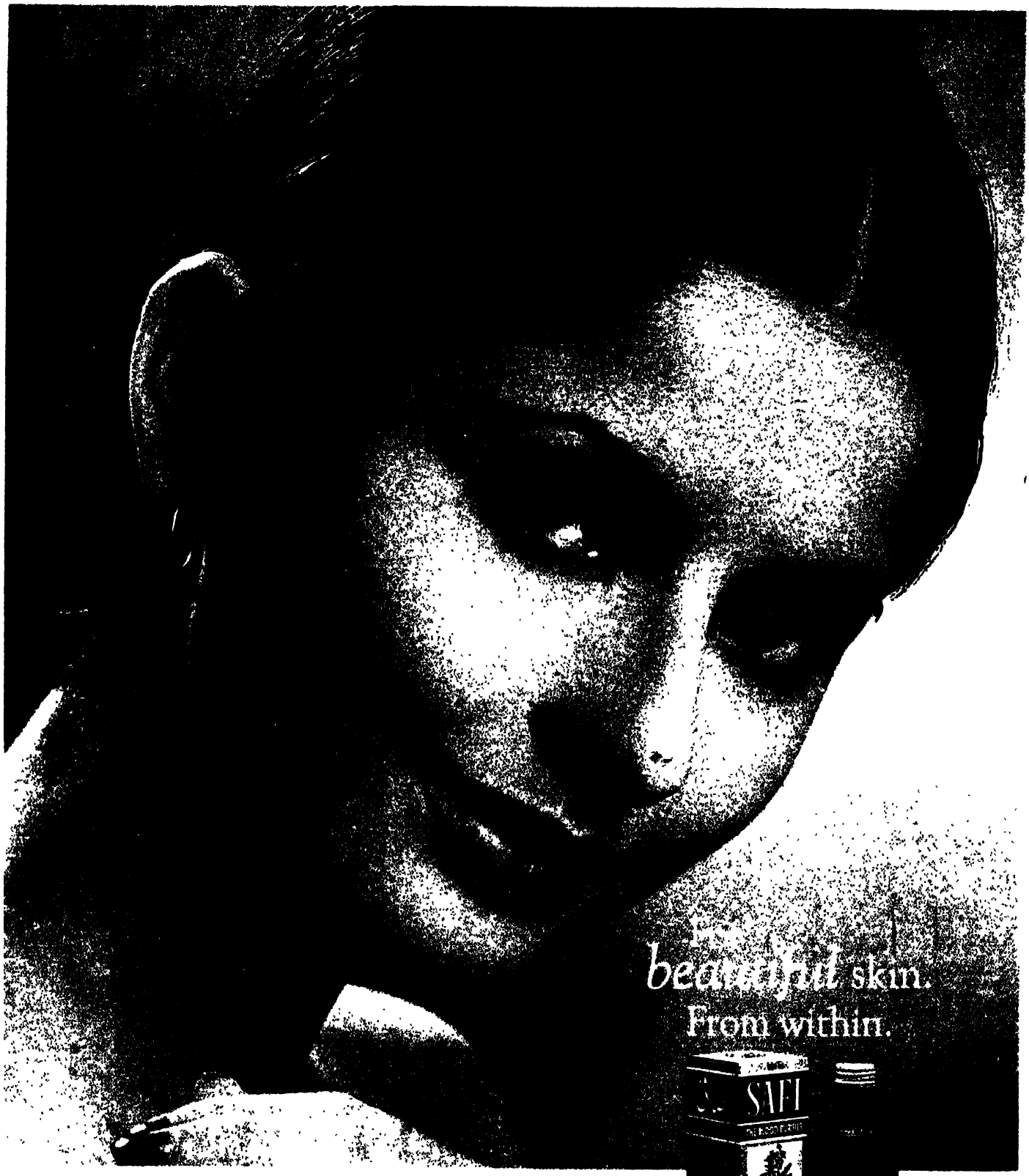
Ho Chi Minh City still bears traces of past foreign occupants, France, which made Saigon its first foothold in Indochina. The city and its environs account for a third of Vietnam's 15-billion dollar economy. Under the government's policy of *doi moi*, or economic renovation, the city has attracted a lot of foreign investment. The city is at the crossroads : it has yet to tide over the hangover of the past while it is keen to enter the threshold of the market economy. With the resumption of diplomatic relations with USA, the superpower that ravaged Vietnam for years running, and with its entry into the ASEAN, Vietnam and Ho Chi Minh City are fast changing.



Growing Ho Chi Minh City on the banks of Saigon river

Ho Chi Minh City or the former Saigon used to be called the "Pearl of the Orient". The sobriquet was conferred on the city after its capture in 1859 by the French invaders, who later made the city the capital of French Indo-China. The city grew up along the banks of the Saigon river from a seventeenth century trading post to today's bustling metropolis. Despite postwar privations, the onetime capital of South Vietnam rules the reunified nation's financial and commercial life.


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FILM STARS SET FASHION TRENDS

For decades, film stars have initialled fashion and beauty looks, says Azeem Khan, this year's most acclaimed young designer

by Vimla Patil

Of all young ensemble designers, Azeem Khan has made a remarkable impact in the fashion industry in 1998-99. He has brought the fine art of embroidery and bead work to such excellence that his designs now sell internationally. Azeem is born into a family of textile marketers. Trained in the United States, he used his family business and his state-of-the-art knowledge of the international fashion business to create a revolution in India's fashion world. Swarovsky crystals, semi precious gems, beads, pearls and gold and silver wire-work are used profusely in his delectable creations.

"Our films have given many designers a strong new platform to launch style," he says, "Today's film stars like Madhuri Dixit, Kajol, Manisha Koirala and Urmila Matondkar as well as male stars like Govinda, Sunil Shetty and Shah Rukh Khan work with designers like Abu Jani, Anna Singh and Manish Malhotra to create unique clothes. They wear Versace, DKNY, Tommy Hilfiger and other designer styles. The concept is that these glamorous women and men have beautifully sculpted bodies and clothes are created to show them off. Since the fitness fever runs high just now, many young people copy these clothes and thus designer styles become popular in every class of society at several price ranges."



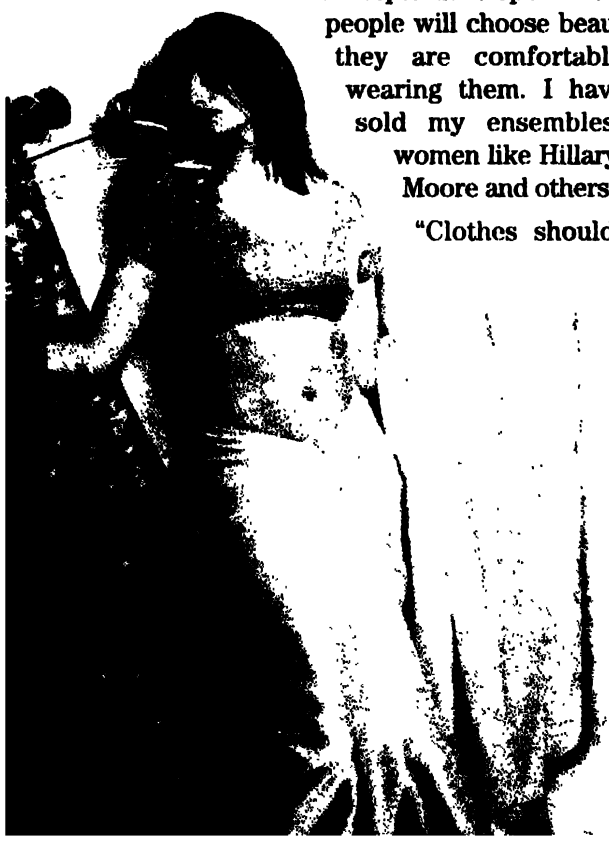
What Azeem Khan says is absolutely true. Hindi films have, for decades caused the barometer of fashion to go up and down. Time was in the fifties and sixties when stars like Nargis, Nimmi, Waheeda Rahman and others set trends like Chinese collared blouses, shirt collared cholis and sarees or ghagra cholis of imported chiffons and georgettes. Then came the seventies and eighties ruled over by Rakhee, Sharmila Tagore, Hema Malini, Dimple Kapadia and others. They are remembered more for their ability to emote rather than to set fashion trends.

Times changed once again with the late eighties and nineties. Beauty contests, fitness, great bodies

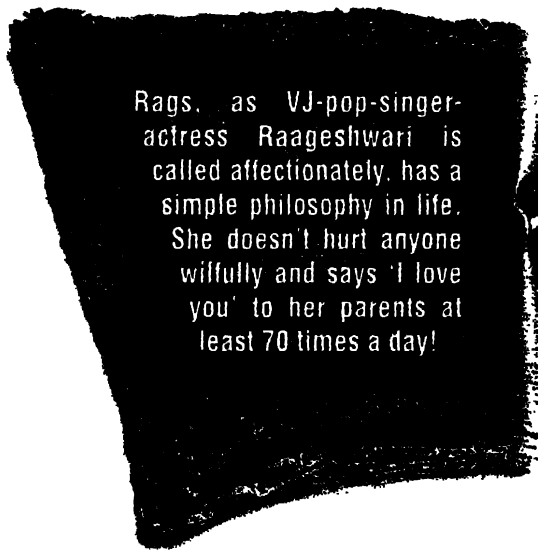


and revealing clothes became suddenly acceptable to women. They were now prepared to spend money to look good and feel good too. This was the time when many designers made their debuts in the Indian market and began to seriously project fashion as a lucrative industry. With the winning of international beauty crowns by Sushmita Sen and Aishwarya Rai, Indian women came a full circle and fashion and beauty became an integral part of their lives. The film stars – Kajol, Manisha Koirala, Juhi Chawla, Karishma Kapoor, Urmila Matondkar and others of their generation came from affluent backgrounds. They knew the importance of well sculpted bodies and had good taste in clothes and make up.

Azeem Khan, whose new spring-summer collection was acclaimed recently by style gurus, has made it to the international market. His designs are sold in South Africa, Britain and the US. "Designs or clothes will no more be limited to any one country in the future," he says, "Every culture has lovely concepts developed over centuries and people will choose beautiful clothes, if they are comfortable and happy wearing them. I have successfully sold my ensembles to celebrity women like Hillary Clinton, Demi Moore and others."



"Clothes should look as if a woman is born into them. It's a form of possession, belonging to one another. Creating that bond, that oneness between body and clothes, is the essence of fashion," says Azeem Khan.



Rags, as VJ-pop-singer-actress Raageshwari is called affectionately, has a simple philosophy in life. She doesn't hurt anyone wilfully and says 'I love you' to her parents at least 70 times a day!

Somehow, in the public mind, the words pop-star and goody goody girl or a level headed, mature woman do not go together. Possibly, the reputation for a wild lifestyle and wilder attitudes which typify Western pop singers like Michael Jackson and others has traveled to India's shores together with their brilliant music. Added to this, possibly some Indian pop stars have also emulated their western heroes and acquired a wild reputation. Possibly pop music itself is perceived as being iconoclastic and representing the irreverent young generation of modern times.

If you, like all others, believe all this to be true, you should meet Raageshwari, because though she is one of the most successful pop stars of India at the moment, she's somehow different and refreshing!

"I was born in a middle class family which lives in suburban Mumbai. My father, though a trained musician, never got a real good chance in the film industry. My mom and dad left everything behind in Delhi and moved to Mumbai soon after marriage for my dad's passion for music. But finally he had to take a government job to look after us when we were born," Raageshwari says, "My mom too grabbed the first job as receptionist to look after the home, me and my elder brother Rishabh. We never saw any tight fisted behaviour from my parents nor did we hear any complaints about

RICH RAGS

bad times. Only sometimes, we would hear our parents discussing how they were doing their best to make the money stretch and we would become wiser. We were fed well and educated well. Our unit was close knit and we were like a group of friends. The only connection to my father's dreams of music were our names – Rishabh and Raageshwari."

Then as Rags finished her tenth class from a Mumbai school, she was offered her first assignment with Bobby Deol. At the screen test, Shekhar Kapur, who was to direct the film, instructed her to hug the hero and the chit of a school girl was awkward and shy. She did not make to the film but her screen test was seen by someone at Star TV's V channel and she was called for a screen test for becoming a VJ. "That was the first time I talked to an outstretched palm which played the camera," she jokes, "I learnt that talking and emoting before the camera is the most important skill an actor must possess. I landed the job of VJ for the much-hyped BPL Oye show after Ruby Bhatia and Neelam had set the standard."

Meanwhile, Rags had done two very successful films, *Aankhen* with Govinda and *Tu Khiladi Main Anari* with Saif Ali Khan and Akshay Kumar. Though both the films were super hits, Rags did not move much ahead into a film career. "Many roles were offered to me but they consisted of only a few scenes in each film with an appearance in the climax. I did not like what was offered," Rags says. Just then she made her music album Duniya with her father as the lyricist and composer. It was such a runaway success that Raageshwari's career was automatically charted out. She had made one album of patriotic songs earlier but Duniya, with its meaningful words and fresh-as-dew approach to youth, was an instant success. Rags signed up with HMV and made yet another album called Pyar Ka Rang, which has been equally successful.

"At present, I do the Ek Do Teen countdown show on MTV and sing at least two concerts every month," she says, "I have a complete team of dancers, musicians, choreographers, lighting and sound technicians who travel with me. I recently came back from Australia. Yes, I would like to do films. But my image now is that of a straight, gentle girl next door, not a glamour doll. This image of a family-oriented girl, who dresses rather sedately, does not sell in Hindi cinema. I can travel in buses or taxis with comfort now, but not if I am a star. I don't mind this image because that's what I really am. I'm pleased that there is more money in the family now and life is easier for my parents. My father is now into music and Rishabh is looking forward to directing a film. My mom still works hard and is the mainstay of our family. I love my parents very much and tell them so every time I talk to them at home or on the mobile. I think all young people love their parents deep down but in the race to the discos and the pubs, they have forgotten how to run a relationship with elders. I know many girls who shout inhumanely at their parents. I can't imagine how they do it."

Rags thinks that music videos have become a 'make-quick-money' business. "But this will settle down and real talent will survive," she says, "People with great sensitivity are coming into the pop music video world and the effect is already evident. Music channels have realised that totally Western disco music does not work in India. Colonial Cousins (Krishna), Sonu Nigam's Sanskar, Rajshri's Yeh Hai Prem and other videos are great directorial successes showing the path for Indian music industry. Our art must adhere to our culture to make the point that pop music is not a dividing force for families. All members of a family, irrespective of age, should be able to enjoy this genre of music like any other. These videos relate to the Indian psyche and show our youth how to have a touch of Western culture while preserving our own treasure of family values. I think these values make India a great country and young people must cherish them in spite of new trends and views. I myself am totally Indian in family values. I don't hurt anyone wilfully and I tend to gather soft, smiling people around me in my work and social life."



Raageshwari, at 23, is a keen businesswoman who manages her money with her parents. She is fun loving but has level headed attitudes! ❖

HOW TO EAT RIGHT TO REMAIN FIT



Eating a wide variety of foods is important for good health. A balanced diet should help you to maintain a steady body weight, a good level of energy and develop resistance against infections...

Eating enough to maintain a steady body weight is very important. Eating less-than-needed food can increase your risk of disease and being overweight affects your mobility and well being. To design a healthy diet for yourself, the following information is extremely useful.

Vitamins and minerals are sometimes called the micro-nutrients. This is because our bodies need them in small amounts. However, despite this, they are very essential and we need quite a range of vitamins and minerals for good health. Some vitamins and minerals make up a significant proportion of the body's structure, tissues and fluids. For example, the calcium in our bones and the iron found in our blood are the mainstay of our health. Others are vital for the countless chemical reactions which occur in our bodies every day, to keep them functioning normally and carry out all the processes necessary for life. With the exception of one or two vitamins which our bodies manufacture, all other nutrients have to come from our daily diet. Even though some vitamins and minerals are highly publicised and therefore familiar to us, all are important for our health and often work collectively to strengthen body health. For example, calcium and vitamin D are nutrients which combine to make strong bones.

How can we be sure that our diet contains enough vitamins and minerals? The key to this question is to eat a variety of foods. This is because while some nutrients tend to be found in substantial amounts in certain groups of foods, such as vitamin C in fruit and calcium in dairy produce, other nutrients such as the B group vitamins are found in small amounts in a wide range of foods. If we make healthy choices from this variety, we are less likely to miss out on any one particular nutrient.

Our blood :

Iron makes up an essential part of our red blood cells, which carry oxygen around the body. Vitamin B12 and folic acid are needed to ensure that the red blood cells are correctly formed. Protein, vitamin B6, vitamin C and copper are also involved in the formation of red blood cells. Vitamin C also helps us to absorb iron from our diet. In anaemia, the blood cells do not contain enough iron so the oxygen they can carry is reduced. So when the need for oxygen is increased during exercise, people with anaemia can easily feel tired and breathless. Anaemia is caused by a diet deficient in iron, B12 or folic acid.

General good health :

The B group vitamins, thiamine, riboflavin and niacin are needed to help release energy from the food we eat.

Together with vitamin B6 and B12, they are important for health. Vitamin A helps the correct development of blood cells. It helps us to see in dim light and keep our skin healthy and to fight infections. Vitamin C helps to have a healthy skin, gums, blood vessels and body tissues. It helps wounds to heal. Vitamin C and E and the mineral selenium act as antioxidants and protect our body from damage. Carotenoids are a type of vitamin A which also acts as an antioxidant.

Where do we find vitamins and minerals?

Vitamin A is found in fish, full fat milk, butter, carrots, green leafy vegetables and fruits. The B group of vitamins are found in meat, fish, wholemeal and white bread, pulses, nuts, milk and eggs. Folic acid is found in leafy green vegetables. Vitamin C is found in fresh fruit and vegetables, particularly citrus or soft fruits, salad vegetables and cereals. The main source of vitamin D is sunlight on our skin. Fish, eggs and butter also provide this nutrient. Vitamin E is found in vegetable oil, eggs, whole grain cereals and leafy vegetables. Vitamin K is found in cereals and leafy vegetables.

Calcium is found in milk, fish, white bread, pulses, leafy vegetables and dried fruit. Phosphorus is available in meat, fish, milk, cereals and vegetables. Iron is found in meat, leafy vegetables, bread, pulses, eggs and dried fruit. Fluoride is available in seafood and tea. Water also sometimes contains this nutrient. Selenium is found in bread, meat and fish. Sodium and potassium are available in all fruits and vegetables. Bananas are particularly rich in these minerals. Table salt is a good source of sodium. Other minerals essential to our health include iodine, zinc, copper, magnesium and chromium. These are needed in tiny amounts and because they are present in a wide variety of food, deficiency in these minerals is rarely found. Diet experts recommend that we cut down on fat, sugar and salt from our diet and increase the consumption of fibre.

Designing a diet with this information is easy because of the great diversity of foods available in India. One can eat delicious food without sacrificing any food values. A nutritious diet is necessary for creating the foundation of a great body. Exercise and a positive attitude to life do the rest of the work. The results are guaranteed to be fantastic! ❖



cool shades for a hot summer

Pervin Khajotia offers a guide to make hand and nail care ever so easy!

Most people tend to neglect their hands, feet and nails. They think that nail care is secondary to face or complexion care. What they do not realise is that hands and feet are used more often than the face. Handshakes, holding hands, waving goodbyes – all these bring hands into limelight. Feet too are a barometer of good grooming. Therefore, well maintained hands and feet always get attention and are appreciated as much as a beautiful face!

A nail takes approximately 16 weeks to grow from root to tip, so miraculous overnight cures for nail problems cannot just happen. The best strategy is to give yourself a good manicure once in two to three weeks. Caring for your hands and nails should be as much a part of your beauty routine as caring for your complexion. Spending a minute on massage at least once a day keeps hands smooth and supple. Use almond oil or keep a jar of Vaseline handy. Keep hands upright while working in the cream to increase the blood flow towards the fingers, using upward movements. Almond oil rubbed in overnight is also a good pick me up for nails. Learn to give yourself a manicure at home. Here are ten easy steps to a home manicure. These are prescribed by Dilshad Panthaki of "Dilshads" beauty parlour, Mumbai.

- Invest in a good nail file and buffer.
- File nails to a fairly short, square shape. Nails worn short and square last longer and do not chip as easily as pointed ones. Oval is old-fashioned!
- Massage with cuticle cream.

- Soak nails in warm soapy water for a few minutes.
- Using a nail pusher, push the cuticle layer back gently. You may also use a manicure stick for this purpose.
- Scrub nails gently with a soft nailbrush.
- Use a buffer to take the yellow colour off your nails and to give them an attractive shine.
- Brush on a base coat which makes a smooth foundation and offers the added advantage of protecting nails.
- Brush on the polish of your choice in three strokes, first down the centre of the nail, then down each side. Apply two thick coats and a thin coat to finish.
- Use glitter over the top coat to give nails an added lustre.

This year, fashion decrees that light colours like mauves, pastels and nudes in glossy finishes are the summer-monsoon favourites. Body blues, pinks and peaches in shiny tones with glitter and crystals are really top of the popularity chart this season. Choosing the right nail colour is very essential. Like any other cosmetic, nail enamel should enhance your skin tone. The right colour can make your skin look bright and attractive and the wrong one could age it and make it look weary. Red is a neutral colour and complements any skin tone, whereas deep mauves, browns and purples only go with the right skin tones. If you are wheatish in colour, soft pinks and rose tints would go well with your skin. Avoid reddish purples. On very fair skin, mauves and plums are most flattering.

Photo courtesy: Lakmé

Lakmé makes beautiful nailcare products





Here are some nail secrets:

1. Always use a nail polish remover which has no acetone.
2. Allow nails a one week breathing period between applications.
3. Always use a nail hardener to protect nails.
4. Use a calcium gel nail builder to strengthen nails.
5. Always use a two-sided emery board (with one rough side and one smooth). Never use a metal file as it is too harsh on the nail roots.
6. File in one direction only. Filing backwards and forwards shatters nail edges.
7. Use speed driers and sprays to dry the nails within 60 seconds of application. Say goodbye to the five minute drying time routine.
8. Do not use your nails as tools for opening jars, removing staple pins or for dialling telephone numbers.
9. If your nails are prone to cracking, step up the calcium supplements in your food. A diet rich in protein (milk and cheese) builds up your nails.
10. Lastly, a regular manicure is a must do.

Last, but very important, here is a list of what's in this season:

1. A French manicure. In this, nails are kept short and square. 2. Nude colours with glitter. 3. Pastels and peach colours.

And here's what's out!

1. Nails worn oval and pointed 2. Matching lipstick and nail colour are passé. Mix, don't match, are the key words. 3. Deep reds and purples are a no-no. 4. Nail biting is definitely out!

Well-manicured and well-cared for nails make hands look longer, slimmer and graceful. The size of your hands and fingers determine the length and shape of your nails. Nail lengths should flatter the size of the hands. The ideal length is about half a centimetre above the top of your nail. But there are no limits for those who want to experiment! ❖

CSR SPECIAL

Interviews : How To Succeed

Judy Skeats

All of us have to undergo the process of interviews before we land a job. Competition Success Review is proud to serialise for its readers Judy Skeats' celebrated international best-seller, 'How To Succeed In Interviews' to acquaint you with Interview Techniques, Assertion Skills, Psychological Tests and Body Language – essential features for success in any interview or personality test.

Sequential Interviews

Sequential interviews are a series of interviews. They usually involve more time for the applicant, but may be useful to the organisation if not all the interviewers can be free to see you at the same time. Assuming that no general company prejudices exist, they should balance the prejudices and bias of the interviewers too. Sequential interviews may be used where you have to 'pass' the first interview before being interviewed by the second person.

You may have to be patient if you undergo sequential interviews; often you will be asked the same questions by each person, so don't get frustrated!

As with panel interviews, sequential interviews are usually used where one person tests for general personality and whether you'll fit in with the organisation, etc., and another looks at the technical aspects of your past and the job you have applied for. You may also have to meet someone more senior.

All these factors mean that you may need to draw reserves of energy. It can be tiring to feel that you are saying the same thing to a series of different people, you will need to keep your concentration for each. Sequential interviews can be more probing than panels, as each interviewer feels that he/she has time to explore your strengths and weaknesses.

Stress Interviews And Other Indulgences

In stress interviews the interviewer watches your reactions whilst asking awkward questions and generally putting a strain on you. The interviewer may walk out of the room to see whether you can retain your composure on his/her return. He/she may be aggressive to see how you react, or you may be asked embarrassing or offensive questions.

Thankfully, stress interviews are rarely used as part of the normal selection process. The interviewer who tries these tactics will get what he/she deserves. Many people believe that this type of interview is not only totally unprofessional, but also that the interviewer attempting these tactics can rarely assess the person objectively. In addition, as many good candidates are not prepared to accept this behaviour, the employer actually ends up with inferior candidates who are prepared to put on an act. Stress interviews are not good PR for the company.

If you are asked questions like this, retain your calm at all costs and consider carefully whether you wish to work for an organisation which uses these tactics! If you feel that the questions have gone far beyond the bounds necessary to assess you for the job, say so slowly and politely. Ask to be told the reason for the question(s) *without sounding aggressive yourself*. If you are not satisfied say that you do not wish to waste your time any further, get up and leave slowly. Don't rush or slam the door. If this really is only a test, you may be recalled with an apology or explanation. If not, consider yourself lucky to have found out about such a bad company before taking the job.

One of the techniques sometimes used in interviews (and favoured by journalists in the past) was using silence to make the individual say more. Silence can be very uncomfortable, but if you are confronted by one don't feel obliged to waffle on. Ask the interviewers what further information they require on the last point or whether they wish you to expand further, thereby putting the onus back on them. Don't be pushed into saying more than you want to or rabbiting on aimlessly. The golden rule in interviews is if you have nothing to say, say nothing. Anything extra is more likely to detract from your presentation than to go in your favour.

Another gimmick, favoured by interviewers of sales-people, is the 'sell me this' tactic. The interviewer may well then hand you a pen or other implement. There is a school of thought which feels that this only tests whether the candidate is good-natured enough to play silly games. Indulge the interviewer if you wish! Selling most products is not that simple, however, and the interviewer will know that you wish to study the market and the benefits of the products, to examine the possible objections to be overcome in potential clients etc., and be more professional.

Sometimes the interviewer may ask you to sell yourself (though they do very rarely ask this openly). If you think you are likely to encounter this sort of question, think back to the self-analysis you will have done before applying for the post. Try to put across your good points without boasting, but also without sounding too timid. Be definite about your strengths and not apologetic about them. Don't look to the interviewer for encouragement if he/she has asked you this kind of question. If you know that one or two of your weak points cannot be overlooked, find a way of compensating for them, 'I don't have the qualifications you asked for but I do have x years' experience in y, which has taught me ....' Keep your answer brief.

Interviews With Employment And Recruitment Agencies

In some cases, you will be going to the agency having answered an advertisement for a specific post and been invited for an interview. If so, it will be up to the agency to screen all the applicants (that is, to do a preliminary interview and assessment) before you are then referred on to the company to undergo their selection procedures. This initial sifting saves the company a lot of time if they are expecting many applicants, and they know that the candidates they will see are the best of the people who applied. In other cases, you may be just passing the agency and feel attracted by a job that they are advertising in the window or may be going with no specific post in mind at all, but just to see what they have available.

Even if you are not talking to the agency about a specific job, it is essential to impress the interviewer. All the other do's and don'ts mentioned for interviews, including appearance, are important. You must establish a good relationship, show enthusiasm, be positive about your experience, recognise your shortcomings, etc. The interviewer's impressions will determine whether you are put forward for vacancies later.

Before going to this interview you will need to think about exactly the sort of job that you are seeking and what kind of salary and conditions you are expecting. Don't expect the interviewer to tell you what you want. Make sure that you also tell them what you do *not* want. Employment agency recruiters are not trained to be careers guidance counsellors. That said, they may be able to make useful suggestions and may have thought of things that have not occurred to you. Always ask at the end of the interview if there is anything that they can think of that will help you in your search for a job. In some cases they may tell you that your expectations in terms of the job or

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he salary you want are too high. It is up to you to decide whether o accept the advice or not. Cynics may say that it will be easier for hem to place you in a job if they persuade you to lower your sights bit.

If the interviewer seems jaded or disinterested and you are not here to talk about one specific job, change the agency. Specialist gencies now exist for all sorts of jobs. You need to be sure that ur interviewer will be your advocate, and that he/she will be ble to convince a prospective employer that they should see you. Don't be pushed into going for interviews for jobs that you are eally not interested in. Your time is valuable and attendance in hese circumstances will dull your senses so that you will forget to oncentrate in interviews that do matter. Similarly, don't be pushed nto going for interviews where you know that you can't do the job r don t have the qualifications, etc. This will destroy your onfidence.

Take a good CV with you if you have not already sent one. Some gencies will reproduce this without your address or telephone umber on, so that the prospective employer has to deal with them ather than going to you direct. Some will ask you to fill out an pplication form so that the information is in a format they can ind easily; if you have a CV with you, it will be that much easier o remember exact job titles, promotions and dates, etc.

Interviewers at agencies may be much more direct than others. If they are doing their jobs properly they need to assess you, your skills and experience accurately so that they do not put you forward for a job to which you are not suited. The reputation of their agency nd their future business will depend on it.

Group Selection

Organisations which use group selection methods will expect to pend a lot of money on the successful applicants. Group selections nd assessment centres are expensive to run. These proceedings ften take a day or two. They are often used for executive posts or where the job may put a strain on you, for example, in terms of xtensive travel or living abroad for a while (it would be very expensive for the organisation to recall you if you could not cope with the strain). These selection processes are also often used for obs such as management of public houses, where your working life s very closely related to your private life and your partner may lso be involved too.

Assessment centres use a combination of performance tests, group ctivities, interviews and pen-and-paper tests. During group selection rocesses you may encounter one-to-one and group interviews, eaderless group discussions on set subjects, discussion groups where ne of the group is nominated as the Chairperson, etc. If you are hosen as the Chairperson, do not decline, but accept the sponsibility gracefully. You must retain control of the situation nd make sure that you give everyone in the group a chance to ave his say. If you are not chosen, don't take over from the person ho is. Don't act. If you feel that you are not getting a chance to ut your point in a group discussion, say so calmly but firmly and hen make your points succinctly. Don't criticise other members of he group or make fun of them.

If you are likely to have to undergo group selection tests, try to et your general knowledge up-to-date and be able to talk about urrent affairs. Your interaction with others and ability to present easoned, lucid arguments will be tested. There may be exercises here you are watched by a number of assessors. Try to be natural – the assessors are trained not to miss anything relevant so you ill not have to show off in order to capture their attention. Assessors ay also be watching your ability to persuade others and your adership qualities. Be considerate to other members of the group.

You may also be asked to give presentations or talks (usually nly for a few minutes but this can be fairly daunting if you are not sed to it) or take part in team exercises, etc.

If your ideas and thoughts are vague and unstructured and you e a general lack of awareness, this will be more apparent in oup selection exercises than in a one-to-one interview. Don't try merge with the wallpaper either, or sink into the background, as is will be noticed. You must be willing to take part in the exercises.

You may be given group exercises where you have to build ndges, design towns, etc.: all these are set to assess your ability to ork in a team and cooperate. Any extreme or aggressive behaviour

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will be noticed and looked on unfavourably. If you think it very unlikely that you will react this way, be warned : these exercises have a tendency to make everyone sweat, particularly if you are told that you are competing with another group or being timed to find a solution to the problem. Observers will be looking at who participates, who drops out or withdraws from the group, which members of the group encourage others, who leads, who summarises and keeps the group from going off at a tangent and who coordinates in situations where the group subdivides to look at different aspects of the problem.

As these tests are often run over a period of time, you may well be involved in the 'social' parts, such as taking a meal together. Even if you are told that this does not form part of the assessment, do not be caught off your guard. Slurping the soup, or other transgressions will all be noticed! Interviewers are human, they will not be able to forget awkwardness or unwise behaviour, so you should treat this part as seriously as you treat the rest of the interview and selection process. If you have been invited to bring your partner to a meal, or are undergoing the tests with him/her, remember that they will also be assessed. The employer may be looking for signs of instability in your partnership of just whether you will both give the right impression to potential clients if you have to take them to dinner, etc. Make sure that if the job would pose any difficulties for you, such as in terms of being away from home a lot, or relocation, you talk this over with your partner *before* the interview so that assessors do not pick up on your doubts.

Psychological Tests, etc.

Even if you don't have to go through a two-day battery of tests, you may be asked to do one or two at the interview. If you are not sure what it is designed to assess, ask.

Tests can range from simple, obvious ones like typing tests to see if you can do the job, to those which are designed to assess your personality or aptitudes. For most tests you will be given a strict time limit. If you are undertaking a personality test, don't try to be clever or to give the answers that you think the interviewer wants to see, unless you *really* know what you are doing—most of the people who analyse the test results can tell if you have done that. With intelligence tests, try to be fast but accurate. The questions generally get harder as you progress through.

If you are applying for a place on a graduate trainee scheme you may also be asked to complete an occupational interest questionnaire. Promotion applications may also be tested in this way.

Most tests fall into the following categories :

Knowledge tests/examinations : These will test your recall of factual information and may require analysis of the data. Tests may require different answers : multiple choice, essay style or numerical ones.

Aptitude tests : These are used to see whether you are able to develop particular active skills, to see whether you are capable of doing something you may not have tried before, or to see if you are able to develop logical arguments using reasoning. These tests are used to see how people actually behave and to help the interviewer assess how you might react in certain different situations.

Personality tests and interest questionnaires. These are used to give an idea of your personality and motivation. Your 'scores' on a personality test may be compared with the normal average pattern for successful individuals in that industry or type of occupation.

Trainability tests : These check on the likelihood that you will be able to learn how to do the job.

Performance/achievement tests and simulations : These test how you actually do the job.

There are varying methods of testing for all kinds of things and you may be asked to do anything from putting coloured balls into the right places to describing what pictures you see in an ink blot. The variety is fascinating! If you want to know more about this, find a good book on the subject, but as a general rule you won't be able to influence the results too much. So just try to relax and do your best.

One last note about tests : if you are applying for a post in the Forces you may also have to undergo a test of your physical stamina.

(To be continued)

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Improve Your Personality

(Continued from page 53)

should no more be presented in rags, tatters and dirt than your own person should." And there is only one way to learn how to use words, and that is to use them.

Voice and words attract attention. But to sustain the attention of the listeners, you must get them interested. You must arouse an interest in them and make them want to hear what you have to say. They will be only too eager to hear what you have to say. In fact, they may take a lot of trouble and put themselves into a great deal of inconvenience in order to listen to you, when they know what you are going to say concerns them personally and all in their favour, all in appreciation. Appreciation makes people feel more important and happy than anything else you can offer. Everybody likes to be appreciated, be it a child, an adult, a grown-up or an old one, man or woman, boy or girl, educated or uneducated, rich or poor. People crave it so passionately that they are willing to pay any price to earn real appreciation. You and I are no different and want very much to be appreciated. But the appreciation should be genuine and not phoney. It must be sincere and come from your heart. Not only your words but your voice also must express the appreciation spontaneously, naturally and deservingly.

What to appreciate ? This is no problem at all. If only you take the trouble to observe a person carefully, you will find hundreds of things to admire and appreciate truly and sincerely. The truth is that each one of us, craving for appreciation, takes such a lot of trouble to impress others in a thousand ways. We dress, we talk, we build our muscles, we own property, we show affection, we condemn, criticise, praise and eulogise, to show ourselves off and earn appreciation. You can appreciate people for what they are, what they do and what they have got. When I receive letters from you that you liked my article, you found it to be true, you practised it and benefited from it, they mean such a lot to me. I feel elevated. When someone shakes hands with me and remarks that I have a firm grip, that I have great strength and so on, I feel very happy and want to hear more. When you show appreciation to what I have given you, I am urged to give or do more for you.

When you want to appreciate you are forced to think about the other individual and concentrate on his good points. This is extremely important. If you want to criticise him, you will concentrate on his weak points. You start thinking about him and not about yourself. You turn your attention on his accomplishments, possessions and gifts. It compels you to recognise his importance.

Appreciation is not reserved only for big things. On the other hand, you should be liberal in showing appreciation. Etiquette and manners are nothing but disciplined appreciation. To show respect to elders, aged people and women is to appreciate some factor connected with them. When you meet people and greet them, you must observe the rules of etiquette and your manners must remain impeccable. When people offer you a seat, when they enquire about your welfare, you must say 'Thank you' to them. When you want to ask something, make it a request supported by the word 'please'. Appreciation is the easiest and best way of getting along with people and make your personality felt by them. When you show appreciation, people will be glad to do things for you.

Your voice and words will go waste if they are not channelled to provide appreciation. You must be well-mannered, considerate and thoughtful to show appreciation automatically as a matter of habit. This habit of being thoughtful and considerate towards others will change you into a nicer, pleasanter and more charming personality. "Serving the needs of others" is the great secret of successful personality. When you earnestly seek the good in others to give appreciation, you will find them discerning your personality in a favourable and winning light. Voice and words, wedded to true and sincere appreciation, will project your personality in favourable light and build you up as a successful leader. ❑

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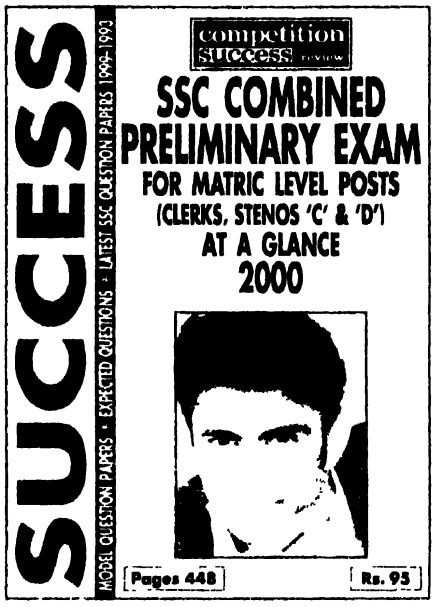
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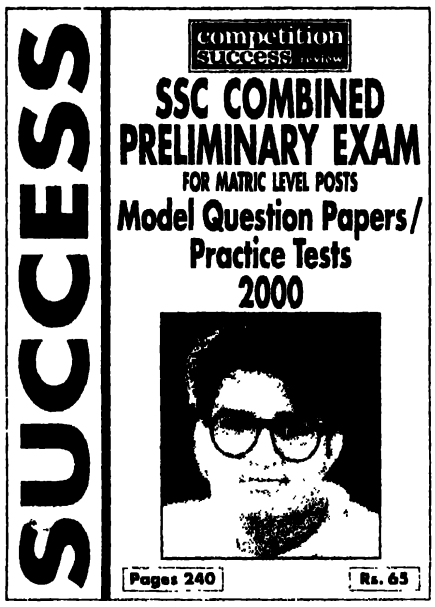
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Working Class, Peasant and Youth Movements

The working class became not only well organised but radicalised and politicised. The Russian Revolution gave a new impetus and broad horizon to the working class movement. On October 31, 1920 was born the All-India Trade Union Congress, the first central organisation of trade unions in India. Its first session was held in Bombay under the presidentship of Lala Lajpat Rai. At the second session, a resolution was adopted that "the time has now arrived for the attainment of Swaraj for the people of India". The fourth session was presided over by C.R. Das and the fifth by D.R. Thengdi. C.F. Andrews was elected President, N.M. Joshi as Secretary and V.V. Giri as Vice-President among others.

The working class was very active in 1920. In January 1919, there was a general strike in textile industry in Bombay involving 125,000 workers. Other powerful strikes took place in industrial centres like Kanpur, Sholapur, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Ahmedabad. All these strikes in 1920 had been followed by increases of wages ranging from 10 to 30 per cent. To terrorise the movement, the Government staged the Kanpur Conspiracy Case. The anti-nationalisation strike of Bombay workers in 1928 culminated in the historic strike of 1929 lasting for six months. In 1928, Jawaharlal Nehru was elected as the President of AITUC, with S.A. Dange as an Assistant Secretary. In 1929, the Government gave another blow to the movement by arresting militant leftist trade union leaders under the Meerut Conspiracy Case. Of the 32 leaders arrested, 18 were office-bearers of the AITUC. A special ordinance, the Public Safety Bill, was issued by the Governor-General to "curb Communist activities in India".

Similarly, the peasantry was organised under the All-India Kisan Sabha. In 1925, the first conference of the Communist Party of India was held. The Workers and Peasants Party was leading the working class and peasantry, particularly in Bengal. There developed leftist and radical groups in Congress also under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose. The youth and students conferences became an annual feature. The Communist and Socialist ideas were becoming popular. They were all working for the freedom of the country and brought a dose of militancy to the nationalist movement. Revolutionary activities were forging ahead. The revolutionary party under the leadership of Bhagat Singh had captured the minds of the people of Punjab. He threw a bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly. It was symbolic—an expression of anger of the people of India against British imperialism. The heroism of Bhagat Singh and the self sacrifice of Jatin Dass electrified the political atmosphere of India.

Growth of Communal Politics

The Hindu Maha Sabha became politically active. The Muslim League became more and more communal and obstructive. The emotional demoralisation of the people resulted from the failure of the Non-Cooperation Movement. The constructive programme of Gandhiji—temperance, anti-untouchability, spinning, cottage industries—could not satisfy the hunger of the starving millions. The British Government utilised the opportunity to fan the flames of communalism. Communal riots became a regular feature after 1923. The tempers of the people were frayed.

The *Shudhi* and *Sangathan* movements of the Hindus and the *Tanzim* and *Tabligh* movements of Muslims became strong and came into direct clash with each other. Each excited the other. Bureaucracy engineered communal riots and fully exploited the situation. The cunning British imperialists used Hindu and Muslim fanatics to destroy



Lala Lajpat Rai

Born in 1865 in Punjab, Lala Lajpat Rai was a nationalist to the core and led the boycott and Non-Cooperation Movements. He went to England in 1905 to explain to the British people the Indian viewpoint. On return to India, he was arrested and deported to Mandalay in Burma (now Myanmar) where he spent a year behind the bars. Before the First World War broke out in 1914, he went to the USA, but was not allowed to return till the War was over. Suffering imprisonment every now and then, he never lost his nerve to fight for the nation's cause. Leading a mammoth demonstration against the Simon Commission in 1928, he braved the *lathis* of the Raj and became a martyr so that his country could breathe the air of freedom.



Subhash Chandra Bose

A firebrand revolutionary, Subhash Chandra Bose was born on January 23, 1897 at Cuttack. He went to England in 1919 and was selected for the ICS. He soon came under the spell of two great Indians, Swami Vivekananda and Deshbandu Chittaranjan Das. He held prominent positions as President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, Mayor of Calcutta and as President of the Indian National Congress. In 1943, he took over the leadership of the Indian Independence League in East Asia and formed the Indian National Army (INA) to liberate India from foreign yoke and assumed its leadership on July 5, 1943. He is believed to have died in an air crash in 1945.



Mohammad Ali Jinnah

An ardent nationalist in the early years of the 20th Century, Jinnah later became one of the prominent leaders of the Muslim League, the organisation that claimed to be the sole spokesman of the Muslims in India and demanded Pakistan an exclusive land for Muslims. In the wake of the partition of the subcontinent, Mohammad Ali Jinnah became the first Governor-General of Pakistan. The theory that the Indian people consisted of two nations went against the entire spirit of Indian history, with disastrous consequences to follow. The subcontinent witnessed one of the worst bloodbaths in the name of religion. The Muslim League was hell bent on supporting the two-nation theory.

Gandhian Thought—Non-Possession



Gandhiji believed that if every one attempted to possess what he really needed and did not attempt to store for tomorrow, many of human miseries and inequalities in life would vanish. He, therefore, stressed upon the virtue of non-possession meaning thereby that we should not attempt to possess more than we really require. This act of non-possession would leave enough for others. Gandhiji stated, "Nature produces enough for our wants from day to day, and if only everybody took enough for himself and nothing more, there would be no pauperism in this world, there would be no man dying of starvation in this world."

He further stressed upon the rational and sublime nature of virtue of non-possession by explaining, "Possession implies provision for the future. A seeker after Truth, a follower of the law of Love, cannot hold anything against tomorrow. God never stores for tomorrow; He never creates more than what is strictly needed for the moment. If, therefore we repose faith in His providence, we should rest assured that He will give us every day our daily bread, meaning everything that we require." The lack of such faith in the Divine Law that God is bound to give us our daily bread everyday, gives rise to our miseries. The rich have superfluous stores which they do not need and go waste while millions starve and die for want of sustenance. Thus, if the rich learn to dispossess what they do not need, if they keep their own possession and property within limits, the starving masses would be easily fed and there would be contentment all around.

Gandhiji knew well that the full realisation of principle of non-possession was no easy task. "Perfect fulfilment of the ideal of non-possession requires that man should, like the birds, have no roof over his head no clothing and no stock of food for the morrow. He will indeed need his daily bread but it will be God's business and not his, to provide it. Only the fewest possible, if any at all, can reach the ideal. We, ordinary seekers, may not be repelled by the seeming impossibility. But we must keep this ideal constantly in view." Then he gives religious fervour to the doctrine of non-possession and explains that from the standpoint of pure Truth, the human body too constitutes possession. It creates desire for enjoyment and only when we are able to eliminate the desire and arrive at total renunciation, living only to serve, we get the real happiness in life. Gandhiji further enjoins that the principle of non-possession is equally applicable to thoughts. So if a man fills his brain with useless knowledge that turns him away from God, his thoughts become impediments for him in realisation of God. He also focuses our thinking to *Gita* which teaches in its 13th Chapter that humility is knowledge and the rest is only ignorance.

he basic unity among Indians on the pretext of issues like *Azans*, *peepal* trees, animal slaughter, temple, gurdwara or mosque roperties, so on and so forth. Hundreds of housands of people were killed in such riots. There was unbridgeable discord between the two communities. The communal problem overshadowed the political scene. India was led into a blind alley. Communalism highlighted distinction, antagonism and separatism rather than unity, cooperation and commonness. Communalism divided the nation and caused permanent harm.

The communal riots led to unity conferences and Gandhiji's frequent fasts. The most important of such conferences were the Simla Conference, the Delhi Conference and the Calcutta Conference. An evil star seemed to haunt India's fate, for nothing emerged out of the apparently serious efforts. The parties, on a challenge thrown by the Secretary of State for India, appointed the Nehru Committee to produce an agreed Constitution for India acceptable to both the Hindus and the Muslims.

The Nehru Committee report was widely welcomed. However, the Communists could not agree even on such a reformist Constitution as was envisaged by it. The Maha Sabha was recalcitrant and Mohammad Ali Jinnah came out with his fourteen-point demands. The effort of political India to reach communal accord failed. The spirit of 1916 had vanished, never to come back. The political climate soon became hot. The Indian National Congress adopted "Complete Independence" in 1929 as the ultimate goal of the national movement at its Lahore session. The Congress started the *Satyagraha* movement. The communalists were on the retreat. Communal riots were conspicuous by their absence. But such evils hardly die and communal discord, once again, emerged in its violent form with the failure of the political movement and treacherous designs of the British rulers.

Boycott of the Simon Commission

The dyarchy had failed. The Swarajists did their part in wrecking it, however little it was. The working class, youth and peasants were on the move. Socialist and Communist ideas were spreading. The All-Parties Conference had appointed the Nehru Committee to produce an agreed Constitution. The Congress was moving from 'dominion status' to 'complete independence'. The Madras Congress of 1927 passed a resolution of 'Complete National Independence'. Jawaharlal Nehru and the Congress leftists became the General Secretaries of the Congress. The All-Parties Muslim Conference of UP met in November 1928 and declared that the Muslims stood for 'the goal of complete independence'. The revolutionary movement was spreading. Even the Moderates were demanding further reforms.

The British Government was forced to appoint a Royal Commission, known as the Simon Commission. It added insult to injury. People became furious. It was an all-White Commission. No Indian was thought fit to serve on this Commission even though at that time there were two Indian members of the British Parliament—Lord Sinha and Saklatvala. All the political elements in the country boycotted the Commission, except the stooges of British imperialism and diehard communalists. A more conservative group in the Muslim League and the Hindu Maha Sabha welcomed it. A resolution was passed in the Central Legislative Assembly on the motion of Lala Lajpat Rai to boycott the Commission.

The Commission arrived in Bombay on February 3, 1928. It was greeted with *hartals*. Wherever it went, the cry was deserted. Cries of "Go back Simon", black flags, and British processions and demonstrations welcomed it. The things reached a pitch in Lahore. The anti-Simon demonstration was headed by Lala Lajpat Rai, the Lion of Punjab. As he was standing at the head of the demonstration he was assaulted and hit on his chest with a baton by a vicious English police officer. It sent a wave of indignation throughout the country. Lajpat Rai succumbed to his injuries. It was another nail in the coffin of British imperialism. Leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru and Govind Ballabh Pant, too received the baton blows of the police.

It charged the political atmosphere of India with an agitational mood. Revolutionary activity was revived in Bengal and Punjab. Bhagat Singh caught the mind of the people. The English officer who beat Lajpat Rai was shot dead in Lahore. B.K. Datt and Bhagat Singh threw two bombs on the floor of the Central Legislative Assembly. Bhagat Singh's heroism vindicated the nation's honour. It showed the resolve and the determination of the Indian youth to free the motherland from the chains of British imperialism.

Facing The Interview Board

(Right Approach)

The Candidate

Miss Beena Yadav is a cheerful and harming young lady. Though her omplexion is wheatish, she has the correct ıake-up to show herself in the most ttractive light and impress others by her ppearance and carefully chosen dress. Her pecial attractions are her remarkable charm, ıveliness and enthusiasm.

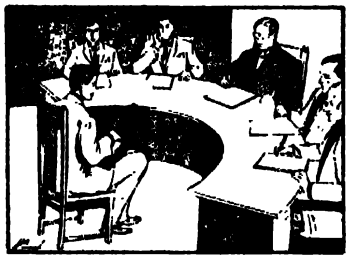
Her light pink saree, matching blouse, legant hair style, cultivated carriage plus ıer overall appearance contribute towards ıer impressive and arresting personality. Her onvent-style pronunciation and perfect ;nglish, turn out to be her extra assets in ıelping her to make a strong impact on ıthers.

Although she is the only lady candidate n this day for the IAS interview and the est are gents, she is fully confident and ompletely at ease in the company of the nembers of the opposite sex. We find her to ıe a ready and good mixer and an able onversationalist. She is the first candidate o be summoned for interview this morning ınd she takes it in her stride without any ıervousness or apprehensions.

After taking leave of the other candidate vith whom she was engaged in exchange ıf information, she walks up to the interview oom in her attractive style with full onfidence. She gently knocks at the door o conform to the requirements of etiquette ınd seeks permission in a formal manner. nside the interview room she proceeds areefully towards the desk behind which he Chairman and the Members of the nterview Board are seated. On approaching he seat meant for the candidate, she comes o a stop and thereafter joins her hands in he traditional 'Namaste' posture and greets he Board in a cheerful and audible voice.

The Interview

Beena : Good Morning to you all, please. *There is also a lady Member in the Board. Hence he candidate preferred to greet them all jointly nstead of differentiating them and repeating greetings as Good Morning, Sirs and Good Morning, Madam).*



Chairman : Good Morning, Miss Yadav. Kindly sit down and make yourself fully comfortable. Please do not hesitate to ask us if you need anything like water, etc.

Beena : Thank you, Sir. (*She sits down on the seat meant for the candidate with minimum of movement and without any noise. She adopts a posture which is relaxed and yet attentive. She sits erect, head up and back resting on the back-rest of the chair. Her legs are straight in front with feet pulled in. She remains observant and her eyes indicate interest and enthusiasm. The smile continues to play on her lips and she looks cheerful, invigorating and lively.*)

> Nervousness is a common feature in those appearing for interviews, but once you seek to root out the causes of nervousness, you feel confident in facing the Interview Board. On analysis, one finds that nervousness is the offspring of ignorance—ignorance about the nitty-gritty of the interview—and fear as to what would happen if you fail to make it. But sincere preparation can spare you all the gnawing anxiety and once you are sure you have done your best, leave the rest to God.

Chairman : I see from your dossiers that you have graduated from the Osmania University, Hyderabad, but have taken your Master's Degree in Economics from the Delhi University. Can you explain why did you migrate from Hyderabad to Delhi for your post-graduation ?

Beena : (*Smiling*) Sir, my father was a Brigadier in the Army. When he was posted to the forward area, all the members of our family had to stay behind in Hyderabad itself which was his previous duty station. There was no family accommodation in the forward area to which he was posted on transfer. At that stage, I was already doing my graduation in the college at Hyderabad. Within a couple of years, my father completed his tenure in the forward area and was transferred to Delhi. I had still one year to complete for my degree. Therefore, I joined the hostel and my mother and younger brother moved over to Delhi to join my father. After completing graduation, I also shifted to Delhi and joined the Delhi University for my M.A.

Chairman: Didn't you have any problem in getting admission in the Delhi University and also getting acclimatised to the new surroundings of Delhi ?

Beena : (*Smiling again*) Luckily, Sir, I had obtained a 1st Division with 70 per cent marks in my Degree examination. As such, I had no difficulty in securing admission. As for the new surroundings, it was quite all right. I am used to such frequent changes in places as my father was getting regularly transferred from place to place throughout the country. With such service background, I did not have any problem in adapting myself to the new environment

1st Member: Which of the two Universities you like better and why ?

Beena : I find both places very interesting, and congenial for studies. If required to choose, my preference will be for Delhi, particularly for the post-graduate education. At the national Capital we have not only students from all parts of India, but also from several foreign countries. This provides for plenty of opportunity for the cross-pollination of ideas. The library facilities in Delhi, in my view, are also better. You have not only the University Library, but many embassies also have their own libraries. We

WINNING STRATEGY

A broader vision of life, with a profound understanding of all its dark and bright areas, is a must for anyone in pursuit of success in life. Anyone who wants to achieve success in interviews should have a positive frame of mind that had induced him to take the decision to appear for the Civil Services and a strong will to look beyond the immediate horizon of the interview and take firm and wise decisions in the long life ahead. Such a broader vision can be cultivated only by a perceptive and dedicated mind, not given to bouts of idleness and inertia. Men of vision are seldom afflicted by all or many they have to keep their eyes and ears open to absorb new ideas in a fast changing world. Dynamism alone can ensure continued success.

can get the latest books and also in sufficient numbers. Another aspect of Delhi is the atmosphere which is more free. I mean you are encouraged, may be because of the foreign students, to attend to your studies on your own, think freely and express your views without inhibitions. In the South, I would say, conformity and conservatism in the academic field are still in practice. Regional parties have a lot of say, I mean interference from the politicians is somewhat on the higher side in regional capitals. These are my impressions. But may be I could also be wrong, or that I did not have the opportunity to see the better side.

1st Member: Didn't you experience politicisation of the students community in Delhi also, for example, the Union Elections, strikes, etc. have also been there in Delhi.

Beena : Yes, Sir. They were there. But somehow or the other in the circle of senior students with whom I was moving, I was not affected much by these politics, elections, strikes, etc. I agree that students should get training in elections and should take part in healthy extra-curricular activities, but I feel studies must come first and we should not get involved in actual politics.

Comments : *The Chairman sets the ball rolling with some affable, personal questions to put the candidate at ease and establish proper rapport. We find the candidate fully relaxed and extremely cooperative. She speaks fluently without inhibitions and subtly brings out her good family background and her proficiency in studies. Tactfully, she has conveyed to the Board that she has done extremely well in her studies. Her answer also indicates her powers of observation and assimilation. We learn that the candidate is keen to do original thinking and arrive at independent conclusions. In other words, she is enterprising and ready to take reasonable risks. Since she refers to students from abroad and other parts of India facilitating free exchange of ideas, it is apparent, socially she is well-up and a good mixer. Thus, even at the preliminary and opening stage her answers give a good insight into many of her personality and leadership traits.*

Second Member : The national goal and also the objective of our planning have been stated as economic growth with social justice. How, in your opinion, India is attempting to achieve this objective ?

Beena : Sir, economic growth refers to increased production of goods and services, measured in terms of annual national income. In other words, it is the increase in national wealth. This increased and growing wealth should not remain in the hands of a few privileged individuals or a group of people. It should be shared by all people to the maximum extent possible. This will facilitate the narrowing of the gap between the 'haves' and 'have-nots'. As for the mechanism, our Government proposes to accomplish this objective by operating the major industries and means of production in the public sector. The Government can also fix a ceiling on incomes, ownership of land and other properties. Selective and graded taxation, wealth tax, estate duty, expenditure tax, etc., could also be employed to serve as levellers. Our Government has opted for most of these.

Second Member : How far do you think we have succeeded in promoting economic growth with justice ?

Beena: (*Smiles*) To be frank, Sir, I would say our economic growth since independence has been rather moderate. On the other hand, there has been a tremendous explosion in our population growth. Therefore, we cannot say that we have attained the goal of economic growth with social justice. We are nowhere near the countries like Germany, Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore, etc. which have been constantly showing over 10 per cent annual growth rate each year. Our economic growth rate has averaged around 3 per cent per year. Secondly, because of the social barriers and so on, the wealth that we have been able to generate has not been equitably distributed. The beneficiaries have, by and large, remained the privileged few though the middle class is expanding. Unfortunately, practically all our public sector enterprises have turned out to be losing propositions. They do not show profit, because there is no strict accountability. The bureaucratic approach, labour disputes, induction of politics into the working of the public sector enterprises and the war between the administrators and the technocrats have all contributed jointly to the poor performance of the public sector. In general, economic growth has mainly come about from the agricultural as well as private industry. There is also heavy concentration of wealth in some cases as rich landlords and the monopolistic industrial houses have been cornering all the wealth. The land is owned by a few. More than 70 per cent of the population is dependent on agriculture for its existence. Since the owners get the lion's share, the question of even or equitable distribution does not arise. The daily wage earner hardly gets a subsistence wage, either in the rural areas or in the urban centres. To add to the woes, the efforts made to use taxation and other levellers have also proved counterproductive. These have only resulted in the accumulation and operation of black money in a big way. There are vested interests, various lobbies and rampant corruption everywhere. In my view, our experiment of combining socialism with democracy has not proved successful and hence the economic growth has been limited and social justice has not been translated into reality.

Comments : *The Second Member now probes the candidate in the field of the candidate's specialisation. The examiner poses some controversial questions and asks the candidate to give her views, justifying the same with appropriate and convincing reasons. We find the candidate accepting the challenge with confidence and conviction. Her ideas are extensive and she could argue in great depth. Her grasp is excellent and she analyses the problem in a systematic manner. She is able to take a firm stand on any controversial issue, without hesitation. She accepts responsibilities willingly and cheerfully. Where necessary, she is ready to differ but she does so with plenty of tact and with a sweet and enchanting smile.*

Third Member : Ms. Yadav, you expressed your opinion about social justice. You also mentioned that the experiment of linking socialism to democracy has not proved successful. Do you feel that democratic socialism and economic growth with social justice are one and the same? In case they are different, which one do you think should come first ?

Beena : Well, Sir, as I could see, we are referring to two distinct subjects—one concerns politics and the other, economics. The political goal is to have democracy and socialism at one and the same time. The economic goal is to have increased economic wealth through industrialisation and other means. There is also a marriage between the economic goal and the political goal in the concept of socialism. This marriage is indicated by the concept of social justice or equitable distribution of wealth. We have seen there are various ways of achieving equitable distribution of wealth. One way is having the major means of production in the hands of the Government. In our case, it is the public sector. The other means is to resort to various methods of taxation and other levellers to distribute the wealth in an equitable manner. We can also have old age insurance, unemployment insurance and other such measures to bring about equitable distribution. In the Communist countries they adopt an authoritarian approach. The Government controls not only the means of production but also the entire distribution mechanism. In the Western democracies, the Government controls neither the means of production nor interferes with the distribution. There is free enterprise and the laws of supply and demand are allowed to operate in a fair manner. Both these approaches have contributed to increased production and higher rate of economic growth. They have also been able to control the population growth. Thus, greater wealth is produced and the same is available for distribution to lesser number of people. In India, we followed Mixed Economy with its controls, licensing, permits and other restrictive measures to manage distribution resulting in corruption and black money. The economic liberalisation we introduced in 1991 has given a great fillip to private initiative and foreign investment in the Indian economy.

Third Member : The coalition governments at the Centre have not lasted their full term of five years and we have been having too many general elections What alternative would you suggest ?

Beena : I feel the Presidential type of government as it exists in France could be the answer.

IAS TOPPER SAYS



I expected the call for personality test and therefore had started preparing for it well in advance. I kept myself aware of all the current events and tried to form my own opinion about them. I tried to think up the answers of all the possible questions that could be put to me regarding my home State, academic background, hobbies and interests etc. I attended a mock interview session also which was quite helpful.

On the day of interview, I dressed myself up in a blue striped shirt with matching tie and black trousers. My interview was in the morning session and I was happy to know that I would be the first person to be called. While waiting at the reception, we joked around. I was therefore totally relaxed when I entered the interview room and wished the Chairman and other members. The first question the Chairman asked me was as to why a number of IITians were keen to join the Civil Services. Then he asked me about why I wanted to join this service and why I had not gone for a engineering job. Then he asked me about human resource development. Subsequently, the members asked me questions on the role of dissent in democracy, demand for separate States like Jharkhand, hidden agenda, ornithology (my interest), governors' role and their discretionary powers (particularly in Nagaland) and whether they should be elected etc. They also asked me questions on my contribution to literacy campaign at IIT, pollution in the Ganga, the Ganga Action Plan and the status of pollution in the rivers of the world. Sometimes they deliberately tried to pressurise me but I stuck to my point of view. One member asked me about why states in India should not be divided on parallel lines and why not those people who are demanding separate States, should be allowed to do so. The plurality and integrity of the nation is so axiomatic to me that I was not able to come up with a very satisfying answer. Lastly, the Chairman asked why I couldn't join IAS last year itself, when I got selected (326th rank). My confident reply was that I aspired for a higher position this year. I knew I had won the day when they expressed their satisfaction over the conversation with me and wished me success in my career. The marks I got (231/300) tallied with my performance and expectations.

—Prashant Agrawal, IAS

and the war between the administrators and the technocrats have all contributed jointly to the poor performance of the public sector. In general, economic growth has mainly come about from the agricultural as well as private industry. There is also heavy concentration of wealth in some cases as rich landlords and the monopolistic industrial houses have been cornering all the wealth. The land is owned by a few. More than 70 per cent of the population is dependent on agriculture for its existence. Since the owners get the lion's share, the question of even or equitable distribution does not arise. The daily wage earner hardly gets a subsistence wage, either in the rural areas or in the urban centres. To add to the woes, the efforts made to use taxation and other levellers have also proved counterproductive. These have only resulted in the accumulation and operation of black money in a

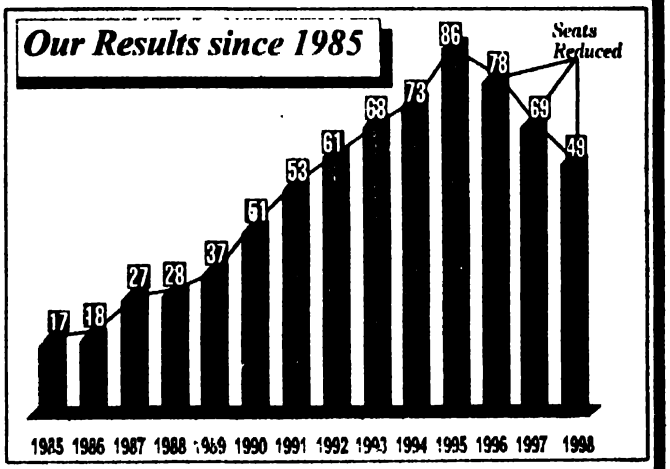
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WINNING CHECKLIST

★ Try to appear in your best at the interview. Well-groomed hair, well-ironed dress and well-polished shoes, with a natural smile flickering on your lips, is preferable to turning up at the interview in a fashion and manner that ill-suits the solemnity of the occasion. Your appearance would convey that you have taken the interview seriously, that you want to pay your due respect to the members of the interview Board and that you are both inwardly and outwardly geared up to take up the job, the interview, for which you are there.

★ Spell out your ideas and reactions clearly and you should be able to substantiate your viewpoints with logical arguments and facts. Wherever the other party is able to give a fresh dimension to your thought process, do not take a mulish stand to spurn it if there is substance in the new point of view. In other words, learn to be flexible.

promoting the welfare of the people. There need not necessarily be any confrontation with the Centre so long the democratic norms and conventions are followed and the national interests are kept in view. In the USA, for instance, the Republican President was in power as head of the Federal Government, but in the constituent States, there were several Democratic Governments. Despite Republicans and Democrats ruling in different States, the USA as a whole is making very good progress and has emerged as the most powerful country in the world. India also, in a similar manner, can make rapid progress, provided all our political parties realise their responsibilities and show good understanding. Nothing should be done by anyone which goes against national interests. There should be perfect harmonisation of regional interests with national interests.

Fifth Member : Do you think judicial activism as we have been seeing now is good for our democracy ?

Beena : There cannot be two opinions regarding this. An active judiciary ensures the protection of the rights of citizens. Through what is called Public Interest Litigation (PIL), it has been possible for any individual or an organisation to secure justice at the apex court of the country. One cannot probably blame the court for taking up vital issues of concern and acting on them when they find the executive is moving at a snail's pace. Some of the issues taken up by the court like asking the hospitals to provide for a better layout to dispose of wastes or asking the Corporation to keep the city clean, must be keeping the concerned on the alert. Apart from these issues the court has taken a stand on the burning issues of corruption like the notorious Hawala case, and the Housing Scam.

Chairman : Well Ms. Yadav, how do you react to Orissa Chief Minister exercising his right of vote as MP which led to toppling of Vajpayee Government by just one vote in the recent no-confidence motion ?

Beena : Well Sir, I personally feel it was unethical on the part of Mr. Giridhar Gamang to have participated in voting. Having assumed the office of Orissa CM, he should not have exercised this right, without which the government could not have been toppled and we would have been spared of another election. Having voted as MP, he should have resigned as CM and should have reverted, as Member, Lok Sabha. He didn't do this either.

Comments : The candidate is well-versed with the current national and international events. She is able to express mature views and substantiate her arguments with proper rationale and logic. She is free and frank and speaks out her mind boldly without any inhibitions.

(Continued on page 138)

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Directions (Qs 1 to 8) : **Find the next term in the given series in each of these questions ?**

Q. 1. 198, 194, 185, 169, ...
(1) 136 (2) 144 (3) 112 (4) 92

Q. 2. 198, 202, 211, 227, ...
(1) 210 (2) 212 (3) 252 (4) 27

Q. 3. 125, 80, 45, 20, ...
(1) 8 (2) 12 (3) 10 (4) 5

Q. 4. 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, ...
(1) 15 (2) 10 (3) 8 (4) 6

Q. 5. 0, 2, 6, 12, 20, ...
(1) 38 (2) 30 (3) 45 (4) 60

Q. 6. 35, 30, 25, 20, 15, 10, ...
(1) 15 (2) 10 (3) 5 (4) 2

Q. 7. 5, 6, 8, 9, 11,.....
(1) 15 (2) 12 (3) 17 (4) 20

Q. 8. 6, 9, 7, 10, 8, 11, ...
(1) 12 (2) 13 (3) 9 (4) 14

Directions (Qs. 9 to 15) : **In these questions, some relationships have been expressed through symbols, i.e. ϕ means less than, Δ means not greater than, – means equal to, + means not equal to, × means not less than, = means greater than.**

Study the meanings of these symbols and pick up the correct answer from the answer choices for each of these questions :

Q. 9. $x \phi y + z$ implies
(1) $x - y = z$ (2) $x \times y - z$
(3) $x \Delta y \times z$ (4) $x - y \times z$

Q. 10. $x \phi y - z$ implies
(1) $x \times y - z$ (2) $x - y \times z$
(3) $x + y \times z$ (4) $x \times y = z$

Q. 11. $x - y + z$ implies
(1) $x + y + z$ (2) $x \phi y - z$
(3) $x - y \phi z$ (4) $x \Delta y = z$

Q. 12. $x - y = z$
(1) $x + y - z$ (2) $x \Delta y \times z$
(3) $x + y \phi z$ (4) $x - y \times z$

Q. 13. $x \Delta y - z$ implies
(1) $x = y \times z$ (2) $x - y = z$
(3) $x - y \Delta z$ (4) $x \times y \times z$

Q. 14. $x = y \Delta z$ implies
(1) $x + y \phi z$ (2) $x - y = z$
(3) $x \Delta y \times z$ (4) $x \Delta y - z$

Q. 15. $x + y \Delta z$ implies
(1) $x \phi y = z$ (2) $x = y = z$
(3) $x = y \Delta z$ (4) $x \Delta y = z$

Directions (Qs. 16 to 20) : **In each of these questions, two statements are followed by two possible inferences. Take the two given statements to be true even if they are at variance with the known facts and then mark your answer as**

(1) If only conclusion A follows,
(2) If only conclusion B follows,
(3) If neither A nor B follows and
(4) If both A and B follow.

Q. 16.
Statements : All books are pencils.
All pencils are flowers.
Conclusions :
A : All books are flowers
B : Some flowers are books.

Q. 17.
Statements : Some pens are tables.
No table is blue.
Conclusions :
A : No pen is blue.
B : No blue thing is pen.

Q. 18.
Statements : Some trees are horses.
Some ships are trees.
Conclusions :
A : Some horses are ships.
B : Some trees are not ships.

Q. 19.
Statements : Some trees are boats.
All trees are ships.
Conclusions :
A : Some ships are trees.
B : Some trees are ships.

Q. 20.
Statements : All goats are animals.
All animals are four-footed.
Conclusions :
A : All goats are four-footed
B : Some four-footed are goats.

Directions (Qs. 21 to 30) : **Study the two statements, the 'Assertion' and the 'Reason' given in each of the following questions. Then mark your answer as**

(1) if both 'A' and 'R' are true and 'R' is the correct explanation of 'A'.
(2) if both 'A' and 'R' are true but 'R' is NOT the correct explanation of 'A'.
(3) if 'A' is true but 'R' is false.
(4) if both 'A' and 'R' are false.

Q. 21.
Assertion (A) : Comets belong to the Solar System.
Reason (R) : All comets come near the sun after regular intervals

Q. 22.
Assertion (A) : When a body is dipped in a liquid fully or partially, there is a decrease in its weight.
Reason (R) : The decrease in weight is due to the higher density of the displaced liquid.

Q. 23.
Assertion (A) : An iron ball floats on mercury but gets immersed in water.
Reason (R) : The specific gravity of iron is more than that of mercury.

Q. 24.
Assertion (A) : No food material normally enters the wind pipe during swallowing.
Reason (R) : When we swallow, the back portion of our tongue covers the opening of the wind pipe.

Q. 25.
Assertion (A) : There is rainbow in the sky only after rains.
Reason (R) : Water drops suspended in the air break up sun rays into seven colours.

Q. 26.
Assertion (A) : Prices can be brought down by increasing production.
Reason (R) : It is so because supply of the goods is made more than its demand.

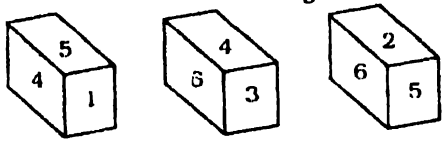
Q. 27.
Assertion (A) : Alexander could not advance across the Beas river.
Reason (R) : His army was completely exhausted.

Q. 28.
Assertion (A) : Tides indicate the regular and periodic rise and fall in the sea level.
Reason (R) : Tides are caused by the gravitational pull of the Moon and the Sun.

Q. 29.
Assertion (A) : Indian President is the head of the State.
Reason (R) : Indian Parliament consists of the President, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

Q. 30.
Assertion (A) : When a person is standing in a lift which is either at rest or moving up or moving down with uniform speed, he does not find any apparent change in his weight.
Reason (R) : The reaction of the floor of the lift is equal to his weight.

Directions (Qs. 31 to 33) : **These questions are to be answered on the basis of the three views of a cube given below :**

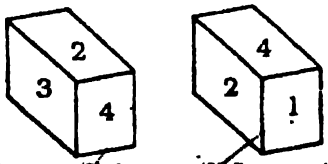


Q. 31. Which number is at the bottom face of figure 1 ?
(1) 3 (2) 2 (3) 6 (4) 1

Q. 32. Which number is on the face opposite to 4 ?
(1) 2 (2) 3 (3) 6 (4) 1

Q. 33. Which number is on the face opposite to 1 ?
(1) 3 (2) 2 (3) 6 (4) 4

Q. 34. Two positions of a dice are shown below. Find out which number is opposite to 4.



(1) 3 (2) 6 (3) 5 (4) 1

Directions (Qs. 35 to 38) : **These four questions are to be answered on the basis of the following information.**

A five-member research group is to be chosen from the mathematicians A, B, C and D and the physicists E, F, G and H. At least 3 mathematicians must be in the group. However,

A refuses to work with D.
B refuses to work with E.
F refuses to work with G.
D refuses to work with E.

Q. 35. If B is chosen, who else would have to be in the group ?
(1) F (2) G (3) A (4) C

Q. 36. If B and C are chosen, which of the following is definitely true ?
P : A is chosen Q : D is chosen
R : Either F or G is chosen
(1) P only (2) Q only
(3) R only (4) Q and R only

Q. 37. If G is rejected, which other member could not work with the group ?
(1) A (2) B (3) D (4) F

Q. 38. If H is chosen, which of the following must be true ?
P : A must be chosen
Q : B must be chosen
R : G must be chosen
(1) P only (2) Q only
(3) R only (4) P, Q and R

Q. 39. ENGLAND is written as 1234526 and FRANCE as 785291. How will GREECE be written in this coding scheme ?
(1) 381191 (2) 381911
(3) 394132 (4) 562134

Q. 40. BRIDGE is written as EULGJH in a certain code. How will FRUIT be written in that code ?
(1) IUXLW (2) IVLXW
(3) IUWXL (4) IUXVT

ANSWERS

1. (2) : The sequence is $-2^2, -3^2, -4^2, -5^2$.
2. (3) : The sequence is $+2^2, +3^2, +4^2, +5^2$.
3. (4) : The sequence is –45, –35, –25, –15.
4. (1) : The sequence is +2.
5. (2) : The sequence is +2, +4, +6, +8, +10.
6. (3) : The sequence is –5.
7. (2) : The sequence is +1, +2, +1, +2, +1.
8. (3) : Alternate terms are consecutive natural numbers.
9. (3) : $x \phi y + z \Rightarrow x < y \neq z$
$\Rightarrow x \not> y \not< z$ or $x \not> y \not> z$
$\Rightarrow x \phi y \times z$ or $x \phi y \Delta z$
10. (3) : $x \phi y - z \Rightarrow x < y - z$
$\Rightarrow x \neq y \not< z \Rightarrow x + y \not< z$
11. (3) : $x - y + z \Rightarrow x = y \neq z$
$\Rightarrow x = y \not< z \Rightarrow x - y \phi z$
12. (2 & 4) : $x - y = z \Rightarrow x = y > z$
$\Rightarrow x \not> y \not< z \Rightarrow x \Delta y \times z$
Also $x - y = z \Rightarrow x = y > z$
$\Rightarrow x = y \not< z \Rightarrow x - y \times z$
13. (3) : $x \Delta y - z \Rightarrow x \not> y = z$
$\Rightarrow x = y \not> z \Rightarrow x - y \Delta z$
14. (1) : $x = y \Delta z \Rightarrow x > y \not> z$
$\Rightarrow x \neq y < z \Rightarrow x + y \phi z$
15. (3) : $x + y \Delta z \Rightarrow x \neq y \not> z$
$\Rightarrow x > y \not> z \Rightarrow x < y \Delta z$
16. (4)
17. (3) : Some pens are not blue.
18. (3) : The middle term 'trees' is not distributed in any of the premises.
19. (3) : Conclusion cannot contain the middle term.
20. (4) **21.** (3) **22.** (3) **23.** (3)
24. (1) **25.** (1) **26.** (1) **27.** (4)
28. (1) **29.** (2) **30.** (1)
31. (1) : 3 is opposite 5, 2 is opposite 4, 1 opposite 6.
32. (1) **33.** (
34. (None) : 1 ↔ 3, 2 ↔ 5 or 6, 4 ↔ 6 or
35. (2) : If B is chosen, E cannot be chose
(1) If A is chosen, D cannot chosen.
∴ Mathematicians chosen a A, B and C.
Physicists chosen should be (F, I or (G, H).
(2) If D is chosen, A cannot b chosen.
∴ Mathematicians chosen a B, C and D.
Physicists chosen should be (G, H
∴ G has to be in the group.
36. (3) : (1) If A is chosen, Mathematician chosen are A, B and C.
∴ Physicists chosen are F and or G and H
(2) If D is chosen, Mathematician chosen are B, C and D. Physicis chosen are G, H.
Therefore, F or G has to be chose whatever the case may be.
37. (3) : If A is chosen, then the group A B C F H.
38. (2) : (1) If A is chosen, then the group A B C F H or A B C G H.
(2) If D is chosen, then the grou is B C D G H.
39. (1) **40.** (

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Super Brain Super Personality Contest 2000

(Continued from page 36)

the bowlers. There have been any number of occasions when Sachin Tendulkar had to bowl the death overs, simply because the men who are supposed to perform their job have either developed cold feet or just did not have an idea what they were expected to do. Here how can a captain go and tell either Javagal Srinath or Anil Kumble where to bowl. It is humiliating for both.

England demands a fuller length, because the pitches are slower than the ones in Australia and South Africa. But unfortunately, none of the Indian bowlers was able to hit, what the pros call, the English length. They pitched the older ball far too short and that is the reason they suffered punishment at the hands of even the lower-order batsmen. No doubt, our strike bowler, Javagal Srinath, was brilliant with the new ball. He had a vice-like grip on the batsmen when the balls were moving around but once it got older, Srinath began pitching shorter than the ideal fuller length that bowling in England calls for. The great success of the Indian medium-pacers in the World Cup of 1983 lay in the full length to which they bowled. A seam bowler like Roger Binny was never going to pitch the ball too short and by allowing the ball to go further down before pitching, he also gave it the maximum possible time for it to swing late.

The English conditions may allow the ball to move around in the air and off the seam but the pitches do not offer too much additional bounce. A bowler has to work for it and mix up the delivery of genuine pace with slower ones.

The Indian bowlers would have benefitted immensely if they had watched the highlights of the matches of 1983 in which India turned the cricket world upside down. It is a pity that the Indian Board did not think of adding to the army of technical personnel one of the fast bowlers of the 1983 winning team as consultant to the seam bowlers in this squad. Bob Simpson, the team's consultant, had been talking to the bowlers at length. He also supervised their light training at the breaks when the fast bowlers came out to warm up before the opponent's innings. But they did not clearly carry out what Simpson might have had in mind.

The Indians also paid the penalty for their wayward bowling. They lost against Zimbabwe in the field itself, bowling several extra overs through wides and no-balls and in the process denied themselves of as many as four overs of batting because of the slow over rate. The loss ultimately cost them the place in the semi-finals.

India had problems in both chasing as well as setting targets. Among the top-rated teams, they defended a moderate score successfully only against Pakistan whereas they could not do so against South Africa and New Zealand. They could not chase against Australia and Zimbabwe, but they got the flak for not batting first against Australia. Raising huge totals against Kenya and Sri Lanka proved inconsequential as neither helped it to make it to the Super Six.

Added to the glaring deficiencies that the team had in all departments of the game was a temperament more delicate than a lizard's tail, falling apart at the slightest pressure. What the team lacked is the sort of professionalism that we find among sides like Australia, South Africa and even Zimbabwe. The spineless batting



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display against Australia was an offshoot of the vulnerability of the Indians to pressure-cooker situations. The difference in approach between India and Australia was all too glaring. Ajay Jadeja and Robin Singh in a splendid rearguard action gave respectability to the Indian score after they had lost four wickets for 17 runs against the Australians but none of the lower-order batsmen bothered to help their vice-captain to try and see if they could really have a shot at the Australian total. In a similar situation, Steve Waugh produced a hundred worth its weight in gold and the others chipped in to fashion one of the greatest one-day victories chasing a highly defendable total. That is the character of a captain and the side. You just cannot simply throw in the towel because your top-order batsmen are done in by an inspired bowler, who is among the top purveyors of fast bowling.

There is, however, no denying the fact that the Indian team, in comparison to the Australian side, lacked an all-rounder who is strong-willed and who can be trusted to do the job. Srinath cannot satisfy himself as a limited-purpose player whose batting is a bonus. The lack of all-rounders really made India's job all the more difficult. The World Cup '83 winning squad had many sturdy and reliable all-rounders that made the difference

The Indians were also very inconsistent in their performance. Though they had a very good line up, they could not achieve what they had aimed at, largely because they lacked consistency and coordination. As the Karnataka star Rahul Dravid said, the team could have done much better only if it had been more consistent. "I personally feel I should have been more consistent with the bat and should have got runs against Zimbabwe", Dravid admitted.

The Indians also committed a number of mistakes. The first and biggest mistake they committed was to expose their star batsman Sachin Tendulkar to the new ball. They should not have risked their best batsman in the opening slot as the white ball was seaming around a lot in the early part of the innings. Sachin should have been more effective while batting at the crucial number four position because then he would have been able to carry the innings through to the 50th over. In England, the matches are never won in the first 15 overs. Openers are required to stay on; otherwise a team heads for a 20 for three situation. Slogging is needed in the last 10 or 15 overs. That is why, we needed Sachin to bat at a lower order. And if he would remain not out there at the end of the 50th over, India could never have lost that match. A batsman like him, did not need to play all the 50 overs for a big score. He would have been among runs even if he batted at No. 4. A good start would have provided the platform for his pyrotechnics. It was certainly worth trying out. Saurav and Ramesh should have opened the innings, followed by Rahul and Sachin. If all of them failed, which was most unlikely, Azhar and Jadeja would still have been there to repair the damage.

The second mistake India committed was that they did not go through the range of their resources. Look at Australia. Everyone of their squad had at least two games. This kept everyone in the tournament. Using the bench meant there were new taps to open when others went dry. It meant those in the eleven knew they were not indispensable. And those in the wings were kept hungry and dying to perform when given the chance. Shane Warne knew that there was Stuart McGill hovering around in case he didn't deliver.

But the Indian team had no such luck because their super stars were safe in the knowledge that they were indispensable. Some complacency had to creep in. The

Aussies were anything but complacent as they like India also hovered on the brink. That was what won them the World Cup from the strongest field ever.

The third mistake India committed was that they did not keep reviewing their tactics. They got bogged down with one set of tactics; and the tactics they adopted was highly defensive. The strategy of packing a team with lot of batsmen, a couple of strike bowlers and medium-pace bits and pieces men can win one-day matches, but it cannot give the consistent success necessary to win a World Cup, and that also, in England. It was surprising to see India field only four frontline bowlers against Zimbabwe, who bat deep down the order. If Azhar had allowed himself at least one more genuine bowler then Zimbabwe would never have reached 252 and the game might have been much easier. He could have easily replaced Ramesh with Mongia in the opener's slot to include an extra bowler. Mongia may not be an Adam Gilchrist, but he is as good as Ridley Jacobs. India, like England and West Indies lacked a bowler or two to become champions.

The last mistake India committed was to cast Ajit Agarkar out after just two bad games. No doubt, the young medium-pacer had a poor start. But he is a quick learner, and should have got at least one more game. In thinking like a fast bowler he might have erred in his basic length, which was too short. But then, it is a mistake that every Indian bowler committed.

The Indians were also a shade unlucky. They had to play seven Test-playing nations in two stages, whereas Australia played only six. Besides, the rain-abandoned New Zealand-Zimbabwe match prevented India from a semi-final berth.

True, the Indians could not achieve what they had aimed for. But this is not the end of the world for them. They definitely have the class and the potential to win tournaments and even turn the cricket world upside down, once again. For that they will need to overcome their weaknesses, improve upon their strategy, toughen their attitude and approach, be more consistent in their performance, and above all, commit no silly errors. ❑

The Composite Culture Of India

"India is a mixed pot of races."
—Jawaharlal Nehru

Culture and civilisation are two such concepts, which are devoid of any concrete definition. The word 'culture' broadly covers the sum total of a nation's aesthetic and intellectual achievements. India from time immemorial has been regarded as a land of composite culture and prosperity—thus attracting intellectuals and adventurers alike—may they be the Romans, who traded with the Tamil kingdoms of the south or the Christian missionaries of the 1st Century A.D. landing in Kerala or the persecuted forefathers of present day Parsis who sought asylum in the Western coast of India.

Thus, culture can be regarded as the widening of mind as well as of spirit. The essence of our composite culture through the ages has been its capacity to absorb various streams of cultures. The core around which other cultures took shelter and eventually got absorbed has resulted in the 'compositeness' of our culture. The essential feature of this composite culture is broad-based, which focuses mainly on tolerance, adaptiveness with an unique individuality. It is, therefore, amazing to note that the same essence that existed before many millennia has continued till today and is continuing.

Very few things in history are more astonishing than the wonderful stability of the social structure in India, which has withstood the test of time. It has withstood foreign cultural invasions, because it always sought to absorb them as well as tolerate them. As one turns the pages of Indian history, one observes that culturally nothing alien was exterminated, but an equilibrium was always reached with essence as core even with the alien, by extracting their goodness.



Sangeetha Gajanan Bhat

FIRST PRIZE WINNER OF CSR SUPER BRAIN PERSONALITY CONTEST 2000 (2) : TOPIC 4

Ms. Sangeetha Gajanan Bhat has done M.Sc in Geology from Mysore University.

Ms. Sangeetha Gajanan Bhat is the first prize winner of Topic 4 and has been adjudged the MS. INTELLECTUAL OF THE MONTH. She is entitled to participate in the remaining stages of the Super Brain Super Personality Contest 2000 as well as receive other prizes.

Congratulations, Ms. Sangeetha !

India through the ages was never isolated from the rest of the world. It came into contact with almost every great civilisation the world has witnessed, however, it never met with the same fate as other great civilisations did, like the ancient Egyptians or the Mesapotamians or the Romans. All this could be boldly attributed to the 'dynamism' of our great past—which ultimately gave rise to 'composite culture'.

Indian Culture Through the Ages

"To know my country, one has to travel to that great age, when she realised her soul and thus, transcended her physical boundaries when she revealed her being in a radiant magnanimity...," once said Rabindranath Tagore. Truely, unless we understand the greatness attained by our forefathers, we would fail to understand the depth of our composite culture. As a noted poet aptly said--'without past there is no present and there cannot be any future too'.

The sensational discoveries made in the beginning of this century in Harappa and Mohenjodaro throw light on the ancient, unknown culture that existed as far back as third millennium B.C. This urban culture was dated to be Pre Aryan in age and the essential features of 'Hindu religion' like tolerance, love for peace and nature, high and unmatched intellect etc., are clearly visible here.

Then came the Aryans—their place of origin and their exact age of arrival in India is, even today, shrouded in mystery. But one can be sure that, theirs was a culture which was certainly different in many aspects than that already existed here. There was no bloodbath and slowly the two alien cultures intermingled with each other to give birth to an 'enriched culture'. There was a great passion

for life and zeal for inquisitiveness that resulted in immortal texts like the *Vedas* and the other epics. Dating back to a remote antiquity, these texts continue to have a perennial appeal even today. "Age could not wither their charm nor could custom stale their infinite appeal".

With the passage of time, with several socio-economic changes around, the system began to rot. The result was the birth of new off-shoots from Hinduism viz., Buddhism and Jainism. However, it would be a mistake to regard them as new religions for, they were 'new revelations' of truths that already existed in Hinduism. Their simplicity and honesty appealed even a commoner. Both these religions received great royal patronages.

The composite cultural elements of India in general, and Buddhism in particular were not confined to India alone, but crossed the land and ocean frontiers to various parts like Kambuja (now Cambodia) Siam/Champa (Thailand), Srivijaya, Java, Sumatra (Indonesia)—which later came to be called as 'Greater India'. It is really astonishing to find through the pages of history that Kambuja was a famous centre of Sanskrit learning in the early years. It is significant to note that, the largest Hindu temple is not found in India, but in Cambodia and even today—the Indonesian island of Bali is dominated by Hindu majority. Buddhism though originated in India, slowly migrated to other Asian countries and today, the followers of Buddha are more in numbers in others countries compared to its land of birth. Yet Buddhism has left its unique features in composite culture, again not altering the essential features of the original.

Even in the extreme tip of Indian peninsula i.e., in Kerala, long before the birth of Hindu revival saint Adi Sankara, two significant events occurred—one, the arrival of Jewish exiles and the other, the arrival of St. Thomas the Apostle. However, there was no clash between any of these different cultures but they merged with the existing culture. Buddhism which crossed over the North-western frontiers not only influenced the Greek dynasties there, but resulted in new Indo-Greek art forms like the 'Gandhara school of art'. All these added dimensions to our composite culture.

Many great rulers who ruled across the Indian sub-continent were always famous for their 'tolerance and respect' to other religions irrespective of their own culture and religion. Thus, this age could be regarded as "the golden age of Indian culture", where our composite culture attained the highest watermark.

With the birth of Islam and advent of Muslim rule in India more beautiful colours were added to the greatness of our composite culture. Though the initial few hundred years were very turbulent—then slowly, turbulence calmed down and the wonderful power of assimilation and absorption—the inherent strength of our culture came into fore. The Afghan and the Turkish rulers slowly intermingled and adopted our culture, with their dynasties being Indianised and Delhi became their own home. The result was again a 'wonderful mixed culture'. Many Sufi saints came to India during this period and were influenced by virtues of our culture, which they adopted into their culture. Even the Bhakti Movement of the 15th and 16th centuries aimed at revival of our ancient culture paving the way for composite culture.

The rule of the Mughals in India was no less great event. The great Mughal ruler Akbar believed that "every religion leads to the same end" and formulated a new religion 'Din-i-Elahi' or 'Divine monotheism'—which however was a futile exercise. Nevertheless, no one can disregard the impact of this new religion on our culture.

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The British Rule and the 'Renaissance'

The Europeans, particularly the British who came to India as traders—slowly converted the country into their colony. Though, a school of thought favours the idea that—'the loss of political freedom led inevitably to cultural decay'; the idea is not favoured by all. It does not even appear reasonable to say that a highly civilised nation like ours succumbed to external aggression so easily—which led to its cultural decay. Most reasonable idea seems to be the one, which says that 'there was an internal decay prior to colonisation but spread rampantly after aggression'. But even during this period because of its assimilative power, Indian culture absorbed many good things from the West like science, literature, art, administration etc.

The 20th Century witnessed the renaissance of our composite culture. Raja Rammohan Roy, Swami Vivekananda, Dayanand Saraswathi and the likes are regarded as the 'catalysts of Indian recovery'. Not only Indians, but many Westerners also worked for the revival of our ancient culture, which had much to offer like painting, sculpture, archaeology, religion, philosophy, linguistics and much more. This opened the floodgates for the visit of many scholars, thinkers, writers, philosophers and the likes from Europe.

The work of archaeologists, epigraphists and art critics like James Fergusson, Dr. Fleet, Percy Brown, Sir John Marshal revealed the glory of our ancient past. Renowned historians like Sarcar, Bhandarkar, Ranade, Todd, Elphinston wrote about glories of the India's past. Many European scholars mastered ancient languages of India like Maxmuller, Charles Wilkins William Jones, Kittel and others. They translated many classical Sanskrit and other language works into European languages, that acted as an eye-opener to neo-literate Indian masses. This kindled a sense of national pride and nationalist feeling in the minds of our upcoming educated middle classes.

Even after independence, many Tibetans were given refuge in India and once again the magical spell of our composite culture is at work to amalgamate the goodness of Tibetan culture.

Behind the entire dynamism and progress, there lies a philosophic ideal of 'composite culture' that again revolves around the integration of mankind, the stress on goodness, beauty and truth-- but never 'acquisitiveness'. Our basic culture itself is a blend of 'tolerance and reasonableness', the acceptance of free thought in matters of faith, a strong will to live and let live--which may be a truth behind our progress. Henceforth, we can proudly claim ourselves to be the part and parcel of a common culture--whether we are Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Jains, Buddhists, Sikhs, Parsis and anyone, for they were all party to creation of this unique culture, 'endemic' to India alone. However, it is impossible for anyone to conclude the cultural survey of India—as he does with the Greek or the Roman or the Babylonian, for, Indian culture is still vibrant, still very much alive as it was in the past, as it is today and surely will continue till mankind lasts.

The same zeal and great ideals that drove us through the darkest of dark days will certainly continue to guide us in all adversities as this invocation from the *Upanishad* goes—

"Asata ma sad gamaya
Tamaso ma jyotirgamaya
Mrutyorma amruthangamaya".

Which means,

"Lead me from unreal to the real;
Lead me from darkness to light;
Lead me from death to immortality". □

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1st Prize Topic I — Joypreet Singh Bhatia, House No. 95, Sector 16-A, Chandigarh-160 015 (Punjab)

1st Prize Topic II — [illegible]

1st Prize Topic III — Parag Biswas, C/o Mr. Prabir Kumar Ray, P-5, Rental Housing Estate, Kachchari Road, Siliguri-734 401 (West Bengal)

1st Prize Topic IV — [illegible]

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And Now Super Brain Awards Super Personality Awards CSR Gold Awards 2000

It was indeed a mindblowing extravaganza that saw the rallying point of India's brains and beauties at the CSR Awards '99 ceremony at the Convention Hall of the Ashok Hotel in New Delhi on the glittering evening of February 14, 1999.

It goes to the credit of *CSR* to have assembled under one aegis a rich mosaic of India's beauties and brains, a feat never before accomplished by any other organisation, government, private or voluntary.

While Nobel Laureate and Bharat Ratna, Prof. Amartya Sen won the prestigious *CSR* Man of the Year Award, eminent journalists, educationists and, intellectuals Mr. Justice P.B. Sawant, Chairman, Press Council of India, Prof. V.R. Mehta, Vice-Chancellor, University of Delhi, Prof. P.K. Dave, Director All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, Mr. Virender Mohan, Editor-in-Chief, United News of India and Mr. Joginder Singh, former CBI Director bagged the Super Brain of India Awards. Besides Film, TV, and stage personalities Kumar Sanu, Mamta Kulkarni, Varsha Usgaonkar, Satish Kaushik, Anand Raj Anand, Penaz Masani, Bhupinder Chawla 'Bhupi', Bali Brahmabhatt, Divya Chauhan, Sapna Awasthi, Raju Manwani and Vikas Bhalla, the celebrities from the world of entertainment walked off with the Super Personality of India Awards.

For *CSR* the evening of February 14, 1999 was also a fascinating rendezvous with the future of India—the youth fired with a mission to change the course of events for the better. While Ms. Abhijita Kulshrestha and Mr. Arnav Medhi wrested the Super Brain Youth Awards, Ms. Purva Merchant and Mr. Iqbal Wani bagged the Super Personality Youth Awards.

The Super Brain Super Personality Contest 2000, open to all citizens of India in the age group of 20 - 27 as on June 1, 1999, will be conducted in *two stages*. As part of **Stage I**, there will be a Super Brain Essay Contest every month. Four new topics for the Essay Contest will be announced. The candidates will write an essay on any one of the following topics.

FOURTH SUPER BRAIN ESSAY CONTEST 2000

Topics	:	**(i) They Died So That We May Live—A Tribute To Our Jawans** **(ii) Multinational Corporations—Saviours Or Saboteurs** **(iii) Role Of Women In Nation Building** **(iv) Religion And Science**
First Prize	:	**Intellectual Trophy of the Month (Three Days/Two Nights Stay In Mussoorie—Rs. 6000 Hotel vouchers), Books worth Rs. 750 and a Certificate**
Consolation Prizes (Eight)	:	**Books worth Rs. 300 each and a Certificate**
Finalists (Twelve)	:	**A Fully Paid 4 Days-3 Nights trip to Delhi.**

As suggested by most of you, there will be four First Prize Winners every month. In other words, four essays on four different topics will be chosen for the Four First Prizes. In each contest will thus emerge four Intellectuals. All the four first prize winning essays will be published in *CSR*. The duration of the Contest will be six months.

At the conclusion of the 6-month Essay Contest, all the 24 prize winners will be sent a General Knowledge Paper (Descriptive Type) as the second part of the Stage I of the Contest. On the basis of the evaluation of the answers of the General Knowledge Paper, there would be a final selection of 12 contestants out of the 24.

As part of the **Stage II** of the Contest, all the 12 finalists will be invited to participate in the **Super Brain Youth Contest 2000**, to be held in New Delhi in February/March, 2000. The second stage of the Contest will comprise the following three phases: (i) A Short Essay Writing contest on a given topic. (Maximum marks 100); (ii) Personality Assessment, Group Discussion, Interview, etc. (Maximum marks 100); and (iii) General Knowledge round. (Maximum marks 100).

The General Knowledge and Extempore Speech rounds will take place before a large gathering of invited guests.

On the basis of the performance of the second stage of the Contest, the panel of judges will select **Super Brain 2000.** Two **Runners-up (I and II)** will also be selected.

Winners of Super Brain Youth Awards will get many other prizes in addition to a Return Ticket to LONDON, **Super Brain Trophy and a Gold Medal. There will be a lot of other prizes and surprises for winners.**

THERE IS NO ENTRY FEE. Entries for Essays should not exceed 2000 words and should be typed double-spaced on one side of the paper and must be accompanied by latest (1) passport size (bust) and (2) full-length black and white photographs. **Photographs should be taken in formal dress, i.e., men wearing a suit/shirt with tie and women wearing a blouse and saree/top and skirt/salwar kameez as if appearing for an Interview/Personality Test.** Name, address and telephone number (along with STD Code) of the contributor along with biodata must be written on the first page of the entry and only name on the back of the photograph. Do not write anything, or sign or affix rubber stamp on the front of the photograph. Mutilated or old photographs will not be accepted. **Handwritten entries or entries without photographs and incomplete biodata will not be considered.** All entries received will be the exclusive property of *Competition Success Review*. Only original essays will be considered. The contributor will be solely responsible for any violation of the Copyright Act where the material submitted for the Contest is not original. Editor's decision will be final and binding. Prizes can be substituted. No correspondence will be entertained in this regard. Entries should be marked **"CSR Super Brain Contest 4"** and addressed to Competition Review Pvt. Ltd., 604 Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110 008. Last date for receiving the entries for the **Fourth Super Brain Essay Contest 2000** is September 30, 1999.

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Procedure

The procedure involves summoning of the candidates of approximately same age, educational and experience level, competing for the same job or opportunity and subjecting them to the GD Test. In this group there are eight candidates who are seated in a closed circle, which enables each to observe the other members of the group without any hindrance. Each candidate has been assigned a roll number, also called as chest number, since the number printed on a cloth is worn on the chest and back. Thus, not only the candidates, but also the examiners can readily recognise who is doing what in the group. During the test each member of the group is addressed by his chest number. For the GD Test, none from the group is designated as chairman, president or leader. On the other hand, they have been informed that it is only an informal friendly chit-chat and the candidates can carry on the discussion in whatever way they want. The group is given 25 to 30 minutes to complete the exercise.

Presentation

We present here the tape-recorded version of a 'live' Group Discussion conducted at the Competition Success Institute. The expert examiners of the institute have given their comments at appropriate places which will help our readers to appreciate correctly the various aspects of the Group Discussion Test and understand the exercise better.

The examiner after explaining the task, the *modus operandi* and subject for the discussion withdraws to the background leaving the group completely free to carry on with the discussion on their own. Though not visible to the group, he is able to observe and listen to the group deliberations from his seat behind the smoked glass screen.

Progress

As soon as the examiner turns his back, the candidates feel a bit free. The tension is eased and they start talking in low murmurs with their neighbours. While one or two remain silent, there are others who indulge in cross talks. Soon the tempo of these asides and conversations increases and the volume of the noise goes up leading to confusion as all seem to be talking at one and the same time. At this stage, we find No. 5 raising his voice to the extent he could be heard by all the group and addressing the entire lot.

No. 5 : (*Displaying a friendly, disarming smile and sincere warmth*) Friends : May I seek your kind attention for one moment please. Pardon me for my interruption, but I have something important to say. And, of course, it concerns all of us. (*The confident and assured manner in which No. 5 addresses others with his pleasant, friendly approach brings immediate silence and order in the group. The asides, whispers, cross talks, etc., cease and all eyes are turned towards No. 5. Since he mentioned that he had something of interest to speak about, the curiosity of all is aroused.*)

No. 2 : Yes No. 5. You said that you had something of common interest to tell us. Pray, go ahead.

No. 5 : Well, dear friends, we have been given a task in this test, which is to discuss the subject : "To Preserve Our National Sovereignty And Security, India has Done the Right Thing by Becoming Nuclear and Going in for Missiles." Our success in this test will greatly depend on our ability to complete this task, that is, the group discussion on this subject within the time limit set by the examiner. You all know that he has given us half-an-hour to complete the discussion. I am afraid, already five minutes are over and we are yet to begin the discussion. Let us rush things a bit to complete our task on time.

GROUP DISCUSSION



Intelligence, initiative and a cool mind combinedly play a singular role in tackling the most ticklish situations. Intelligence comes to one's rescue when one is capable of squeezing out the best out of even the worst situations. The leader uses his intelligence to win over the seemingly recalcitrant elements in the group to kick-start the discussions. While the majority in the group is adrift, absorbed in their own asides and cross talks, the potential leader, conscious of the time limit, takes the initiative to bring order at the forum. All this he does with a cool and calculating mind without offending anyone including the ones who provoke him into losing his equanimity.

No. 2 : No. 5. What is your problem ? We have already been discussing the subject, I mean, each one with his neighbour before you interrupted. At least I was talking about it to No. 3. I also saw others talking to one another, but I do not know what they talked about. You can be sure most of us have been discussing the subject only. Now, you are holding up our discussion.

No. 5 : (*Smiling*) I do agree with you, No. 2. Most of us have been talking to our neighbours, friends. As you said we have been talking in asides and cross talks. But, as you would all readily agree, that is not a Group Discussion

No. 2 : All right man, do not talk in riddles. For heaven's sake, tell us plainly what you want us to do.

No. 7 : Why ask No. 5 ? I suggest we elect a leader. He can conduct the discussion and tell us what to do.

No. 5 : Thank you, No. 7. I suppose it will be a good idea to have a chairman. But I got the impression that the examiner did not favour our electing a chairman. Now, No. 2, will you agree to act as the chairman?

No. 2 : No, no, not me please. You say the examiner didn't favour the idea. Then why do you ask me to be the chairman? Do you want me to get black-listed?

No. 7 : Well, I did not hear the examiner telling us not to have a chairman I thought he gave us full freedom.

No. 5 : You are very right No. 7. The examiner did not spell it out in so many words. But, if you all remember, he emphasised that this is only a friendly chit-chat and not a formal debate. He clarified that anyone can say anything as and when he feels like. There is no need for voting, etc. But all the same everything was left to us. Therefore, if we wish to have a chairman, we can certainly have one. Now that No. 2 has declined to act as chairman, what about you No. 7 ? Would you like to be the chairman please ? If there are other contestants or volunteers, then we can go in for an election.

No. 1 : You can ask No. 8, who is my neighbour here. Earlier, he was telling me that he was the college union president.

No. 8 : Let us first ask No. 7. It is his idea that we should have a leader.

No. 7 : No, thank you. I don't want to be the chairman. It looks to me that No. 5 is right. After all, A friendly chit-chat and a formal president who will conduct a debate do not go together.

No. 5 : Okay, No. 8. That leaves you as the sole volunteer to act as chairman. You can take charge and proceed further. You have to hurry as we might have already eaten up five minutes by now.

No. 8 : What is the point? You all have said that a chairman is not necessary. No. 7 has himself changed his mind.

No. 2 : Hey No. 5, as I said in the beginning, you can tell us how we could go about the task and complete it successfully. Come on. Let us hurry, please.

No. 5 : Friends, I submit that each one of us talk on the subject for two minutes in the first round. Or, shall I say, for not more than two minutes please. Thus, every one of us will get a chance to place our views before the group. After one round is over we can have another round to counter the arguments or answer criticism.

No. 7 : Who will set the ball rolling. Also, who are to be Nos. 2, 3, 4 and so on speakers. We have to decide these things also.

No. 2 : Why don't you be the first speaker No. 7 ?

No. 7 : Why not you No. 2 ?

No. 1 : What about those who should speak for the motion and those against it? We must know who is going to be on which side. Then only the order and sequence of speakers can be decided.

No. 5 : One minute please. Although, what No.1 says would be ideal, we do not have time for all these. Secondly, they are not required for a friendly chit-chat. All that is required here is for everyone to express his views to the group on the subject. No. 1 said that No. 8 is a good speaker. Let us then start with him. Thereafter, we go in clockwise fashion, which means after 8, it would be No. 1, then 2, 3 and so on till we finish the round with No. 7. After the first round, we can repeat the process for the second round. Now, No 8, please go ahead.

Comments: *Since no leader was designated, initially we found some delay, suspense and confusion in the group activity getting started. There were only asides and cross talks in the beginning. At this stage No. 5 displayed initiative, assumed responsibility and became the natural leader He cleared the ground and asked the group to come to grips with its task. After posing some challenge to No 5 in the opening phase, No. 2 extended good support to No. 5. When there was strong opposition from No. 7, the situation was handled with tact and imagination by No. 5 The opportunity to act as chairman was offered by No 5 to Nos. 2, 7 and 8, but all declined the offer Thus, No. 5 stood fully vindicated in his views and stand. Again it was left to him to find a workable solution and he ably motivated No. 8 to start the discussion. We find all those, including No. 7 and No. 1 who voiced some opposition to No. 5, ultimately becoming his ardent and willing followers. Besides No. 5, Nos. 2, 7, 1 and 8 have participated actively and on their own during the preliminary phase. Nos. 3, 4 and 6 have remained as mere spectators and no active contribution was made by any of them. They did not speak or express any opinion. Neither any of them volunteered to be the chairman or the opening speaker. As a consequence, they have been ignored by the active participants. However, No. 5, as a good leader, has seen to it that they had their due share of opportunity to express their views and play their part in the group task. Thus, No. 5 has emerged as the natural and able leader with ideas and resourcefulness. Nos. 2, 7 and 8 have followed suit and given support to No. 5. But they did not display enough dash and enterprise to capitalise on the opportunities offered to them. None of them agreed to be the leader. No. 5 being the natural leader did not require any official mantle. Further, we find that No. 5 has always placed the interest of the group and those of others ahead of his own. Thus, he did not volunteer to be the official chairman or the first speaker. Unofficially, he has been both and that is the secret of his success.*

WINNING STRATEGY

A cheerful disposition can turn adversities into opportunities.

No. 8 : Gentlemen, I wish, first of all, to thank No. 5 and, of course, everyone else also in the group for giving me the honour and privilege to be the opening speaker in this Group Discussion. I feel honoured because this is a very distinguished and elite gathering. All of you are graduates and post-graduates of distinction, each one a scholar and a specialist in his field and in his own right. To be frank, I feel diffident to face such an august gathering and that is the reason I did not venture on my own to covet the honour of being the individual to inaugurate the proceedings, despite the good natured promptings made by my esteemed friend, No. 1. (Turning to No. 5) Mr. Chairman, Sir, you are the Chairman in fact, indeed, the *de facto* leader, President and Chairman. Like an uncrowned, but most beloved monarch, you are, Sir, our dearest Chairman. The second reason is my personal weakness. Well, my dearest friends, I am not overstating the fact when I tell you that this may be the 1000th time that I am addressing such meetings. But, I have never addressed a gathering till date which did not have a Chairman or President. Since I am addicted and accustomed to address the honourable Chairman, it is but natural that I cannot overnight talk to a gathering without a chairman, all the more so, when we are privileged to have a born President in our midst.

No. 5 : (*At this stage No. 5 tactfully interrupts him*) Thank you No. 8. As an opening speaker you have done an admirable job. Now the time is over. We all will be eagerly looking forward to hear you again during the second round. Now, No. 1, your turn please.

Comments : *No. 8 has got the gift of the gab and possesses fluent and powerful expression. But he is not realistic, rational or logical. He lacks organisational sense. He beats about the bush all the time and has not referred to the subject even once. Maybe, he is shallow and lacking in ideas. He tries to impress the group by praising No. 5 and using bombastic and flowery language. A humbug. Rejected.*

No. 1 : Gentlemen, having heard the wonderful opening speech of No. 8, I really get nervous to stand up before you and make a speech. To be frank, I am no match to Mr. No. 8, or for that matter, I can't even rate myself as a patch on the subject to our Mr. President. (*He looks up to No. 5*) Well, Sir, since No. 8 has named you as President, I am duty bound to follow his tradition. (*At this stage No. 2 slowly whispers to No. 1*).

No. 2 : No. 1, the subject is "To Preserve Our National Sovereignty And Security India has Done the Right Thing by Becoming Nuclear and Going in for Missiles".

No. 1 : (*hastily adds*) Well, No. 2 you can speak louder. I want to be correctly informed about it by the President, I mean No. 5 Never mind. As No. 8 has demonstrated we can speak on any subject equally well Our esteemed Chairman said that this is a friendly chit-chat and everyone has full freedom to express his honest and humble opinion. Sorry No. 2, I will also talk about this subject during the second round. I would like to hear the views of No. 8 and also our President first, before I offer my own. (*Turning to No. 5*) Yes, Sir, you are looking at the watch. The time is up and I stop now.

Comments : *No. 1 is just an imitator and lacks originality. He is also devoid of ideas as he avoids the subject even after being told about it Further, his forgetting the subject itself indicates his lack of interest and enthusiasm. He did not volunteer to speak when the opportunity was offered to him Instead, he passed the baby on to No. 8 and suggested that he should bell the cat As this candidate is a vain individual devoid of ideas, he will be of no use to the organisation. Rejected.*

No. 2 : Friends, our subject for the discussion reads that "To Preserve Our National Sovereignty And Security, India has Done the Right Thing by Becoming Nuclear and Going in for Missiles". I am entirely in agreement with this proposition. To safeguard our hard-won freedom and protect the sovereignty and integrity of our motherland, it was a right step in the right direction. In fact, it was long over-due. Our dilly-dallying and dithering on this vital and strategic front, when India had developed the requisite know-how to go nuclear as early as 25 years back in 1974 resulted in Pakistan catching up with us as Nuclear Power. Now that both, our enemies in the west (Pakistan) and north (China) are Nuclear Powers, our decision to go nuclear is fully vindicated. Our enemies would think twice to attack us. Even during the recent Kargil conflict, Pakistan when forced to retreat, consequent upon India's counter offensive, didn't dare to use its nuclear bomb—though it threatened to use this deadly weapon as a blackmail tactic, since it knew pretty well that India too could retaliate and pay it in the same coin.

Comments : *No. 2 has been giving good support to No. 5 in coordinating group activity and launching the group on its task. His approach is systematic, swift and to the point. He is able to project his views in an orderly manner, assigning proper priorities as per his judgement. He is confident, bold and adventurous. A hard-working as well as imaginative candidate who is eager to do well. Socially well adjusted Selected and accorded above average rating.*

No. 3 : Gentlemen, you see, I support No. 2. I agree with him in all respects and I have nothing to add. Thank you.

Comments : No. 3 has not made his presence felt by the group. His contribution towards group task is literally nil. He has throughout been a mere spectator. As this candidate is dull and unenterprising he will not be able to function as a successful leader. Rejected.

No. 4 : Well, thank you all. I welcome India becoming a nuclear power and going in for missiles like America, China and Russia etc. Then we don't have to go to foreign countries. We can get everything here. We have got many scientists. We can do better than Pakistan. I support No. 2. I vote for the proposition.

Comments : Candidate No. 4 is talking in fits and starts in an incoherent manner. His ideas are limited and hazy. He is unable to analyse the problem in depth, arrange his ideas according to their importance and priority, and argues his case in an analytical and objective manner. As this candidate is confused and lacking in organising ability, his chances of becoming a successful leader are remote. At best he could serve as a follower and be useful when able guidance is available to him. Rejected.

No. 5 : Friends, whether India should go nuclear or not, had become a highly and hotly-debated issue for years. There had been some hard-core supporters of the nuclear deterrent theory advocating that India should manufacture nuclear bombs and missiles to protect its territorial integrity and sovereignty. I fully support their view and I am proud that ultimately their view has been upheld. I think India has taken a right decision at the most appropriate time in going nuclear otherwise Pakistan, our sworn adversary since birth, which detonated a nuclear device just 2 weeks after Pokhran II, would have overtaken us and blackmailed us on Kashmir and other issue threatening our very existence. With th acquisition of nuclear capability, our aim i to develop a nuclear deterrent against an evil designs of both China and Pakistan an also to pressurise the nuclear powers to g in for a complete nuclear-free world. Then was also the danger of terrorists in differen parts of the world acquiring nuclea capability and blackmailing non-nuclea national governments. Even though nuclea development is costly yet natio.al securit is paramount for economic growth an development and thus it was wort becoming nuclear whatever be the costs There cannot be any compromise on matter involving national security.

WINNING FIRST IMPRESSION

In one of the Group Discussions one could find three categories of participants. The first one is the one who are quarrelsome, egoistic, easily inflammable and shallow in knowledge and to mantle the proceedings it allowed a free hand. This group will be found drifting aimlessly engrossed in selfish, cross talks and arguing at one another. The second category of participants are quite an intelligent lot, but can act only if prompted or led by one with organising capacity. This category does contribute to the success of GD, though it will not volunteer on its own. The third and last category is the lone ranger who emerges with his distinctive leadership qualities to steer the discussion to its successful conclusion within the time allotted.

Comments : No. 5 reveals excellent grasp over the subject. His views are highly matured and realistic. He is able to think of national interests and security in an objective and rational manner and project his arguments in a logical and convincing way. In short, he is able to examine a problem in its proper perspective and entirety. No. 5 has been very successful in creating a strong as well as favourable impact on the group by his positive and dynamic approach. A positive leader with proven capacity. Selected and awarded top rank rating in the group.

No. 6 : Friends, we all know that sooner or later, most of the countries in the world will acquire nuclear capabilities. The ability to produce nuclear bombs and weapons and deliver them accurately on selected enemy targets by means of ballistic missiles cannot for ever remain the monopoly of only the

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big powers. In fact, this aspect was rudely brought home to all concerned when India, without external help, exploded its own nuclear device in Pokhran on May 11, 1999 and became a member of the exclusive nuclear club. Apart from Pakistan, Israel and South Africa too seem to have gained nuclear capability. Canada, Australia, Spain and some South American countries are also said to possess nuclear capability. Therefore, Pakistan going nuclear should not unduly disturb us. Secondly, we know that arms race will not solve any problem but only create more problems. In my view when all countries have acquired nuclear capability, it will automatically become redundant as is the case with poisonous gases and chemical warfare. Poison gas was used in World War I but it never surfaced during World War II and in Vietnam. When both sides have this power, it will cancel itself out. Finally, India is too big a country for Pakistan to swallow. We have tasted our Independence and no one can take away our freedom from us. I feel the answer was to find other solutions to keep Pakistan and China in check rather than jump into a nuclear race. Right now poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, ill-health and the like are our major and bigger enemies. They are more dangerous for national freedom than Pakistan's nuclear capacity. We should review our foreign policy. Perhaps, we could have got nuclear guarantee from both the USA and Russia against nuclear attack on us. We may ultimately succeed in getting nuclear war banned from the world. Gandhiji, a single, frail individual, gave us a new weapon of 'Ahimsa', and freed our country from the British yoke to us. India can again provide a new solution to the global nuclear threat. India must try and do its duty with courage and wisdom. I am positive we will succeed.

Comments : No. 6 has spoken well and argued a difficult case with remarkable imagination and persuasion. He has been quite successful in creating a very favourable and strong impact on the group with this single performance of his. In the earlier stages he remained a mere onlooker. However, when his turn arrived, he has proved to be a capable and resourceful person who could face the challenge with courage and competence. He has plenty of ideas and his arguments are rational, methodical and with training his mildness can be easily overcome. Selected.

No. 7 : Friends, our friend No. 6 has brought out some new points and I think it is important that we take a closer look at some of them. As you would appreciate they are not only controversial but have a vital bearing on the security and defence aspects of our country. To be brief, the theme of No. 6's presentation is that India should not have gone nuclear notwithstanding the fact that Pakistan too has exploded a nuclear device. His hope is that since poison gas has gone out of use, nuclear weapons will also go out of use. In my considered view this is not a correct comparison. In the case of poison gas, it was meant for the front-line troops and subject to wind and oth climatic conditions. It could cause mo damage to the user and his civil populatio But atom or nuclear bomb can be droppe on major cities and industrial centres as w done in Hiroshima and Nagasaki of Japa If we had no capacity for nuclear retaliatio then Pakistan and its ally China could easi blackmail us. Secondly, we cannot depen on the goodwill of the big powers. The will put their own interests before our We can see how America has abandone Taiwan, Vietnam, Iran, etc. What is wors to get their protection you have to becom a satellite of the super power, mortgagin your independence and sovereignty. No also spoke of economic and social problem But I wish to emphasise that nation security and survival take precedence ov everything else. India's security, surviva integrity and honour as a free and sovereig nation are more important than anythin else. I am sure you all will agree with m on this. Thank you.

Comments : No. 7, who has been displayin initiative and taking part in the group deliberations from the early stages, has no demonstrated that he has the resources an ability to stand up to stiff competition an challenge and turn the tide in his favour. H has a good and firm grip on the subject. Hi ability to persuade and motivate others, especiall under adverse circumstances is very high. N doubt he plays on the emotional side of hi audience but his arguments are also weighi rational and convincing. Selected.

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Latest In General Knowledge

Abv. Abbreviations in News

TRIPS : Trade-Related Intellecutal ›perty Rights

The United States on August 5,)9 sought global trading nations to ommit to a January, 2000, deadline implementing the World Trade ganisation's agreement on Trade-Related ellectual Property Rights. The agreement ich be came in effect from July 1, 1995, a time-table for its implementation. ile developed nations like the US, were ·en one year to implement the juirements; developing countries shifting m centrally- planned economies five ırs, and the least developed countries)C's) 11 years.

RDSO : Research, Designs and Standards ganisation

The Research, Designs and Standards ganisation, the Research and Development ng of the Indian Railways which has its ıdquarters at Lucknow, has launched its ·bsite on the Internet with an access site http://rdso.org.

Anniversaries, Days, Etc.

Rabindranath Tagore's Death ıniversary : Gurudev Rabindranath gore's death anniversary was observed on ıgust 7, 1999

Hiroshima Day : Hiroshima in Japan was nembered on August 6, 1999. It was on ı day 54 years ago that Hiroshima became t city ever where the atom bomb was ·pped by a US B-29 bomber *Enola Gay*. ›out 140,000 people were killed in the mbing.

30th Anniversary of Man's Moon nding : The 30th Anniversary of Man's ıding on Moon was celebrated on July . 1999. Thirty years ago on July 1969, Neil 'mstrong, Edwin Aldrin and Michael ıllins were launched on journey to the ·on where Armstrong and Aldrin became · first and second men to set foot there ›pectively on July 20, 1969.

Appointments

Prime Minister (Acting), Russia : r. Vladimir Putin, the former security head Russia was appointed acting Prime ıinister of Russia replacing Mr. Sergei ·pashin on August 9, 1999.

Governor, Arunachal Pradesh : Former ·ief of Research and Analysis Wing (RAW) r Arvind Dave was sworn in as · Governor of Arunachal Pradesh on August 2, 1999. Mr. Dave succeeds Lt-Gen. S.K. Sinha (Retd.), the Governor of Assam who was holding the additional charge of Arunachal Pradesh after the retirement of Mr. Mata Prasad.

Executive Director, IMF : Mr. B.P. Singh was appointed Executive Director of the IMF with effect from August 1, 1999. Mr. Singh had earlier served as the Secretary in the Home Ministry and later as the Health Secretary.

Chief Minister, Haryana : The Indian National Lok Dal (INLD) leader, Mr. Om Prakash Chautala was sworn in as the Chief Minister of Haryana on July 24, 1999.

King, Morocco : The Crown Prince of Morocco, Mr. Sidi Mohammed was enthroned as the King of Morocco, after the demise of his father King Hasan II on July 23, 1999.

Chairman, UGC : Dr. Hari Pratap Gautam, Acting Chairman of the University Grants Commission (UGC) was appointed the Chairman of the UGC on July 22, 1999.

Finance Secretary : The Information and Broadcasting Secretary, Mr. Piyush Mankad was appointed the new Finance Secretary on July 19, 1999.

Additional Solicitor-General : Mr S.S. Jaisinghani, a lawyer of Mumbai High Court, was appointed Additional Solicitor-General of India.

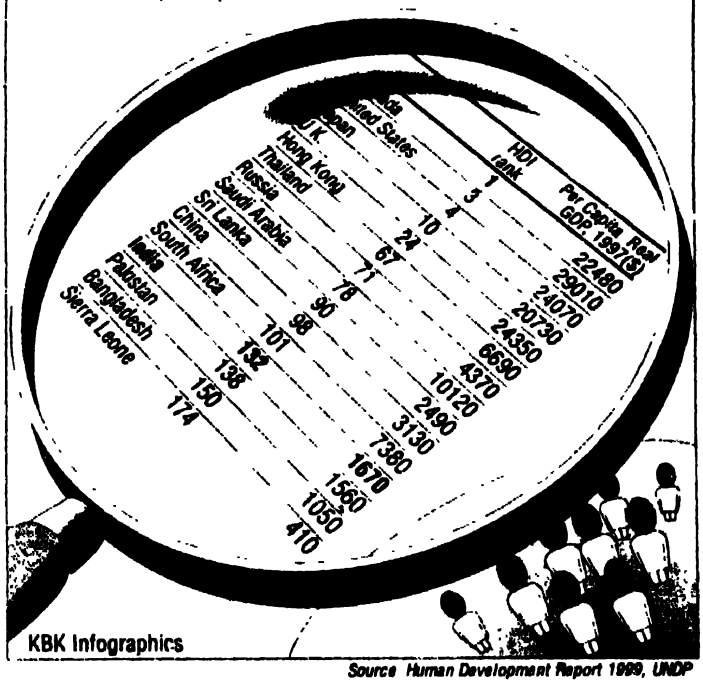
Books And Authors

A Sin of Colour : The book is written by Sunetra Gupta. It is a story of the Roys who live in a house called Mandalay in Calcutta. After independence, and the eventual partition of the country, the family fortunes fluctuated with their wealth receded. One of the family members, Debendranath, who was last seen on a punt on the Cherwell in Oxford, was presumed to be dead when he could not be traced. However, the mystery unfolded after two decades when Debendranath returned to the family house which is in ruins.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT RANKINGS 1999

The UNDP Human Development Report ranks 174 countries on the basis of measuring human development by combining indicators of life expectancy, educational attainment and adjusted real income into a composite Human Development Index (HDI).

The graphic shows the HDI rank of select countries *vis-a-vis* their per capita real GDP.



Source Human Development Report 1999, UNDP

Commissions And Committees

Subrahmanyam Committee : The Government announced on August 4, 1999 that the four-member Committee headed by noted defence analyst Mr. K. Subrahmanyam, will review the events that led to Pakistan's aggression on Kargil.

Defence

Manufacture of Bofors Guns : The Chairman of the Ordnance Factory Board, Mr. D. Rajgopal said on July 18, 1999 that the 155-mm bofors guns that played a significant role in evicting Pakistani intruders in Kargil operations, would be manufactured in the ordnance factories of Kanpur and Jabalpur.

Education And Employment

DU's School of Correspondence Courses : The Delhi University has done away with its School of Correspondence Courses. Now it has adopted the Open University system for distance education, said the university sources on August 3, 1999. The Open

Manu Shri Award : Telugu writer, Dr. Malati Chendur was awarded the Manu Shri Award on July 25, 1999.

Indira Priyadarshini Vrikshamitra Award : Mr. Ramesh Sharma, Superintendent of Railway Police was selected for Indira Priyadarshini Vrikshamitra Award for 1999. The award carries a cash component of Rs. 50,000 and a plaque.

UNESCO's Cities for Peace Prize : Hanoi, the capital of Vietnam, has been chosen as winner of UNESCO's Cities for Peace Prize for the Asia Pacific, it was announced by the Hanoi People's Committee on July 26, 1999.

International Prize for Film and Media Music : India's sitar maestro Pt. Ravi Shankar received the coveted International Prize for Film and Media Music for 1999 in Bonn on July 24, 1999. The award has been instituted by the German government's Art and Exhibition Centre

Langley Gold Medal : Two of the Apollo 11 crew members, Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin received the prestigious Langley Gold Medal for aviation in Washington on July 20, 1999 to mark the 30th anniversary of man's first landing on the moon.

National Film Awards : The National Film Awards were announced on July 16, 1999. Vinay Shukla's *Godmother* bagged six awards including Best Actress—Shabana Azmi; Best Lyric *Mati Re Mati Re*—Javed Akhtar; Best Male Playback Singer—Sanjeev Abhyankar for *Sunu re Bhaila*; Best Editing—Renu Saluja; Best Music—Vishal Bhardwaj and the Best Feature Film in Hindi in the language category. While Ajay Devgun was named the Best Actor for his performance in Mahesh Bhatt-directed *Zakhm*. (He shared the award with Malayalam actor Mammootty for his performance in English film *Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar* directed by Jabbar Patel.) Alka Yagnik won the best Female Playback Singer Award for the film *Kuch Kuch Hota Hai*. Shyam Benegal's latest film *Samar* bagged two awards including the Best Feature Film as also for the Best Screenplay for Ashok Mitra.

UNESCO Literacy Prizes : India's National Literacy Mission (NLM) has been selected for the UNESCO's *Noma Literacy Prize* for 1999 in recognition of its efforts to "galvanise activities towards national integration, conservation of the environment, promotion of women's equality and preparation of family customs and traditions besides producing teaching-learning materials, training establishing autonomous education bodies, creating educational awareness and raising the demand for quality and quantity of primary education. The award carries $15,000 and a silver medal. The Corresponding Services of the Literacy Movement Organisation of Iran has been selected for *Malcolm Adiseshiah International Literacy Prize* for providing learning opportunities to those who seek knowledge but cannot attend literacy classes. The Family Literacy Programme of the Basic Skills Agency, UK, was chosen for the *International Reading Association Literacy Award*. The *King Sejong Literacy Prize* has been shared by the Directorate for Adult Literacy and Training, Ministry of National Education, Niger and the Ministry for the Promotion of Women and Human Development, Peru.

H.K. Firodia Awards for Excellence in Science & Technology : Dr. K. Kasturirangam, Chairman of ISRO and two other Indian scientists, Prof. M. M. Sharma and Dr. Paul Ratnaswamy were selected for this year's H.K. Firodia Awards for Excellence in Science & Technology in recognition of their contributions in space technology, study of heterogeneous chemical reactions and work in the field of industrial catalysis respectively.

Best Institution Award : The Project Directorate of Biological Control, Bangalore was presented the Best Institution Award 1998 by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) on July 16, 1999.

Inventions And Discoveries

Buddhist Site Found : The Archaelogical Survey of India (ASI) has found a rich Buddhist site at Sanati in Gulbarga district of Karnataka as per the report on August 7, 1999. According to the Director General of ASI, the site bears significance because it is the first time that any anthropomorphic representation of Emperor Ashoka has been discovered with identifying inscription

Mughal Coins Found : Two ancient coins belonging to the period of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb have been discovered at Yalagi village in Gulbarga district in Karnataka. One was a silver coin, minted at Bijapur in the State and the other a copper coin, minted at Surat in Gujarat. The coins would help study the genealogy of the Mughal Kings.

Nuclear Scientists Develop *Zircaloy*-4 : Indian scientists and engineers at Hyderabad-based Nuclear Fuel Complex (NFC), a major unit of the Department of Atomic Energy, have successfully developed and produced, for the first time in the world, a critical component for nuclear reactors called *Zircaloy*-4 (square channel) through the seamless route. The unit produced the square channels for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station, after its supply was stopped by the United States, Canada and Japan following the post-Pokhran-II sanctions imposed on India. The NFC has already fabricated 80 channels each costing Rs. 5 lakh and sent them to Tarapur. Nearly 100 channels were required for "recharge" of the reactor every year. A huge amount of foreign exchange had to be spent earlier for the import of these channels. South Korea has recently placed an order with the NFC for the supply of *Zircaloy*-4 bars for use in nuclear reactors in that country.

Miscellany

INS Vikrant : The Maharashtra government presented a cheque of Rs. 5 crore to the Navy on July 29, 1999 for work on dry docking and repair of the de-commissioned aircraft carrier, *INS Vikrant*. The fund is meant to help convert the Navy's former flagship into a maritime museum.

HLL Rated Most Admired Compan Ambani Most Admired CEO : Accordir to a survey released by Taylor Nelson Sofre Mode (TNS-Mode), on July 26, 199 Hindustan Lever Ltd (HLL) has been rate as the Most Admired Company in th country. The Chairman of the Reliani Industries Ltd. (RIL) Mr. Dhirubhai Amba is the Most Admired Chief Executive Offic (CEO) while the Tata Group Chairma Mr. Ratan Tata was rated second. The sup 11's list of the most-admired CEOs als includes Narayan Murthy of Infosys, Ar Ambani and Mukesh Ambani of RIL ar Rahul Bajaj of Bajaj Autos.

Calcutta Renamed : The West Beng assembly unanimously adopted a nor official motion on July 20, 1999 changir Calcutta's name to Kolkata.

Biggest Desalination Plant : Bhar Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) ha commissioned India's largest capacit desalination plant on a turn-key basis i the Gulf of Mannar along Tamil Nad The sea water desalination plant, wit approximately one million gallons per da capacity, is expected to cater to the drinkir water requirement of over 2.5 lakh peop in 296 villages of Ramanathapuram distri of the State.

India Among 22 Countries with High Informative National Website : Accordir to a survey released on August 3, 1999 b the International Y2K Co-operation Cent (IY2KCC), a United Nations-backed grou funded by the World Bank, India and 2 other nations, have "highly informative national government websites. The surve which was conducted in July 1999 lists apa from India, the following countrie Australia, Botswana, Canada, Chile, Franc Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, Keny Lithuania, Mexico, the Netherlands, Ne Zealand, Philippines, South Kore Singapore, South Africa, Uganda, UK an the USA.

Projects

Chamera Stage-II Project : Activ construction work on the 300-mw Chamer Stage-II Project in Himachal Pradesh ha started following an agreement with th Indo-Canadian Hydro Consortium in Jul 1999, as per the announcement by th National Hydro-electric Power Corporatio on July 28, 1999. The project is estimated t cost Rs. 1,900 crore and is to be complete within five years. The project is located o the Ravi near Chamba and its mai components are a 39 metre high concret dam, a 7.86 km long head race tunnel, a underground power house comprising thre units of 100 mw each and a 3.6 km long ta race tunnel.

Nathpa Jhakri Power Project : Nathp Jhakri Power Project in Himachal Prades which is under construction is the countr largest underground hydel power proje its power plant is also perhaps the mos environment-friendly, with the largest wate diversion tunnel in the world. It is expecte to generate an ambitious 6,700 million unit of energy and provide 1,500 mw of powe

(Continued on page 13

Indian And Global Environment

Management Aptitude Test, May 1999
All India Management Aptitude Testing Service (AIMATS)

). 1. In 1999, Pete Sampras became No 2 a short time only. Who became No. 1 ing that period ?
) Chang
) Moya
) Krajicek
) He never became No. 2

). 2. Who is the Indian cricketer to have ed 3 centuries in a row in his first 3 test ches ?
) Sachin Tendulkar
) Kapil Dev
) Mohd. Azharuddin
) Sunil Gavaskar

) 3. The cricketer who acts in a T.V. Serial

) Salil Ankola (2) Nilesh Kulkarni
Abhay Kurevilla (4) Nobody

). 4. What is the nickname of Kumble ?
) Jimmy (2) Jammy
) Jumbo (4) Jet

). 5. Who among the following has taken fastest fifty wickets in One-day rnationals till 1st April, 1999?
) Saqlain Mushtaq (2) Ajit Agarkar
) Kapil Dev (4) Courtney Walsh

). 6. In Wrestling (WWF), the Undertaker nown as 'The Phenom' Then who is wn as 'Stone Cold Steve Austin' ?
) The Phenominum (2) The Rattle Snake
) The Cooperator (4) Bad Boy

). 7. In which of the following cities, nble took 10 wickets in an innings ?
) Calcutta (2) Chennai
Nagpur (4) Delhi

). 8. When Kumble took 10 wickets in nnings, who among the following took catch to dismiss the last batsman ?
) Rahul Dravid
) V.V.S. Laxman
) Mohd. Azharuddin
) Navan Mongia

). 9. What is the folk dance of ;halaya ?
) Nati (2) Loho
) Bamboo Dance (4) Khantum

). 10. There is a traditional flower ngement called Athapoo. In which al is this used ?
) Onam (2) Rath Yatra
) Teej (4) Pongal

). 11. Kuchipudi is a dance drama of of the following States ?
) Andhra Pradesh (2) Kerala
) Karnataka (4) Tamil Nadu

). 12. Who gave the Karnatic music its ent form ?
) Shyama Shastri (2) Thyagaraja
) Purandaradasa (4) Amjad Ali Khan

Q. 13. 'Peace on Earth' is the message of which of the following festivals ?
(1) Diwali (2) Holi
(3) Christmas (4) Dussehra

Q. 14. Which place is known as Queen of the Arabian Sea ?
(1) Kochi (2) Alappuzha
(3) Punjab (4) Mumbai

Q. 15. Betwa river joins the
(1) Ganga (2) Yamuna
(3) Brahmputra (4) Sone

Q. 16. "Business At The Speed of Thought" is the title of a recent book by
(1) Rajeev Gandhi (2) Rahul Bajaj
(3) Bill Gates (4) Bill Clinton

Q. 17. A recent Computer Virus which left a large number of Internet and e-mail users reeling under its impact was called
(1) Friday the 13th (2) Y2K
(3) Melissa (4) Hiawatha

Q. 18. A monument erected in honour of a person buried elsewhere is called
(1) Cenotaph (2) Epitaph
(3) Epitome (4) Semaphore

Q. 19. The theory that refers to an explosion about 10 to 15 billion years ago, which most astronomers believe to be the origin of the Universe, is called
(1) The Red Shift Theory
(2) Relativity Theory
(3) Big Bang Theory
(4) Titanic Theory

Q. 20. Which creature in Greek mythology has the arms, shoulders and head of a man, while the body and the legs that of a horse ?
(1) Centaur (2) Achilles
(3) Apollo (4) Cupid

Q. 21. Unit Trust of India's headquarters is located at
(1) Mumbai (2) Chennai
(3) Calcutta (4) New Delhi

Q. 22. 'India Brand Equity Fund' was established in the year
(1) 1992 (2) 1998
(3) 1995 (4) 1996

Q. 23. Brand name 'YKK' is related to
(1) Cars (2) Cellular phones
(3) Zip (4) Shoe Polish

Q. 24. One-rupee note bears the signatures of the
(1) Governor of Reserve Bank of India
(2) Finance Minister
(3) Secretary, Ministry of Finance
(4) President of India

Q. 25. VIP suitcases are being manufactured by
(1) Tata Plastic Products
(2) Blow Plast (India) Ltd.
(3) Asian Plastics Pvt. Ltd.
(4) None of these

Q. 26. Actors get Oscars, Advertising Campaigns get Clios, what do Best Direct Marketing Compaigns get ?
(1) The Dimark (2) The Assets
(3) The Best-effort (4) The Echoes

Q. 27. De Beer's has the world monopoly in diamonds. Recently, another diamond company tried to challenge its monopoloy but was crushed. Name it.
(1) Gali Diamonds, Hungary
(2) Agile Diamonds, USA
(3) Hilfy Diamonds, Germany
(4) Argyle Diamonds, Australia

Q. 28. Name the brand that advertises itself with the slogan 'The Vision of Sound'.
(1) Samsung TV's (2) Thomson TV's
(3) Sansui TV's (4) BPL TV's

Q. 29. 'Peter England' is the brand name of
(1) Shirts (2) Cigarettes
(3) Shoes (4) Carpets

Q. 30. "That which we call a rose, by any other name would swell as sweat". Who said these words ?
(1) George Bernard Shaw
(2) Shakespeare
(3) John Milton
(4) Robert Browning

Q. 31. National Income is the
(1) Net national product at market price.
(2) Net national product at factor cost.
(3) Net domestic product at market price.
(4) Net domestic product at factor cost.

Q. 32. Ferozabad in U.P. is famous for its
(1) Leather industry (2) Glass industry
(3) Rubber industry (4) Cotton industry

Q. 33. Fiscal policy means
(1) The credit policy
(2) The planning policy
(3) The taxation policy
(4) The expenditure and public debt policy

Q. 34. Which of the following is not a financial institution ?
(1) ICICI (2) LIC
(3) IDBI (4) IIPA

Q. 35. 'Oral-B' is the brand name of which of the following products ?
(1) Contraceptive pills
(2) Software
(3) Mouth freshener
(4) Tooth brush

Q. 36. 'Quetzal' is the currency of
(1) French Guyana (2) West Indies
(3) Guatemala (4) Luxemburg

Q. 37. Which day is celebrated as the International Labour Day ?
(1) 1st January (2) 21st July
(3) 31st December (4) 1st May

(Continued on page 134)

Data Sufficiency And Data Analysis

Management Aptitude Test, May 1999
All India Management Aptitude Testing Service (AIMATS)

Directions (Qs. 1 to 20) : **In these questions, each question is followed by two statements labelled A and B in which certain data is given. You have to decide whether the data given in the statements are sufficient to answer the question. Using the data given together with your everyday knowledge, choose your answer as**

(1) If statement A alone is sufficient but statement B alone is not sufficient to answer the question.

(2) If statement B alone is sufficient but statement A alone is not sufficient to answer the question.

(3) If both the statements A and B together are sufficient to answer the question but neither of these alone is sufficient to answer the question ; and choose

(4) If A and B together are not sufficient to answer the question and additional information is required.

Q. 1. What is x ?
A . $2x + 10 = 35$ **B** : $x + y = 17$

Q. 2 What is x ?
A : $x + z = 23$ **B** : $3x - 55 = 10$

Q. 3. What is y ?
A : $1/2x + y = 5$ **B** : $x + 1/3y = 5$

Q. 4. What is z ?
A : $3x + 45 + 5z = 120$
B : $4x + 72 + 4y = 130$

Q. 5. How tall is Purnendu ?
A : Sanjeeva is 5 ft 7 inches.
B . Sanjay is taller than Purnendu.

Q. 6. Is Delhi the most polluted city in the world ?
A : Delhi is the most polluted city in India
B : Delhi is the capital of India.

Q. 7. What marks have been obtained by Akshay ?
A : Akshay's marks are the average of the marks of Namita and Mona.
B : Namita obtained 80 marks and this is 33% more than the marks obtained by Mona

Q. 8. Is Heathrow the busiest airport in the world ?
A : On an average, a flight takes off every 2 minutes from Terminal 4.
B : There are no flights between 10 p.m. and 5 a.m.

Q. 9. How much weight did Sheela lose within first one week of her dieting ?
A : She lost 300 grams per day during the first month.
B : She lost 250 grams per day during the second month.

Q. 10. A certain bookshop sold 92 copies of Bill Gate's book 'BUSINESS AT THE SPEED OF THOUGHT' during the first day. What percentage of his stock of this book did he sell on that day ?
A : The total number of books with this title on stock is 230.
B : There are a total of 1000 books in his store.

Q. 11. Did Jayalalitha receive more than 40% of the 30,000 votes cast in an election ?
A : Mamata received 45% of the votes.
B : Jayalalitha received exactly 11000 votes.

Q. 12. What is the value of y ?
A : $x - y = 3$ **B** : $y (x^0) = 0$

Q. 13. What was the combined average attendance per game at the Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium for the months of June and July ?
A : The total attendance for the month of June was 23100 and the total attendance for the month of July was 25,200.
B : There were 20 games played in June and 22 games played in July.

Q. 14. If t is a multiple of prime number S, is t a multiple of S^2 ?
A : $S < 4$ **B** : $t = 18$

Q. 15. What is the area of a rectangular field whose perimeter is 40 metres ?
A : A fence around the entire boundary of the field is 140 meters long.
B : The field is more than 20 meters wide.

Q. 16. What is the value of the expression $4x^2y - 4x^2/y$?
A : $x = 2$ **B** : $y = 1$

Q. 17. If $x^6 - y^6 = 0$, what is the value of $x^3 - y^3$?
A : x is positive **B** : y is greater than 1

Q. 18. What is the shortest distance between Delhi and Gurgaon ?
A : Delhi to Faridabad is 18 km.
B : Faridabad to Gurgaon is 23 km.

Q. 19. What percentage of families in the State of Kashmir have an annual income of over Rs. 2,50,000 and own a boat ?
A : 28% of all the families in the State have an annual income of over Rs. 2,50,000.
B : 40% of the families in the State with an annual income over Rs. 2,50,000 own a boat.

Q. 20. What is the value of x + 3y ?
A : $x + y = 4$. **B** : $2x + 6y = 15$.

Directions (Qs. 21 to 28) : **These questions are to be answered on the basis of the table below giving the percentage of different factors that employees in a modern organisation want.**

Why employees like an organisation	Factor	Why employees leave an organisatio
71%	Job Content	50%
57%	Opportunities	57%
21%	Training	21%
29%	Compensation	36%
36%	Company Image	7%
29%	Flexibility	0
0	Sense of purpose	0
7%	Leadership	21%
79%	Work Culture	7%
0	Work Relationships	0
21%	Quality of Worklife	0
NA	Higher Studies	42%
NA	Overseas Assignments	64%
NA	Personal Needs	29%

Q. 21. The single most popular factor t encourage employees to leave a organisation is
(1) Bad work culture
(2) Not enough training
(3) The attraction of foreign assignmen
(4) The desire to pursue higher studie

Q. 22. For how many factors listed in th table, is the percentage for employee leaving the organisation greater than th percentage for employees liking a organisation ?
(1) 2 (2) 3 (3) 4 (4)

Q. 23. If the job content and the wo culture are right, approximately wh percentage of the employees would b happy in an organisation ?
(1) 90% (2) 30% (3) 75% (4) 50

Q. 24. Which factor, other than wor relationships, seems to have no significa bearing on the employee liking or leavin an organisation ?
(1) Work Culture
(2) Flexibility
(3) Sense of purpose
(4) Quality of worklife

Q. 25. The percentage for all factor contributing to an employee leaving a organisation can be expressed as multipl of 7 (including 0), plus or minus 1. There only one multiple of 7 which does not occu in the data. What is that ?
(1) 7 (2) 21 (3) 14 (4)

Q. 26. If the total number of employee in an organisation is 1400, approximatel how many of them would leave th organisation on account of the compensatio package ?
(1) 700 (2) 420 (3) 98 (4) 5

Q. 27. Which factor is twice as important for employees to leave n organisation as the training being provided by the organisation ?
(1) Personal needs (2) Higher Studies
(3) Leadership (4) Job Content

Q. 28. Of the fourteen factors identified in the problem, how any have absolutely no significance as far as influencing an oyee's decision to leave the organisation is concerned ?
(1) 3 (2) 5 (3) 6 (4) 4

Directions (Qs. 29 to 34) : **These questions are to be answered n the basis of the following :**

Ten students – L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T and U graduated from /orld University in the years 1971-1975, two students per year.
M graduated the year before Q.
P and R graduated together before 1975.
Q and N did not graduate in the same year, S and T graduated gether.

Q. 29. All of the following are possible orders of graduation, arting with the 1971 pair of graduates EXCEPT
(1) S, T; P, R; M, O; Q, N; L, U
(2) S, T; P, R; M, N; Q, O; L, U
(3) O,U; M,N; Q, L; P, R; S, T
(4) P, R; M,U; Q, L; N, O; S, T

Q.30. Which of the following could be in the pairs that graduated . 1971, 1973 and 1975 respectively ?
(1) O, U, N (2) O, L, U
(3) L, N, S (4) S, N, P

Q. 31. If Q, T and U graduated in 1972, 1973 and 1975 respectively nd O and M graduated together, which of the following must be ue ?
(1) L graduated in 1972
(2) N graduated in 1974
(3) P graduated two years before N
(4) R graduated before 1974

Q. 32. If O and U graduated together, and Q graduated in 1974, hich of the following must be true ?
(1) N graduated in 1974 (2) N graduated in 1972
(3) L graduated in 1974 (4) R graduated in 1972

Q. 33. If P graduated in 1973 and L and O graduated together, hich of the following are the only years in which N could be one f the pairs of graduates ?
(1) 1971 and 1972 (2) 1971 and 1974
(3) 1971 and 1975 (4) 1972 and 1974

Q. 34. If L, O and U each graduated in an even-numbered year, hich of the following must be true ?
(1) P graduated in 1971 (2) O graduated in 1972
(3) Q graduated in 1972 (4) N graduated in 1973

Directions (Qs. 35 to 40) : **These questions are to be answered n the basis of the following data for costs incurred under different eads for creating an Internet-based learning site :**

Head	Annual cost incurred (in Rs.)
Leased Line	10,00,000
Computer Hardware	12,00,000
Projection Equipment	2,50,000
Manpower	7,50,000
Utilities	1,50,000
Teaching Aids	3,50,000
Maintenance	50,000
Miscellaneous	2,50,000

Q. 35. The total annual expense for the centre is how many times he expense for the Leased Line ?
(1) 4 (2) 3 (3) 2 (4) 1

Q. 36. In a pie chart, the angle at the centre for the Computer ardware part of the annual cost is
(1) 90° (2) 108° (3) 72° (4) 36°

Q. 37. The total cost of Computer Hardware , Manpower and laintenance is what fraction of the total annual cost of the centre ?
(1) 50% (2) 70% (3) 30% (4) 40%

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Q. 38. If according to recommendations of TRAI, the annual c of a Leased Line were to be reduced to Rs. 1,00,000 per year, wh would become the second highest component of the cost ?
(1) Teaching Aids (2) Manpower
(3) Projection Equipment (4) Utilities

Q. 39. If there were another centre of a similar type whose exper on each item was 4 times that of this centre, and pie-charts for b were created, the ratio of the diameter of the pie chart for the m expensive centre to that of the less expensive centre is
(1) 4 : 1 (2) 2 : 1 (3) 1 : 2 (4) 1

Q. 40. The money being spent under the head of Miscellaneo is what percent of the total expense ?
(1) 2.5% (2) 5% (3) 7% (4) 6.2

ANSWERS

1. (1) **2.** (2) **3.** (3) : Solve the equatio
4. (4) : Since there are 3 variables, three equations are requir
5. (4) **6.** (4
7. (3) : Akshay = Namita + Mona, Namita = 80
80 = Mona + 33% of Mona, i.e. Mona = 60
∴ Akshay = 70
8. (4) **9.** (1) **10.** (1) **11.** (2) **12.** (2) **13.** (3
14. (4) **15.** (4) **16.** (3) **17.** (4) **18.** (4) **19.** (3
20. (2) **21.** (3)
22. (1) : Compensation, Leadership **23.** (4) **24.** (3
25. (3) : 7%, 21%, 57% (+1) occur. 13% or 14% or 15% does n occur.
26. (4) : 36% of 1400 = 504
27. (2) : Training (21%), Higher Studies (42%).
28. (4) : Flexibility, Sense of purpose, Work Relationship, Qual of Worklife.
29. (1) : Q & N cannot graduate in the same year.
30. (3) : 1971 — LM, 1972 — QO, 1973 — NU, 1974 — PR, 1975 — ST
31. (1) : 1971 — MO, 1972 — QL, 1973 — ST, 1974 — PR, 1975 — UN
32. (3) : 1971 — PR, 1972 — OU, 1973 — MN, 1974 — QL, 1975 — ST
33. (2) : 1971 — MN OR SI, 1972 — QU OR LO
1973 — PR OR PR, 1974 — LO OR MN
1975 — ST OR QU
34. (3) : 1971 — MN, 1972 — LQ, 1973 — PR, 1974 — OU, 1975 — ST
35. (1) : Total cost is 40,00,000
36. (?) : 360° = 4000000, ∴ 1200000 = 108°
37. (1) **8.** (2) **39.** (2) **40.** (4) : 250000 = 6.25% of 40000

Indian And Global Environment

(Continued from page 131)

Q. 38. How many National Waterways are there in India ?
(1) 3 (2) 5 (3) 7 (4)
Q. 39. 7 o'clock safety razor blade is being manufactured by
(1) Gillette
(2) Poddar Group
(3) Indian Shaving Products Ltd.
(4) Sensor Excel Shaving Products Ltd.
Q. 40. What does 'Super 301' agreement of U.S.A. deals with
(1) The trade relations between the interested countries
(2) Alleviation of poverty from the Third World
(3) Foreign exchange crisis of the developing countries
(4) None of these

ANSWERS

1. (2) **2.** (3) **3.** (1) **4.** (3) **5.** (2) **6.** (3)
7. (4) **8.** (2)
9. (None of these) : The folk dance of Meghalaya is Khasi Da
10. (1) **11.** (1) **12.** (2) **13.** (3) **14.** (1) **15.** (2)
16. (3) **17.** (3) **18.** (1) **19.** (3) **20.** (1) **21.** (1)
22. (1) **23.** (3) **24.** (3) **25.** (2) **26.** (1) **27.** (4)
28. (1) **29.** (1) **30.** (2) **31.** (1) **32.** (2) **33.** (3)
34. (4) **35.** (1) **36.** (3) **37.** (4) **38.** (2) **39.** (3)
40. (1)

Competition Opportunities

Probationary Officers' Examination
BSRB, Hyderabad
(Exam Date : August 29, 1999)

Management Aptitude Test (MAT)
All India Management Association
(Exam Date : September 5, 1999)

UPSC Combined Defence Services Examination, September 1999
(Exam Date : September 19, 1999)

Recruitment Examination for Officers (Information Technology)
BSRB, Baroda
(Exam Date : September 26, 1999)

UPSC National Defence Academy/ Naval Academy Examination, October 1999
(Exam Date : October 3, 1999)

SSC Combined Preliminary Exam For Matric Level Posts, 1999
(Exam Date : October 24, 1999)

Recruitment Examination for Clerks, Typists (English), Typists (Hindi & English), Stenographers (English)
BSRB, Bangalore
(Exam Date : October 24, 1999)

Recruitment of Clerks Grade II/ Coin-Note Examiners Grade II
Reserve Bank of India : New Delhi, Hyderabad, Patna, Ahmedabad, Jammu, Kanpur, Guwahati, Thiruvananthapuram
(Exam Date : November 14, 1999 [Expected])

Recruitment Exam for Bank Clerks, Stenographers and Typists
BSRB, Chandigarh
(Last Date : September 6, 1999)
(Exam Date : November 21, 1999)

Recruitment Exam for Clerks, Typists and Stenographers
BSRB (Central Group), Lucknow
(Last Date : August 31, 1999)
(Exam. Date : December 12, 1999)

University of Roorkee Entrance Exam. for Admission to B.E./B.Arch.
(Date of Qual. Exam. : December 29, 1999)

Joint Entrance Examination-2000 for Admission to Undergraduate Courses at Indian Institutes of Technology : Chennai, Delhi, Guwahati, Kanpur, Kharagpur, Mumbai, IT (BHU), Varanasi and ISM, Dhanbad
(Last Date : September 13, 1999)
(Date of Screening Test : January 2, 2000)

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(3) Combined Defence Services Examination, Conducted by UPSC on September 19, 1999.

(4) Recruitment Examination for Officers (Information Technology), Conducted by BSRB, Baroda on September 26, 1999.

The three candidates, who collect the maximum number of questions asked and send the same to us, will be awarded First, Second and Third Prizes of Rs. 1000, Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively. Ten Consolation Prizes (Books worth Rs 100 each) will also be awarded

Each of the above examinations will count separately for the purpose of the award.

Decision of the Editorial Board will be final. Entries should be addressed to the Editor, Competition Review Private Limited, 604 Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110 008. Last date for receipt of entries is **October 10, 1999.**

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INDIA

(Continued from page 22)

Shakti and Samata Party to fight the coming elections.

The pathmaking (pathbreaking?) function in New Delhi was graced by the presence of all concerned : the Janata Dal chief, Sharad Yadav, the Karnataka Chief Minister, Mr. J.H. Patel, the Samata Party leader, Mr. George Fernandes and Mr. Nitish Kumar and Mr. Ramakrishna Hegde of the Lok Shakti.

In a swift move, the Dal group led by Mr. H.D. Dave Gowda removed Mr. Sharad Yadav from the post of party President for anti-party activities. The Samata Party and the Lok Shakti announced that they would unite with the Janata Dal and contest the elections under the common symbol—the arrow allotted to JD (United) by the Election Commission.

Prominent among those who have remained with the Deve Gowda faction are Mr. Madhu Dandavate, Mr. Jaipal Reddy, Karnataka Deputy Chief Minister Siddaramaiah and Mr. C.M. Ibrahim. This faction-Janata Dal (Secular)—has been allotted the symbol of "farmer driving a tractor" since the earlier Janata Dal symbol wheel has been frozen by the Election Commission.

The Lok Shakti President, Mr. Ramakrishna Hegde, said that the decision of the three parties (Lok Shakti, Samata Party and Janata Dal) to come together was the culmination of parleys held during the last eight months. "We will never allow a woman of foreign origin to become the Prime Minister. It will be a great disaster and we will never allow it."



Janata Dal (Sharad) President Sharad Yadav and Ram Vilas Paswan after appearing before the Election Commission on party symbol issue in New Delhi on August 3, 1999

Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan, once a staunch critic of the BJP, justified the idea of joining the NDA, saying that 99 per cent of the United Front had already joined hands with the BJP.

The formal merger of the Samata Party, the Lok Shakti and the Janata Dal (United) would take place only after the Lok Sabha elections though all the three would take a pro-BJP line.

During its 22-year history, the Janata Party has split at least 13 times. It all began with the merger of the Bharatiya Jan Sangh and the Congress for Democracy of Jagjivan Ram in 1977. Charan Singh and Mr. George Fernandes broke away from the party to form the Lok Dal in 1979, making the first rupture. Soon after the Jan Sangh, assuming the name of Bharatiya Janata Party, broke away from the Janata Party in 1980 on dual membership of RSS and Janta Party issue.

The Janata Dal was formally born in Bangalore in October 1988 and there emerged the rebel Congress group led by Mr. V.P. Singh. Split after split plagued the Janata Dal through the years by the events in 1997 when Mr. Laloo Yadav walked out of the party to form the Rashtriya Janata Dal. And now comes the split in July 1999. On the virtual end of a Third Front in Indian politics, *The Hindu* says in its Leader: "More than the death of the Janata Dal as a party, what is of concern now is that the centrist political space has been left vacant. And that too at a time when it was needed the most, to challenge the drift towards a majoritarian political ethos, especially with the Congress (I) increasingly consumed by a dynamic political culture, and its attendant risk of turning into an authoritarian power structure."



Janata Dal (Gowda) leaders S.R. Bommai, Madhu Dandwate and Bapu Kaldate speak to media after a meeting with Chief Election Commissioner M.S. Gill on party symbol at the Election Commission on August 2, 1999

Karnataka State Assembly Dissolved

The greatest fallout of the vertical split the Janata Dal was experienced in Karnata where the Karnataka Assembly w dissolved on July 22 by Mr. Khursheed Al Khan on the recommendation of Chief Minister, Mr. J.H. Patel, who al sacked the Deputy Chief Minist Mr. Siddaramaiah and seven other minist loyal to the former Prime Minister, Mr. H. Deve Gowda. The Gowda-faction, howev termed the dissolution of the Assembly unconstitutional and undemocratic as t Governor had accepted the recomme dations of a "minority" government.

Chautala Succeeds Bansi Lal As CM

As a sequel to a series of dramatic politi developments in the wake of the fall of t Bansi Lal government following withdraw of support by the Congress to the H Government, the chief of the Indi National Lok Dal, Mr. Om Prakash Chauta became the Chief Minister of Haryana July 24, 1999. This was the fourth time Mr. Chautala became the Chief Minister

Mr. Chautala emerged as the consens candidate of the INLD, the BJP, t Haryana Vikas Party (Democratic) a six independents. In the 87-member Sta Assembly, he has the support of 53 ML

Closer Ties Between Indi And Namibia

India and Namibia took a step towar closer economic cooperation when t Namibian President, Dr. Sam Nujon signed two MoUs in New Delhi on July 2 1999. One of the MoUs pertained to $5 million line of credit for easier facilitati of transfer of Indian technology to Nami companies. The second MoU was s with Department of Non-convention Energy Resources.

During his talks with the Indian Prim Minister, Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee, t Namibian leader discussed ways to revitali the NAM.

Dr. Sam Nujoma also addressed t Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) an mentioned textiles, apparel clothin garments, leatherware, pharmaceutical plastic moulding and processing of precio stones as areas where assistance fro the Indian-industry would be appreciate Indian businessmen could also explo opportunities in developing the cemen industry, agro-industry and mining.

The Namibian President also visited th Central Electronics Ltd at Sahibabad on th outskirts of the Capital and discussed programme of cooperation between and Namibia in the area of photo-voltai

Namibia which is going to become a ne permanent member of the UN Securit Council next year, has also supporte India's stand on Kashmir.

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How To Succeed In Civil Services Examination

(Continued from page 50)

Improve your communication skills by giving mock-interviews. These will also open you up. Ask your friends to grill you, so that you can face pressure from the Board easily. Always pause a bit before answering even if you know the answer. Do not give a hasty reply. Answer in an orderly and logical fashion and always look into the eyes of the interviewer while answering. Be polite and courteous. Don't be too much argumentative. Be consistent in your views i.e. just don't change your views because of the fact that the Board is differing with you. Remember that they are only testing you and often even try to provoke you. Give balanced answers and avoid taking extremes. Alongwith your preparation for the Civil Services Examination, the following four elements are the pre-requisites for success in the examination.

(1) *Hard Work*—Remember that there is no substitute for hard work. No genie is coming to help you. You have to finish the whole course by yourself.

(2) *Dedication*—Dedication towards your duty always pays in life. Be totally dedicated towards your study. You will have to sacrifice something like movies, parties etc., at this stage of your life to achieve bigger things. Just work day and night and go on and on.

(3) *Patience*—As the Civil Services Examination spans a whole one year right from Preliminary stage to the Interview stage, it requires a lot of patience to maintain your tempo. At times you may feel tired and sick of further studying during the course of your preparation, but don't throw the towel as yet. Maintain your cool and patience and go on. To take out your anger and frustration, talk to friends and parents. They'll provide you with the much-needed emotional support.

(4) *Self-confidence*—Your self-confidence can make the whole difference. If you don't believe in yourself and your capacity to achieve then no matter how hard you try, you will end up in failure. So your self-confidence should be at a very high level. I don't intend to say that you should become over-confident, but a good self-esteem matters. So to pep up your confidence level say to yourself everyday in front of the mirror that you can do it and you will do it. You should be in the surroundings of the people who could constantly motivate you and inspire you. Keep a group of close friends with you who are as determined to make it to the Civil Services as you are. This will make sure that if you are facing some problems in any subject then you can approach some one. Also while talking and discussing with them you'll be exposed to different views. This will also ensure that you can vent out your frustration by talking to some one. Besides, good friends are always a source of inspiration and motivation ❑

Facing The Interview Board

(Continued from page 110)

Sixth Member : Before the break-up of the Soviet Union, China was ranked as the second greatest Communist power in the world and today it is the number one Communist country. Do you think China will also undergo the fate of the former USSR ?

Beena : The Western democracies and especially America were totally opposed to Communism. Today, after the collapse of the Soviet Union, USA is the sole super power. It would have tried its utmost to end communism in China as well as in the few other communist countries like North Korea, Vietnam, Cuba etc. However, China has learnt lessons from the mistakes committed by the erstwhile USSR and is now emerging as a near superpower both economically and militarily. I feel, it cannot be vanquished by USA. In fact, USA is now wooing China.

Sixth Member : How is China trying to cope up with this American threat ?

Beena : Internally, on the economic front, China has begun liberalisation and introduction of market economy in a phased manner. It has opened up its markets too to Western capital to a fair extent. On the political side, to neutralise the American thrust, China has begun improving its relations with various Asian countries with whom it did not have cordial relations earlier. It is making concerted moves to settle disputes with its neighbours like Japan, India, Vietnam, South Korea, Mongolia, Indonesia, Philippines, and other ASEAN countries etc. So also the leaders of other countries have visited Beijing. China is also out to improve its relations with the European countries. Since the Chinese are flexible and pragmatic, they may be able to counter successfully the American threat and pressure.

Comments : This candidate reveals commendable knowledge in international matters. Her grasp and understanding of complex issues is remarkable. Her approach is objective and analytical. She does not allow her views to be influenced by her personal prejudices or emotional involvement. She can be relied on to look ahead and plan effectively to cope up with future development.

Concluding Comments : A cheerful, pleasant and charming candidate, Ms. Yadav is keen, alert, enthusiastic and lively. Her general awareness is sound. She displays commendable will-power, motivating ability and dynamism. With her resolute, clear-cut approach and positive attitude, she succeeds in creating a strong and favourable impact on others. Her preparations are thorough, work methodical and well-organised. Her self-confidence is backed by sustained efforts and she is quite adventurous and enterprising. She uses her resources and imagination to advantage and finds workable solutions to complex problems in a realistic manner. Selected and specially recommended. ❑

Latest General Knowledge

(Continued from page 130)

to the Northern Grid. The project is expected to be completed by June 2000 at a cost of Rs. 10,000 crore.

Project Tiger : The Government has decided to add two more areas to the Project Tiger, Nameri-Pakhui Inter-State Tiger Reserve in Assam and Arunachal Pradesh (about 1,000 sq. kms area) and Satpura Bori and Pachmarhi Tiger Reserve in Madhya Pradesh (15,000 sq. kms). During the Ninth Five-Year Plan two more areas—Udanti Wildlife Sanctuary and Achankmar Wildlife Sanctuary, both in Madhya Pradesh, will be included in the Project Tiger.

Lok Jumbish Project : The Lok Jumbish Project involving about 40 NGOs and mainly associated with educated men women and children being run in 75 blocks spread over in 27 districts in Rajasthan is facing closure because the government seeks to replace it with the World Bank's District Primary Education Project.

Science And Technology

Global Carbon Emissions : According to the new estimates released by the World Watch Institute on July 28, 1999, for the first time since 1993, global emissions of carbon from the combustion of fuels declined last year, by 0.5 per cent to 6.32 billion tonnes.

Space Research

***Columbia* Blasts off with *Chandra* : The American space shuttle *Columbia* blasted into space from the Kennedy Space Center, Florida, Cape Canaveral on July 23, 1999 to launch the four-storeyed Chandra X-ray observatory (named after the India-born Nobel Laureate Dr. S. Chandrasekhar) in orbit to examine the most powerful sources of X-ray in the Universe—black holes, colliding galaxies and remains of super-nova. It was a milestone in the space history as Colonel Eileen Collins became the first woman to command a space mission. NASA took 38 years to put a women in charge of a space mission. *Columbia* returned to earth on July 28, 1999 after a 5-day mission.**

Computers Installed at *Mir* : The crew on board Russia's *Mir* space station have installed a new computer that will enable the station to orbit unmanned after they return home later in August, officials at the mission control in Moscow said on August 2, 1999. It is their last space mission on *Mir*.

Mars Probe to be Launched : According to British media reports (August 3, 1999), Britain is to launch a space probe to investigate whether there is life on Mars. A spacecraft Beagle II, named after the ship on which Charles Darwin came up with the theory of evolution, will descend to the surface of the red planet in 2003 and gather samples, which will be examined for traces of life on Mars. ❑

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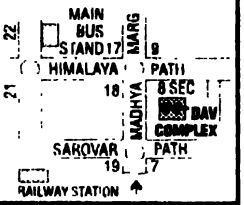
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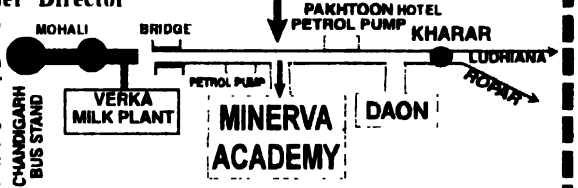
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Letters

MY EXCLUSIVE *CSR* LIBRARY

I have been a regular reader of *Competition Success Review* since my Xth Class (1998). Since then, I have been preserving this valuable magazine regularly. Today my study room has become a *CSR* magazine library. In fact, *CSR* reading has become a passionate hobby for me. My friends who are preparing for various competitive exams come to me for perusal of this magazine for study and reference. Indeed, I feel very proud of my prized collection. It is heartening to note the steady improvement in the quality and contents of the magazine over the years. Every topic in the *CSR* is interesting and useful not only for those who are preparing for various competitive exams but also for general people. I hope you will continue to keep up the good work.

Khammam — ***Ganga R. Sharma***
(Andhra Pradesh)

GROUP DISCUSSIONS BOOKLET

Thanks for providing a free booklet "How To Succeed In Group Discussions" along with August issue of your prestigious monthly magazine, *Competition Success Review*. Needless to say, the booklet is quite informative and would act as a guiding star for aspirants to various posts in the competitive exams; especially to those in far-flung rural areas who cannot join an academy etc., for equipping themselves to face Group Discussions and often feel nervous to participate in such discussions. I am also preparing for the forthcoming Civil Services Exam. The booklet has, frankly putting, acted to dispel my fears about Group Discussions and has given me a new confidence. Please continue bringing out such booklets for the benefit of competitors for various posts in the competitive exams.

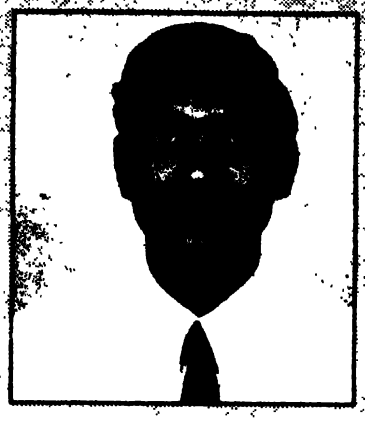
Ranchi (Bihar) — ***M. Maniruddin***

A REMARKABLE ACHIEVEMENT

I was very much delighted to see a full page photograph of the all-time great Indian tennis duo, Leander Paes and Mahesh Bhupathi (*CSR* August '99). By winning Men's Doubles both in French Open and Wimbledon, this up-coming duo has brought pride for a billion Indians. Their success story, I feel, is a perfect expression of the phrase—'success—step by step'. To reach the top, they touched almost every rung of the ladder. First qualifying, next time reaching quarter-final and losing, next time making it to semi-final and losing, still next time entering final and again losing. Having tasted the bitterness of all the failures, how sweet the victory at Wimbledon would have been for the pair! Hats off for their patience and game spirit. But regrettully, in our craze for World Cup, 1999, this historic triumph in the tennis field didn't get the attention it deserved.

Gondia — ***Chandrashekhar N. Borkar***
(Maharashtra)

IAS TOPPER WRITES



It will be uncharitable on my part if I do not express my gratitude to *CSR* which has played an important role in my success in the Civil Services Examination 1997-98 with 26th rank. I've been a regular reader of this magazine since 1988 and the regular feature, 'Interviews of Successful Candidates' was really a source of inspiration for my young impressionable mind. When I embarked on this challenging endeavour, *CSR* was there to help me with its information-packed analytical features. The editor's page and the 'quotes' helped to lift up my spirits in moments of despair. By reading about the mistakes committed by others, I became aware of the pitfalls one can face in the Personality Test and was able to avoid them. Thus, to me *CSR* has been an invaluable companion. I wish its readers all the very best in their career.

Jaipur (Rajasthan) — ***Prashant Agrawal***

CSR—"THE VALUABLE GIFT TO THE ICS ASPIRANTS"

Competition Success Review is by far the best magazine for the competitors to various exams. It provides a vast knowledge of current affairs, technology, sports, politics, economics etc.

The most important thing is that it is immensely useful, especially to the English medium candidates. I wish there were a Hindi edition too for Hindi medium students whose number is quite large now. *CSR*'s language is very simple, impressive and the latest feature, "IAS Toppers Talk to You" is one of my greatest favourites in this magazine.

I request you to please publish more interviews with successful candidates in ICS which are non-IITians. Also try to diversify your Questionnaire.

I wish a tremendous success for *CSR* in future.

Jaipur (Rajasthan) — ***Sharad Tiwari***

OPERATION VIJAY

Operation Vijay rightly deserves to be termed as sensational success (*CSR* August, 1999) since our brave jawans dislodged the enemy from this side of the LoC in just 50 days from the 140-km Kargil Sector despite the strategically-advantaged positions held by our treacherous enemy on hill-tops. US pressure on Pakistan to vacate, which is claimed to be the deciding factor in the withdrawal of Pak regulars and irregulars, had nothing to do here. The US President, Mr. Bill Clinton's role was to bail out a beleaguered Mr. Nawaz Sharif whose army could not bear the heat of Indian counter-offensive. In fact, Mr. Nawaz Sharif used the Washington Declaration as a face-saving device to extricate his country from an increasingly difficult situation. But soon after Pakistan has reverted to its old game of proxy war—even resorting to direct confrontation with army and para-military forces in J & K. So sooner the Kashmir problem is sorted out, better it is for India. We need not be wary of US mediation. How long can we drag on this issue and at what cost to National Exchequer?

New Delhi — ***Ajay Bhatia***

CHINESE DIPLOMACY

We need not take China's so-called neutral stand on Kashmir on its face value. It is the exigencies of the situation and expediency which made China cold-shoulder Pakistan. In the event of a referendum sought by Pakistan, China has not only to vacate the areas grabbed by it through 1962 invasion but also the areas so generously ceded to it by Pakistan usurping Kashmir as its integral part even before a referendum.

New Delhi — ***Geetanjali***

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Persons And Places In News

Persons

Arvind Dave : The former Chief of Research and Analysis Wing (RAW) was sworn in as the Governor of Arunachal Pradesh on August 2, 1999. He succeeds Lt-Gen. S.K. Sinha (Retd.), the Governor of Assam who was holding the additional charge of Arunachal Pradesh after the retirement of Mr. Mata Prasad.


Arvind Dave

Sachin Tendulkar : India's batting genius, again took the reins of the country's cricket team when he was appointed its captain replacing Mohammed Azharuddin on July 28, 1999, by the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI). Sachin Tendulkar's first stint as Captain (August 1996 to December 1997) was not so successful. The newly-appointed Captain has also been rated the top Test batsman in the world on form and career achievement by the London-based respected *Wisden Cricket Monthly*.


Sachin Tendulkar

Veer Bhadra Mishra : The 59-year-old revered priest at a Varanasi temple and a hydraulics engineer and an activist who has been battling to clean up the Ganga was named as one of the seven "Heroes of Planet" by the *Time* magazine that hit the stands on July 19, 1999. "He was moved to launch a vigorous campaign unable to bear the sight of corpses and filth floating on his beloved mother Ganga", said the magazine.

Om Parkash Chautala : The Indian National Lok Dal (INLD) leader was sworn in as the Haryana Chief Minister for the fourth time on July 24, 1999 following the fall of the Haryana Vikas Party (HVP) government led by Mr. Bansi Lal. Mr. Om Prakash Chautala won the confidence motion in the special session of the 89-member State Assembly in Chandigarh with 54 votes in favour, and 32 against it.


Om Prakash Chautala

Nirad C. Chaudhuri : The 101-year-old Indian celebrity author who became most famous for his work *The Autobiography of an Unknown Indian*, a memoir of his childhood in colonial India, died at his residence in Oxford, England on August 1, 1999. Among his better-known publications, besides the Autobiography, were *A Passage to England, the Continent of Circe, Selection of Essays, Max Mueller: Scholar Extraordinary, To Live or Not to Live, Hinduism, Thy Hand, Great Anarch* and *Clive of India*. He also authored a book in Bengali on the status of women in Bengali life.

Dhirubhai Ambani : The Chairman of Reliance Industries Ltd. (RIL) who has excelled meteorically in the corporate world has been rated as the most Admired Chief Executive Officer (CEO) in the survey conducted by Taylor Nelson Sofres-Mode (TNS-Mode) for *Business Barons* magazine on July 26, 1999.


Dhirubhai Ambani

Colonel Eileen Collins : The 42-year-old astronaut became the first woman in the space history to command a space mission, when the American Space shuttle *Columbia* was launched from Kennedy space center, Cape Canaveral, Florida on July 23, 1999 carrying "Chandra" X-ray observatory. National Aeronautics Space Association (NASA) took 38 years to appoint a woman commander for a space mission.


Colonel Eileen Collins

King Sidi Mohammed : The 30-year-old Crown Prince Sidi Mohammed, was formally enthroned as the King of Morocco on July 23, 1999 following the death of his father, King Hassan II who ruled the North African country for almost 40 years.

John F. Kennedy Jr. : The son of assassinated American President John F. Kennedy along with his wife Carolyn Bessette and his sister-in-law who was en route to Martha's Vineyard from New Jersey in a private self-piloted plane, Piper Saratoga died in a crash off the coast Gay Head Beach on July 16, 1999 night. He was going to attend wedding of his cousin, Rory Kennedy, daughter of his uncle Robert Kennedy. John. F. Kennedy Jr. also edited a widely-acclaimed political magazine, *George* since 1995.

Bilal Iqbal : A 14-year-old Pakistani school boy became the youngest person to secure the status of a Microsoft Certified System Engineer (MCSE). The boy, a student of grade nine at Model College for Boys Islamabad, is an expert Web Developer and Programmer. During his recent summer vacation, he started studying the MCSE course and completed six certification papers in just 25 days which is another record feat. His exact age at the time of acquiring certification was 14 years, one month and one week.

Ajay Devgun : The Bollywood actor and the son of fight director Viru Devgun, who recently married actress Kajol, was named for the 1998 National Film Award as the Best Actor for his sterling performance in Mahesh Bhatt-directed *Zakhm*. He shared this award with the Malayalam actor Mammootty who played a memorable role in English language film *Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar*.


Ajay Devgun

Shabana Azmi : The Indian film actress and a social activist, bagged 1998 National Award for Best Actress for her performance in *Godmother*. Her debut film *Ankur*, and her subsequent roles in films like *Nishant* and *Arth* also won her acclaims. In *Godmother*, she plays the title role portraying a woman in man's world who comes across the contemporary power structure and confronts violence and corruption, depicting more or less, a true chronicle of Porbunder's underworld she-don, Santokben's life.


Shabana Azmi

Places

Cape Canaveral : The place in Florida, USA was the launch site of *Columbia* which carried Chandra X-ray observatory from the Kennedy Space Center on July 23, 1999 under the command of Col Eileen Collins, the first woman in space history to be assigned the job.

Bucharest : It is the place in Romania where 81 countries participated at the 40th International Mathematical Olympiad (IMO) held in the third week of July. India secured three silver and three bronze medals and was ranked 18.

Gaisal : The railway station in West Bengal, 80 km from New Jalpaiguri where the Guwahati-bound Awadh-Assam Express collided head-on with the New Delhi-bound Brahamputra Mail on August 2, 1999 killing at least 300 passengers.

Singapore : The City-State was in the news where the ministerial meeting of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) took place on July 26, 1999. ❑

SPORTS ROUND-UP

Athletics

Record-breaking Federation Cup Athletic Championships : Asian Games bronze medallist Sunita Rani of Punjab created a national mark in the women's 1500 metres (4:08.1) on the opening day of the 5th Federation Cup Athletic Championships in Bangalore on August 7, 1999. She clipped four seconds off the previous record held by Molly Chacko (4:12.01) in 1994. In men's 1500m category, Gulab Chand of UP clocked 3:46.0, clipping 03.3 seconds of Satish Kumar's 1995 record Anju Markose of Tamil Nadu set a new meet record with a leap of 6.27m in the long jump breaking the 1995 record of 6.25 m by Lekha Thomas. While Ramachandran of Tamil Nadu grabbed the gold with a new meet record of 45.0 seconds, breaking the previous mark of Paramjit Singh (46.21), the last meet record of the day came in the hammer throw event when Ishtiaq Ahmad of PSEB hurled to a distance of 67.41m, bettering the 1997 record of Pramod Kumar Tiwari (66.92m). Sanjay Kumar Rai of UP became the second Indian to touch the eight-metre barrier in long jump after T.C. Yohanna who had marked 8.07m. Sunita Rani set her second national set in 5000m. (15:14.4) to better her own mark of 15.54.43 set in the Asian Games in Bangkok in December 1998. Anju Markose set the new record in triple jump clearing 13.25m to eclipse the previous record of Lekha Thomas 13.26m in 1998 Sanjay Kumar Rai of Uttar Pradesh and Sunita Rani of Punjab were adjudged the Best Athletes in their respective category.

Chess

International Open Chess Tournament : Junior national champion, S. Kidambi achieved his maiden international master norm by logging 5.5 points at the end of nine rounds after agreeing for a quick draw against his compatriot Abhijit Kunte in the International Open Chess Tournament at Biel, Switzerland. Earlier, Grandmaster Sergei Volkov of Russia clinched the Rapid title scoring a convincing victory over his teammate, IM Grischuk.

Football

Confederation Cup : Mexico clinched the Confederation Cup, defeating Brazil 4-3 in Mexico City on August 4, 1999.

Copa America : Brazil beat Uruguay 3-0 to win the Copa America final at Asuncion on July 18, 1999.

Hockey

Federation Cup Hockey Tournament : Haryana won the Women's Federation Cup Hockey Tournament title defeating Indian Railways in the tie-breaker (3-1) at Tirupati on July 26, 1999.

Honours

Arjuna Award : Cricketers Rahul Dravid and Nayan Mongia, boxer Dingko Singh, athlete Paramjit Singh, woman rifle shooter Roopa Unnikrishnan, former national hockey Captain Surjeet Singh (Posthumously) and soccer star Baichung Bhutia (Sikkim) are among 30 sports persons named for the 1998 Arjuna Awards announced on August 11, 1999. Baichung Bhutia also earned a distinction of becoming the first Indian to sign for a European football club—Bury Football Club of England—on August 11, 1999.

Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award : Asian Games gold-medallist middle distance queen Jyotirmoyee Sikdar was selected for the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award for 1998-99 on August 11. The award instituted by the government is given to a sports person for the most spectacular performance. It consists of a medal, a scroll of honour and a cash prize of Rs. 1 lakh. The earlier recipients of the award are Viswanathan Anand in Chess (1991-92), Geet Sethi in Billiards (1992-93), Cdr Homi D. Motiwala and Lt. Cdr. P.K. Garg—Yachting (1993-94), Karnam Malleswari (1994-95) and, Kunjarani Devi—Weight Lifting (1995-96), Leander Paes—Tennis (1996-97), Sachin Tendulkar—Cricket (1997-98).



Jyotirmoyee Sikdar
Recipient of Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award 1998-99

Top Test Batsman in the World : The star batsman and the newly-appointed Captain of Indian team, Sachin Tendulkar who has been rated as the Top Test Batsman in the World, on form and career achievement by the London-based *Wisden Cricket Monthly*, was described as the *Prince of Batsmen* by the magazine.

Crystal Bowl : Australian tennis legend Rod Laver was honoured and presented a crystal bowl by the ATP tour Chief Executive Officer Mark Miles on July 26, 1999 to mark the 30th anniversary of Laver's second career Grand Slam. He is the only player to win twice all four of tennis major championships in the same year, a feat he accomplished in 1962 and 1969.

World Rapid Chess Ranking : Grandmaster Viswanathan Anand became the first person in the game of 64-squares to cross the magical figure of 2800 points in rapid chess, topping the World Rapid Chess Ranking introduced by the Federation International de Echecs (FIDE) for the first time. Anand who tops the list with 2840 ELO rating is followed by Vladimir Krammik of Russia with 2760 points.

Tennis

Canadian Open : Thomas Johansson of Sweden defeated Yevgeny Kafelnikov of Russia 1-6, 6-3, 6-3 to win the Canadian Open at Montreal on August 9, 1999.

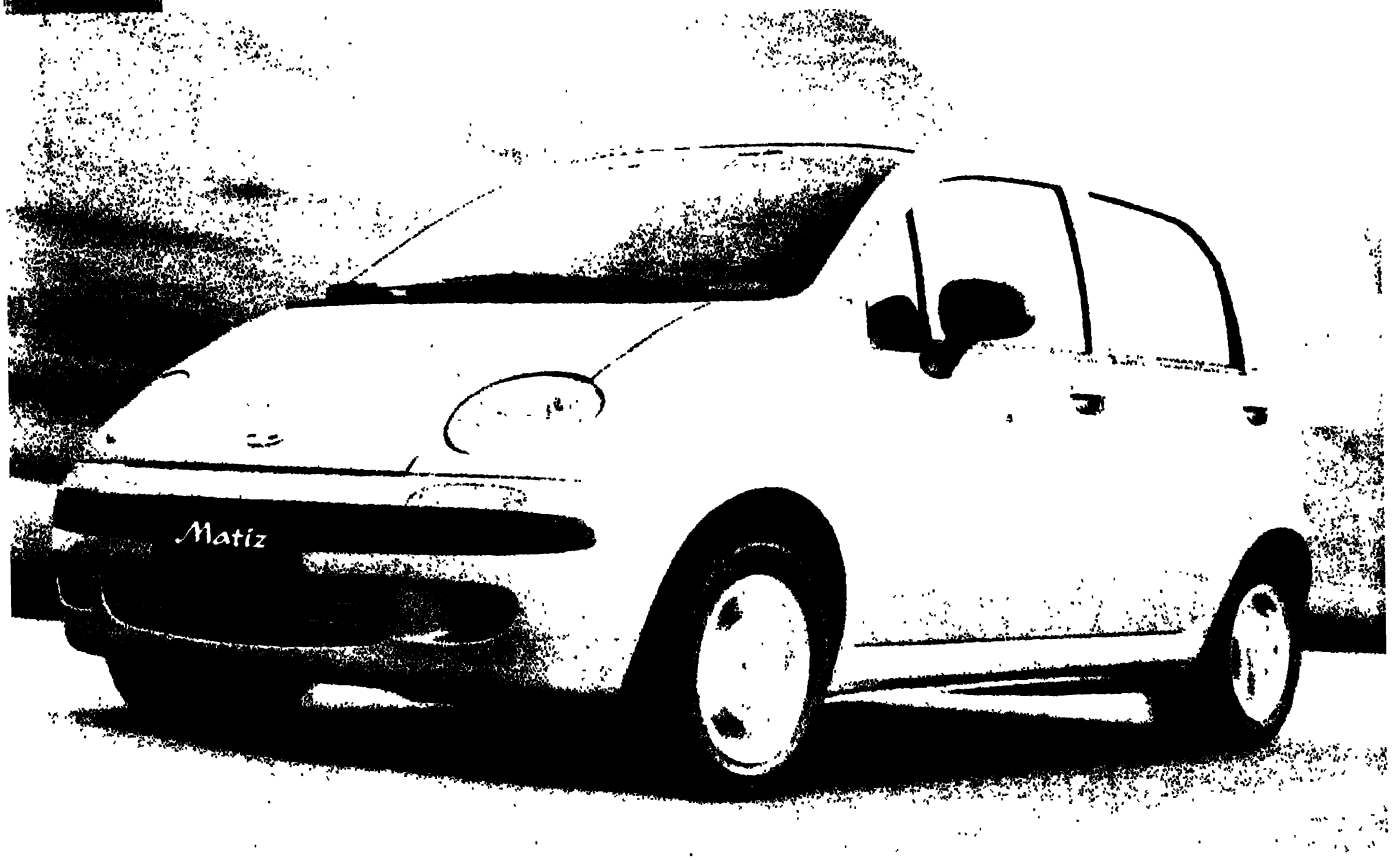
TIG Classic Tennis Tournament : Martina Hingis of Switzerland clinched the TIG Classic Tennis Tournament beating Venus Williams of the US 6-4, 6-0 at Carlsbad, California on August 8. 1999.

Mercedes-Benz Cup : Pete Sampras of the US clinched the Mercedes-Benz Cup defeating his campatriot Andre Agassi 7-6 (7-3), 7-6 (7-1) in Los Angeles on August 2, 1999.

WTA Bank of the West : Lindsay Davenport of the US beat Venus Williams 7-6 (7-1), 6-2 to win the WTA Bank of the West final at Stanford on August 2, 1999. ❑

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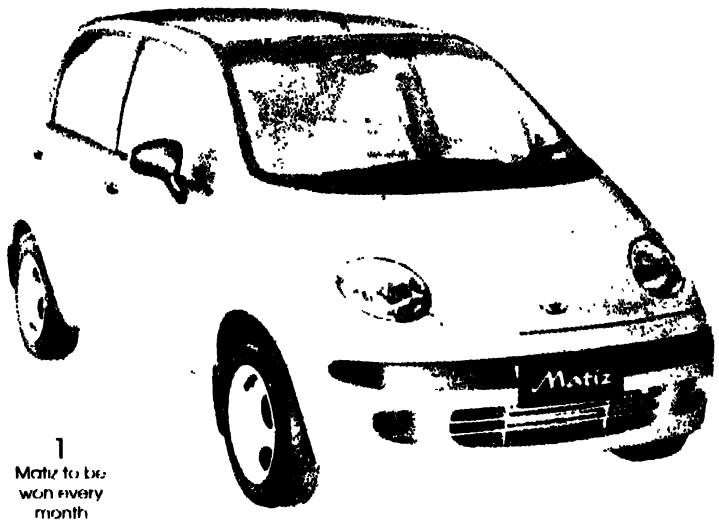
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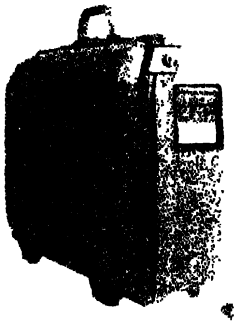
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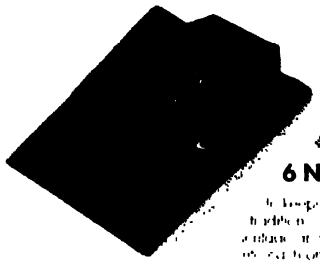


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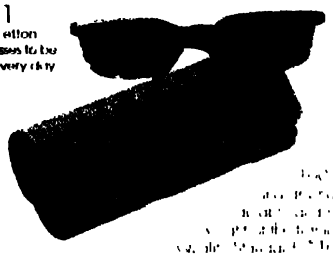
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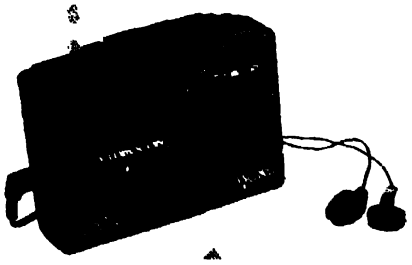
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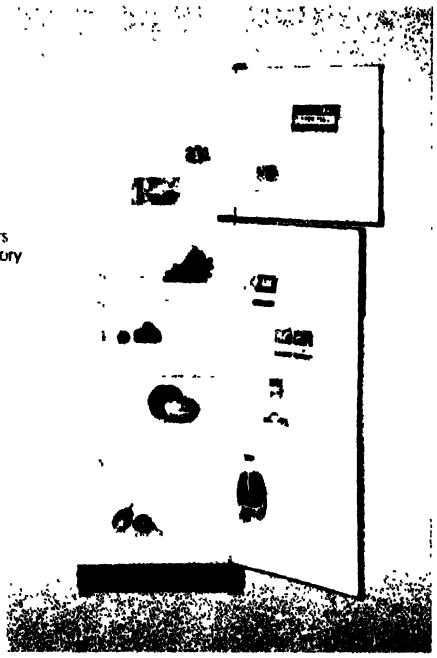


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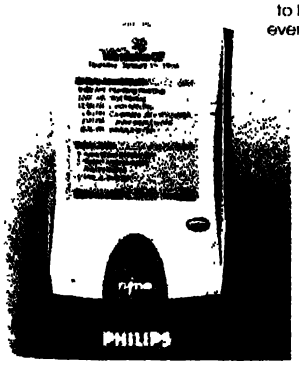
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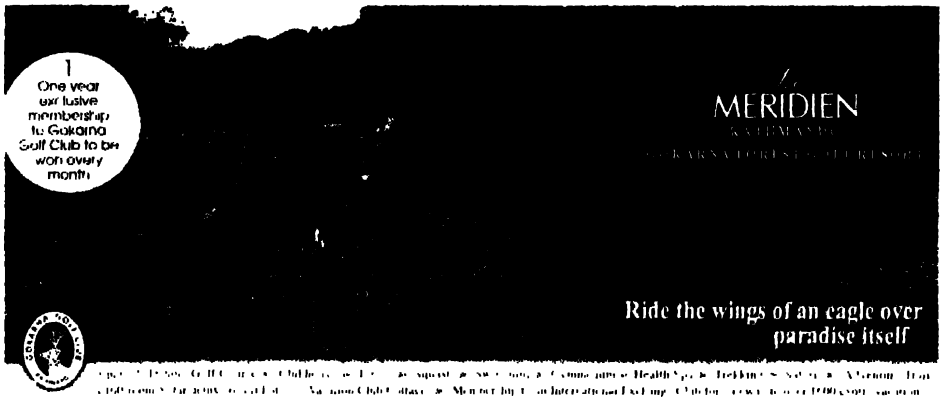
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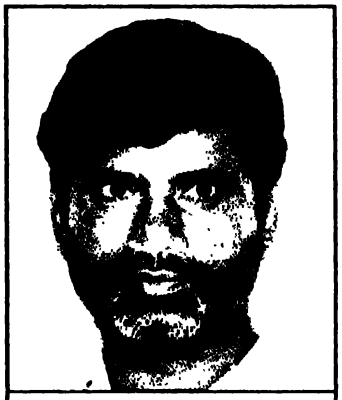
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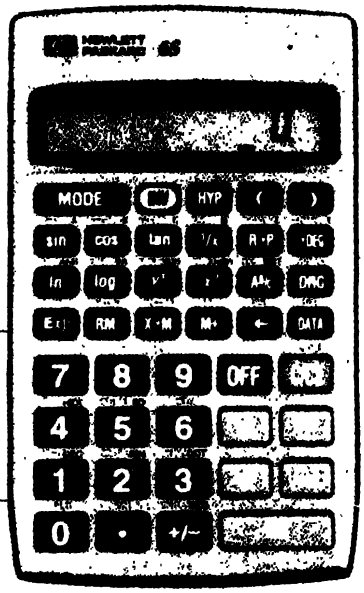
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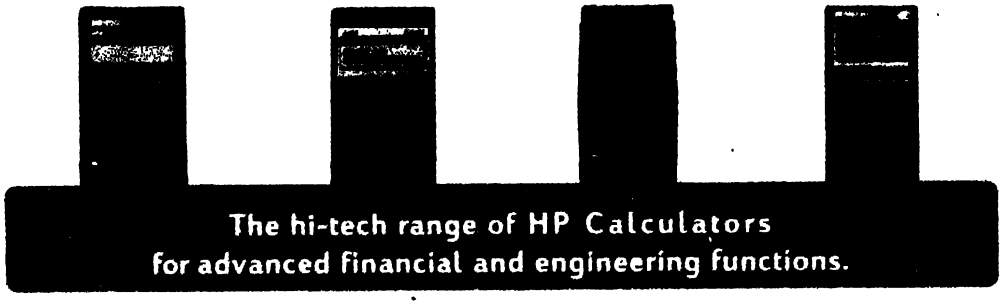
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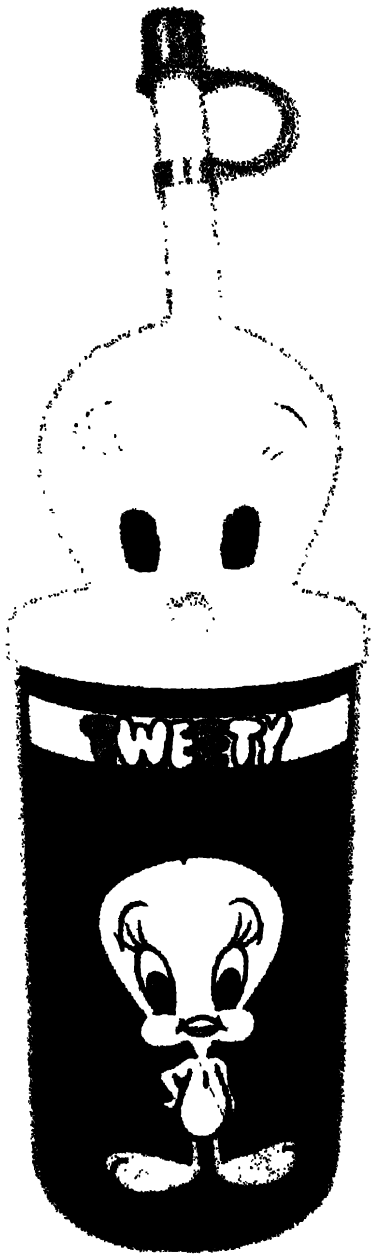
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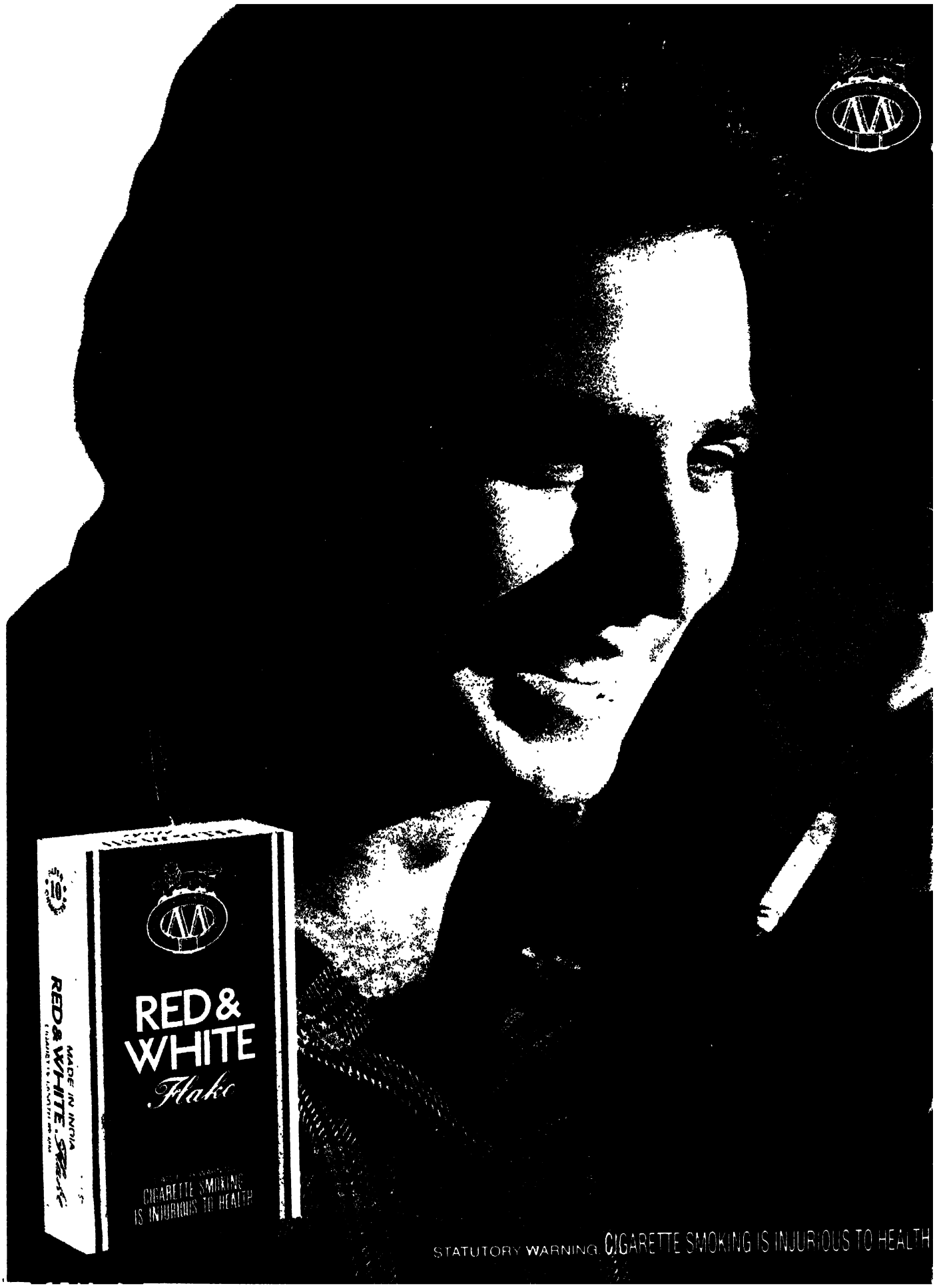
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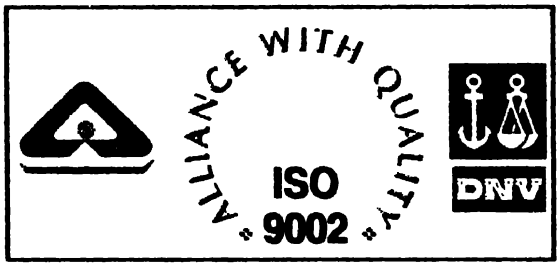
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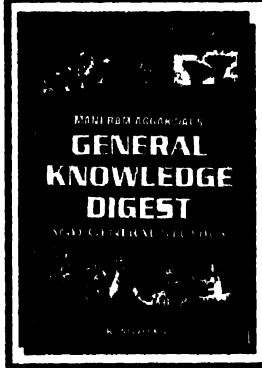
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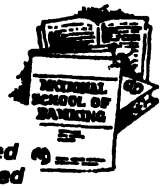
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Dear Friend,

From your very birth till your last breath, you live with and among people. One is always surrounded by people unless he or she opts to take 'sanyas' and choose to live all by oneself in high mountains or thick jungles. People with whom we act and interact may be young or old, relatives or friends, men or women, clients or customers, seniors or juniors or colleagues, countrymen or strangers. As our life revolves around people, our success and happiness are greatly dependent on them. Therefore, one who can gain the confidence and win the willing cooperation and support of others, alone can lead and succeed.

Getting along with people is not all that difficult. If you are genuinely interested in others, they in turn will take and show interest in you. If you truly like others, they in turn will take to you in a big way. People being our most important asset, we must invest in them and help them to help us. To get what you want, you must first give what the other person wants. To have a friend, you must be a friend first.

A winning personality has genuine interest in, and sincere liking for, other people. Sincerity is the big secret in getting others to go along with us. It is the magic word that makes our personality steele rather than flexile. To win a man to our cause, we must first convince him by words and deeds that we are his sincere friends. We must prove that we are not selfish and self-centred but are equally concerned and conscious of his needs, hopes and aspirations. If there is one secret of success, it is the ability to get the other person's point of view and see things from his angle as well as your own.

A cheerful, considerate and helpful person instantly attracts the attention of others and establishes ready rapport with them. Action always speaks better than words and a pleasant smile proclaims, "I like you, you make me happy and I am glad to meet you. A genuine smile at once attracts a return smile. It is sunshine to the sad and daylight to the discouraged. With your gleaming smile and your friendly handshake you can tell others that you are very much interested in them.

The royal road to a man's heart is to talk to him about himself and the things he treasures most. He is million times more interested in himself than in you or me. Encourage him to talk about himself, his accomplishments, his wants and his aspirations. Ask questions which he will enjoy answering. Listen with keenness and enthusiasm. Never interrupt or contradict. Never criticise or discourage.

Good understanding and proper appreciation make people more important than anything else; we can give them that which we crave to appreciate. It forces us to think of the other person and compels us to recognize his importance. Let us not wait till somebody does something big to show appreciation. Let us, instead, start looking for things we can appreciate in people we meet, move with and deal with. Let us become the kind of persons that others enjoy being around with. Let us work with, and not against, people. Let us make others part of our team, and let the team win and crown itself with success.

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Yours sincerely,

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Merit Must For Higher Educ

Casteism has been the bane of Indian society compelling Swami Vivekananda to describe certain parts of India stigmatised by caste compartmentalisation as virtual 'lunatic asylums' and forcing Gandhiji to identify himself and his life with the cause of the lost and last in the hierarchy the Indian social life had been reduced to. An independent India sought to put into the statute book the concern and solicitude of savants like Swami Vivekananda, Mahatma Gandhi and B. R. Ambedkar for the down-trodden. But in the last twenty years, a new breed of politicians has been making capital out of the caste system painting themselves as the messiah of the underdog while their real motive has been how to swell their votebanks. Instead of eradicating the caste system, these narrow-minded politicians have only tended to create sharp divisions pitting one section of the people against another.



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In the maelstrom of declining values, state governments run by different political parties have been trying to outwit one another by populist policies to pander to different castes. The worst casualty of a caste based politics at different levels has been quality, which cannot be ensured by reservation. Were Gandhiji and Dr. Ambedkar alive today, they would not have subscribed to a kind of social justice that neutralises quality and meritocracy at the highest level. The economically poor in the general category who excel in examinations tend to be marginalised in admissions to higher courses and entry points to jobs and they are compelled to bear the cross. Even the so called poor castes too tend to lose ultimately if they are pampered to a nauseating degree by politicians and state governments who are even prepared to fix a minimum percentage of 20 marks or even less for admission to speciality courses. Such an approach is not social justice, but a mockery of education, quality of education, meritocracy and warped form of social justice.

Against this backdrop, the historic judgement made by the Supreme Court of India on August 11, 1999 that for admission at the super speciality levels in medicine and engineering faculties, no special provisions like reservations for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes are permissible would be welcomed by all those who emphasise quality, merit, hard work and perseverance of millions of students to come up in life the hard way and the parents who sacrifice their all to help the wards—their only assets—to make a mark.

The Apex Court felt that reservations of any kind for higher education ran counter to predominant national interests. The Supreme Court bench comprising Chief Justice Dr. A.S. Anand, Mr. Justice S. B. Majumdar, Mrs. Justice Sujata V. Manohar, Mr Justice K. Venkataswami and Mr. Justice V. N. Khatre who disposed of a batch of appeals, writ petitions and review petitions concerning admissions to the and engineering cour in various states felt that merit alone can be the basis of selection. "Admission to the highest available medical courses in the country at the super speciality levels—where even the facilities for training are limited—must be given only on the basis of competitive merit. There can be no relaxation at this level."

The Constitution Bench of the Apex Court in the "Post-Graduate Medical Entrance Examination (PGMEE)—Reserved Categories—lower minimum qualifying marks case" struck down as unconstitutional the Uttar Pradesh PG Medical Education (Reservation for SC; ST and OBC) Act 1997 which fixed 20 per cent as minimum qualifying marks for reserved category candidates belonging to SC and ST at the PGMEE. The judgement also set aside a Madhya Pradesh government order dated June 7, 1997 which fixed the minimum qualifying marks of 20 per cent, 15 per cent and 40 per cent for the reserved candidates of SCs, STs and OBCs, respectively, at the PGMEE, to make them eligible for counselling and admission.

The Supreme Court held that there could not be a wide disparity between the minimum qualifying marks prescribed for general and reserved category students even for admission at the post-graduate level of medical education. The Court directed the Medical Council of India (MCI) to examine whether the minimum qualifying marks for reserved category candidates could be prescribed at the post-graduate level of medical education. The Judges felt that the purpose of reservation, if permissible at the post-graduate level, is to ensure that the reserved category candidates with the requisite training and calibre may benefit from the post-graduate medical courses and rise to the standards which are expected of persons possessing post-graduate medical qualification should not be denied this opportunity by competing with general category candidates.

The 70-page majority judgement said that it is necessary in the public interest to ensure that the candidates, at the post-graduate level have not just passed the examination but have profited from their studies in a manner which makes them capable of making their contribution and diagnosing difficult medical conditions with a certain degree of expertise.

It may be recalled that in the Sadhana Devi case, the Apex Court in 1997 had held that while laying down minimum qualifying marks for admission to post-graduate courses, it was not open to the government to say that there will be no minimum qualifying marks for the reserved category candidates. "If this is done, merit will be sacrificed altogether," the Court had said then.

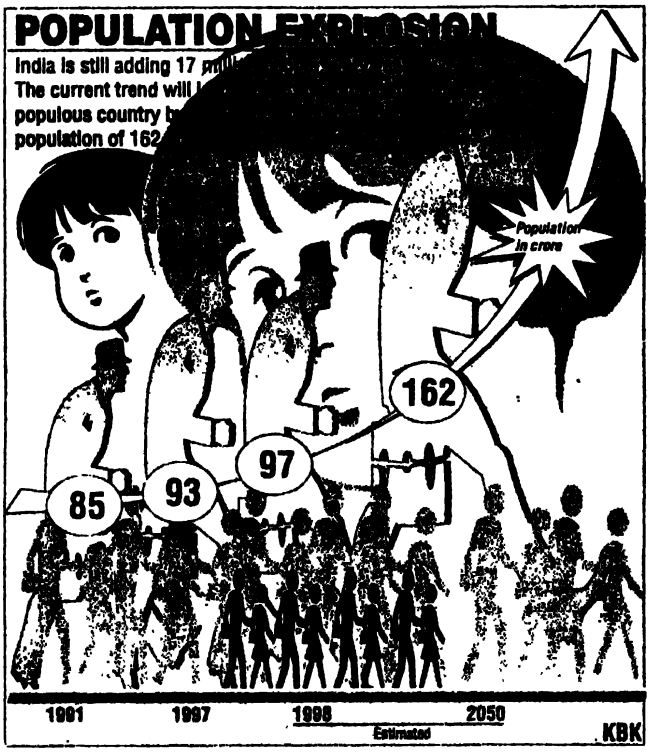
It is high time that true to ground realities and for the inevitable need to prove to all that the State does not discriminate against any citizen, political parties should

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to cash in on the concept of reservation for gaining l mileage. Populistic measures to secure short-term would be counter-productive and a wrong step taken nyopic political parties will sunder the system and not te it. The facade of social justice that such populistic measures seek to justify will not only bring down standards to abysmally low levels, but perpetuate the caste stratification and the evils innate in it. The ruling of the Apex Court is a writing on the wall and one can ignore it at one's own peril. ❑

A Billion Indians !

The crowding syndrome stalks us everywhere: crowded streets, jam-packed buses, the long queues at the railway reservation counters, the winding beeline of anxious parents at nursery schools to get just an admission form for their children, the perpetual struggle to secure admission in professional colleges, the long wait for LPG connection—the litany of woes is the symptom of a malaise from which our country seems to be never free. The swelling tide of human numbers seems to submerge all our gains and keep India shackled in chains socially and economically.



We seem to be getting nowhere in slowing down our population juggernaut with successive governments at the Centre and in most of the States giving scant regard to a problem that merits top attention. The draconian measures like compulsory sterilisation that stigmatised the family planning programme during the dark days of Internal Emergency, with a high-profile son of Indira Gandhi, ramming down the throats of people concepts even before they were ready, left what could have been a people's programme into the lurch. And there it is, like some railway wagons gathering rust in the marshalling yard. None talks about population control the way they did before 1975, though the threat of the ticking bomb is ominous as ever before. Like some wild weed, the problem is growing fast endangering the survival of other plants, but people and the government seem apathetic to the looming spectre.

We are preparing for the decennial census, the first in the new millennium in 2001 and we are already grimly aware that we will soon eclipse China to gain the dubious distinction as the most populous country in the world. Before the population juggernaut runs over us, we have to see to it that we do everything possible to slow it down. And this could be done only by the combined efforts of the government, the people, the NGOs and the corporate world. Educational institutions across the country could contribute their incremental effort to make the crusade reach the last post of victory.

That India lives in different ages like the bullock cart age and the age of information, superhighway and communication satellites cannot be denied by anyone. This high contradiction could be at once a bane and a blessing. We have the largest army of child labour in the world and we have the best software professionals that could win the plaudits of the CEO of the Microsoft giant, Mr. Bill Gates. India presents the best and worst features of a system in a flux : regions that reek of high child morbidity, child mortality, high maternal mortality, lower literacy, child marriages, discrimination against the girl child, female infanticide, rampant evils like dowry, child and maternal malnutrition. And there are pockets where literacy, health standards, industrial and agricultural developments are far above the national average. How we strike a balance between these imbalances will help us a long way in defusing the population bomb. For instance, States like Punjab, Haryana and Gujarat that have earned a name for themselves in industrial development could be models for the rest of India. Kerala that basks in the glory of social development including zero population growth, but has miserably failed to sustain agricultural and industrial growth has to learn a lot from their brothers and sisters in Punjab, Haryana and Gujarat. And BIMARU States like UP, MP, Bihar, Rajasthan have to dovetail the best from the models from both the north and south India.

It is worth trying a zone-wise approach to the population problem: we did it with resounding success in the case of our drive for total literacy. Many governments, with the backing of NGOs and community took up districtwise plans, and executed total literacy plans with spectacular success. Can't we take up similar plans in the case of population control ? We can, if we are fired with the political will to transform our future that could go haywire if we let things go the way they choose to go.

It is high time that the government, the media and a section of the NGOs galvanise into action to choose that model that suits the socio-economic conditions and cultural matrix of a particular state to make the small family norm leapfrog in order that our gains on other fronts are not frittered away. Any smugness on the part of all those concerned would spell disaster.

Uttar Pradesh continues to be the largest State, population wise with 16.44 per cent people of the country living there followed by Bihar with 10.21 per cent and Maharashtra with 9.33 per cent. West Bengal occupies the fourth place accommodating 8.04 per cent of the country's population, followed by Andhra Pradesh with 7.80 per cent.

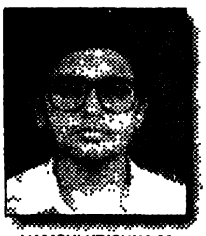
Measures to control population cannot be taken in isolation; they have to take into account the plus and minus points of each region and the State and the distinctive socio-economic and cultural conditions of each State. In other words, India need to take up a holistic approach while coming to grips with a sensitive issue like population control. But we must act sooner and fast when we can manage population explosion rather than later when it becomes unmanageable. ❑

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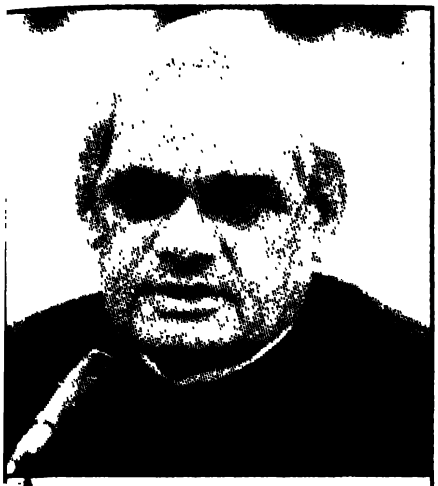
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INDIA



Atal Behari Vajpayee



Dr. Karan Singh

Another Battle Royal

In a calculated yet crude attempt to replicate the BJP's Bellary, the "secular" Congress, after days of uncertainty and intense discussion, has at long last, decided to play the "Hindu card" by fielding Dr. Karan Singh, a former founder-President of "Virat Hindu Samaj" (created by him to unite Hindus of all hues on one platform to fight for their legitimate rights) against Prime Minister, Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee after considering many names including filmstars Dilip Kumar and Sunil Dutt (probably inspired by the 1980 experiment when Cine-star Amitabh Bachchan trounced the veteran Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna at Allahabad in 1980s) and Niloufer Bhagwat (wife of sacked Admiral Vishnu Bhagwat with an eye on sympathy vote and attracting minority vote bank). Thus, Lucknow is all set to witness another high-profile contest after Bellary (Sonia vs Sushma Swaraj).

The Congress was in no mood to permit Mr. Vajpayee go unchallenged and was keen on putting up a formidable candidate and ultimately decided in favour of Dr. Karan Singh in view of his stature as a man of letters and deep knowledge of Hindu philosophy. Dr. Karan Singh who left Congress nearly two decades ago but rejoined it on August 7, 1999 resigning his Rajya Sabha seat (1996) as a National Conference nominee is reputed for his deep insight into the Indian cultural traditions as well as for his wide exposure to Western literature and is expected to exploit Hindu sentiments in view of his versatile knowledge of Hindu religion and philosophy. A former ambassador to the United States, Dr. Karan Singh claims that he is confident of defeating Mr. Vajpayee on the basis of his long-standing political and administrative experience. In an apparent rebuff to the BJP campaign theme of Mr. Vajpayee's long years in public life in contrast to "greenhorn" Mrs. Sonia Gandhi, Dr. Singh asserts that Mr. Vajpayee has only a two and a half years experience as Foreign Minister under Janata Party dispensation and thirteen months as Prime Minister. On the other hand, he claims a whole lifetime of varied administrative experience as Governor, MP, Union Minister and Ambassador. Thus Dr. Karan Singh may not allow 3-time-winner Mr. Vajpayee a cake-walk; instead, he may pin down BJP's star campaigner; affecting the party's poll prospects in Uttar Pradesh and elsewhere.

Meanwhile, BJP has described Dr. Singh's decision to oppose Mr. Vajpayee as "the most unexpected act of courage" in his political career. A staunch-Hindu-turned-secularist has been pitted against a leader representing the moderate face of BJP. Indeed, it would be an uphill task for Dr. Singh to unseat Mr. Vajpayee, an excellent orator, a seasoned campaigner with a sober, mature and amiable disposition on his own wicket, and riding a popularity wave after Kargil victory, a buoyant economy, a comfortable food grains and foreign exchange reserves position and a steep fall in inflation rate down to 1.8%—the first after 2 decades and a rising Sensex.

A Nuclear Doctrine For India

India will not be the first to use a nuclear weapon against any country, but it will retaliate with nuclear weapons, if attacked. India will also not threaten the use of nuclear weapons against states which do not possess nuclear weapons or are not aligned with nuclear weapon powers.

These are some of the highlights of the draft Nuclear Doctrine released by the National Security Advisory Board (NSAB) in New Delhi on August 17, 1999. Mr. Brajesh Mishra, National Security Adviser and Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister declared that the objective of publicising the draft nuclear doctrine was to have a widespread public debate to enable the government to take a final decision. The document envisages assured capability to shift from peacetime deployment to fully employable forces in the shortest possible time and the ability to retaliate effectively.

According to the document, India will pursue a doctrine of credible nuclear deterrence. India's nuclear forces will be based on triad of aircraft, mobile based missiles and sea-based assets. Nuclear weapons shall be controlled and released for use at the highest political level; the Prime Minister or the designated successor will alone have the authority to release nuclear weapons for use.

According to the doctrine, India shall continue its efforts to achieve the goal of a nuclear weapons-free world at an early date. Since no-first-use of nuclear weapons is India's basic commitment, India would strive its best to persuade other states possessing nuclear weapons to join in an international treaty banning first use of these weapons.

The document says that in view of the very high destructive potential of nuclear weapons, appropriate nuclear risk reduction and confidence-building measures shall be sought, negotiated and instituted. India's nuclear forces and their command and control shall be organised for very high survivability against surprise attacks and for rapid punitive response. They shall be designed and deployed to ensure survival against a first strike. Deterrence requires that India maintains sufficient survivable and operationally prepared nuclear devices, a robust command and control system. Though described as a consensus document, weaving together the views of 27 members on the Advisory Board, under the chairmanship of Mr. K. Subramanyam, it is likely to be greeted with mixed response.

Commenting on the Nuclear Doctrine at a meeting in Chandigarh on August 30, 1999, the Prime Minister, Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee said that India would follow any move by the nuclear weapon states to destroy nuclear weapons and make the world free from the destructive weapons in a time-bound manner.

Pakistan and USA have reacted to India's Nuclear Doctrine the negative way and argue that it could lead to an arms race in the subcontinent.

Population Explosion

On its 52nd Independence Day on August 15, 1999, India achieved the dubious distinction of joining the "Demographic Billionaire Club" along with China with its population crossing the one-billion milestone. Thus, if not on economic front, on demographic front atleast, we have raced to deprive China of monopolising the Billionaire status. At the present rate of "demographic progress", we are poised to overtake even China as the most populous nation in the world in the next four decades, as per projections of United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA). Despite allocation of huge funds (Rs. 3000 crore during 1998-99) for family planning, there is no significant fall in population growth. It is presently 1.6% in contrast to 0.9% for China. With a geographical area of just 2.4% of the world, we bear the burden of 16% of global population. The comparative figures for China are 7% of global area and 20% population; USA 7%/6% and Russia 12%/5%. Naturally with such a big burden on land, a "democratic" India (unlike a dictatorial China) cannot afford to take drastic coercive measures and consequently finds itself in a quagmire of poverty, dearth, disease, illiteracy and squalor with its national income constituting barely 2% of the total world income. Even among the SAARC countries, our per capita income ($ 380) is much lower than even Maldives ($ 1,032), Sri Lanka ($ 740) and Pakistan ($ 480). Of course, we can have the consolation of being ahead of such Least Developing Countries like Bangladesh ($ 280), Nepal ($ 210) and Bhutan ($ 163). In the comity of nations, we are ranked at a woefully low rank—132nd as per World Bank's Human Development Index. All our advancement in nuclear field (Pokhran II), space exploration through satellites and the economic strides made through nine Five-Year Plans appear only cosmic in the context of backwardness scenario we are pushed to through population explosion which is nullifying all progress. In fact, the starvation deaths in Orissa and elsewhere, the growing numbers of ill-clad, shelterless under and malnourished populace—all indicate to the pointer that the long-discarded Malthusian forecast is going to prove true at least in our case; unless we take timely steps to control the burgeoning population. Short of draconian measures of forcible sterilisation, we should earmark more funds for education (especially female), health care and other social services. Public participation through NGOs and social organisations be sought to make the family planning programme people-oriented rather than Government-oriented. The population clock should be shown ticking fast after every half an hour on Doordarshan to hammer home the dangers of galloping population. People violating two-child norm should be denied free medical care and even rations at public distribution outlets. On the other hand, there should be conspicuous incentives (social and economic) for those who remain celibate throughout life, or stick to one-child norm or marry late—say after 45 years; thereby helping in checking population growth. Special Identity Cards should be issued to such persons entitling them to priority medical care, subsidised air and rail journey, subsidised interest rate for loans, priority in allotment of Government accommodation and flats built by various Urban Development Authorities, LPG, car, accelerated promotions, cash awards etc. At the same time, we must restrict the facility of subsidised (50%) ration and cheaper kerosene only to such couples below poverty line who conform to the two-child norm, abstain from drinking and undertake to send their children to Government schools providing free tuition, books, mid-day meals. Those already having more than two children must go in for sterilisation to be eligible for the facility. Otherwise, the Subsidised Ration Facility introduced recently for those below poverty line, (approximating now 400 million), would only lead to multiplying numbers pulling the country to the nadir. In order to prevent democracy slipping into "mobocracy", as it is now, let future voters, say after 15th August, 2000 having two children be only allowed to exercise their franchise and let people having more than one living wife (present and past) as also their offsprings be debarred from voting. But which party will bell the cat ? All are after vote bank politics with vested interest in country's backwardness, poverty and population growth. In the run-up to elections 1999, while the Congress manifesto speaks of population planning with special focus on Northern States where fertility decline has been tardy; without, of course, specifying the modus operandi to achieve results; the NDA document lays emphasis on positive aspects of population control such as : no child to remain illiterate, hungry or without medical care, compulsory schooling up to 15th year and removal of poverty by 2010.

Population Trends

Year	*Population (Million)*	*Annual Growth Rate*
1901	238	0.14
1911	252	0.59
1921	251	-0.04
1931	279	1.12
1941	319	1.43
1951	361	1.32
1961	439	2.16
1971	548	2.48
1981	683	2.46
1991	846	2.39
1999 *(August 15)*	1000	1.82

India Designs Its First Star Wars Weapon

Bursts of microwaves, packed with gigawatts of power (one gigawatt is 1000 million watts), when aimed at enemy missiles and aircraft, will cripple their electronics systems and computer chips and bring them down. Facts look stranger than fiction. But this is the real fact about "Ka 5000", the powerful electron accelerati machine now being assembled by t Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BAR(Mumbai. According to scientists, "s killing" by high power microwaves h advantages over the so-called laser weap which destroys by drilling holes thro metal.

Kali-5000 will be ready for testing by t end of 1999, according to Mr. P.H. Ro Head of the Accelerator and Pulse Pow Division at BARC and chief designer India's first Star Wars Weapon. Kali-50 which can potentially be used as a bea weapon is too bulky, weighing 26 tonn will undergo more phases of R & In fact, Kali which is the acronym f "Kilo-ampere linear injector" was develop for industrial applications and the defen use was a recent spin-off. Development the Kali machine was mooted in 1985, Mr. R. Chidambaram, the present Chief the Atomic Energy Commission and th Director of BARC. But the work on Ka earnestly began only in 1989.

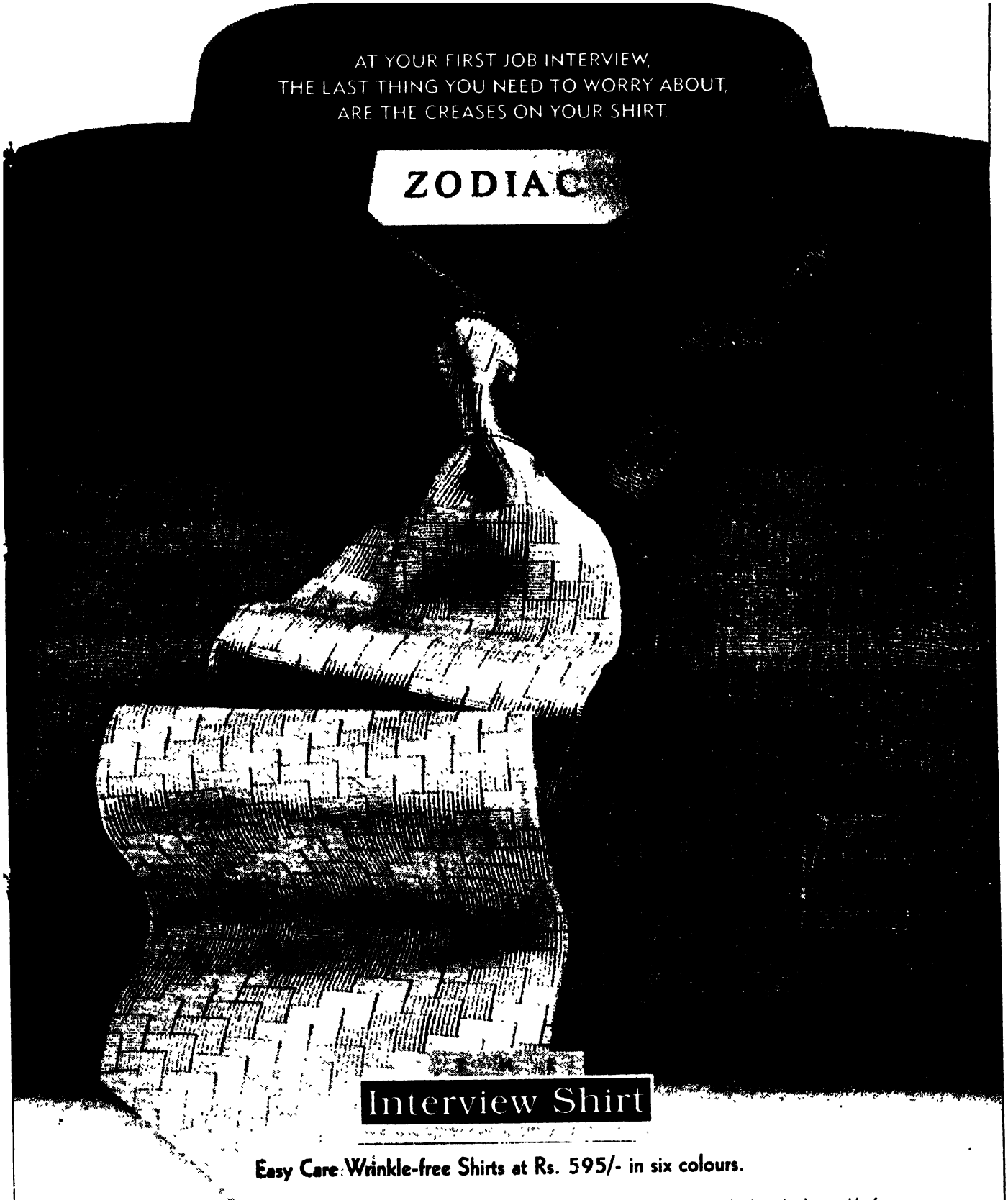
The Defence Ballistics Research Institu in Chandigarh is already using an X-r version of Kali to study the speed projectiles A defence institute in Bangalo is using a microwave producing versio Kali which the scientists use for testing t vulnerability of the electronics systems goi into the light combat aircraft und development and designing electrostat shield to protect them from microwa attack by the enemy. The Kali machine h for the first time provided India a way 'harden' the electronic systems used satellites and missiles against the dead electromagnetic impulses (Emi) generated b nuclear weapons. The Emi wreaks havoc b creating intense electric field of sever thousand volts per centimetre. The electron components currently used in missiles ca withstand fields of just 300 volts p centimetre. While the Kali systems built s far are single shot pulse power systems (th produce one burst of microwaves and t next burst comes much later), Kali-5000 rapid fire device, and hence its potential u as a beam weapon.

Kali-5000 will shoot several thousan bursts of microwaves, each burst lasting f just 60 billionths of a second and packe with a power of about four gigawatts. Th high power microwave pulses travel in straight line and conserve their energy the frequency falls between three and te gigahertz. According to BARC scientists, microwave power of 150 megawatts h already been demonstrated in earlier versio of Kali.

G-15 Ministerial Meet in Bangalore

At the two-day G-15 ministerial meetin on the World Trade Organisation hoste by India in Bangalore during the third we of August 1999, the Commerce Mi Mr. Ramakrishna Hegde, in his keyno address, appealed to developing countri to reject outright any bid to include ne issues such as social clause and governan in the WTO, on the agenda of the Thir

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Ministerial Conference (TMC) of the WTO to be held in Seattle later this year, describing them as thinly disguised efforts to impede the free flow of trade in items of export interest to developing countries.

The Bangalore meeting is a follow-up to the decisions taken at the G-15 Summit in Montego Bay (Jamaica) in February 1999 where it was decided that a high level meeting would be organised by India to discuss the WTO issues in preparation for the Third Ministerial Conference of the WTO in Seattle. The Bangalore meeting was attended by the trade and commerce ministers of only eight countries of G-15—Algeria, Egypt, Jamaica, Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, Venezuela and Zimbabwe.

It is, however, well known that there is not much unanimity among G-15 countries on the issue of inclusion of new issues into the WTO agenda. While some of the Asian countries like India, Malaysia and Indonesia are vehemently opposed to the inclusion of new issues into the WTO agenda, the Latin American countries like Argentina, Brazil and Venezuela are not averse to this idea, toeing the line of their regional trade bloc spearheaded by the United States. Meanwhile, following an inter-Ministerial Meeting held on September 11, 1999 at the initiative of Prime Minister's Principal Private Secretary, Mr. Brajesh Mishra, industry associations have been asked to provide specific demands that would help the country in boosting exports and "nurturing" domestic production. It was also decided to have the following as country's agenda at the WTO Conference scheduled to be held at Seattle from November 30-December 3, 1999 : (i) Eliminate curbs on temporary movements of professionals for rendering service abroad; (ii) Win commitments on better implementation of existing agreements to gain tangible market access; (iii) Strike a balanced stand on liberalisation of industrial tariffs to nurture domestic industry; (iv) Ensure a special and differential treatment for developing countries and (v) Get non-tariff barriers scrapped to improve market access.

No Reservations In Super Speciality Courses

It was once again the Judiciary which intervened, though to a limited extent, to stop the spate of indiscriminate reservations for weaker sections, launched after Mandalisation of Indian politics and patronised by various casteist parties like Samajwadi Party and the RJD of Mr. Laloo Prasad Yadav as also under compulsive electoral politics by national parties like BJP and Congress; the latter even committing to 10% reservation of jobs for minorities as also for the affluent Jat community purely with the aim of capturing power.

In a landmark majority (4-1) judgement, a 5-member Bench of Supreme Court including Chief Justice Dr. A.S. Anand and others, ruled (August 12, 1999) that competitive merit alone should be the criterion for admission to super speciality medical courses as caste-based reservation at these levels would be against national interest. Delivering the judgement, Mrs. Justice Sujata V. Manohar said, "Admission to the highest available medical courses in the country at the super speciality levels, where even the facilities for training are limited, must be given on the basis of competitive merit." She further added, "While the object of Article 15(4) of the Constitution is to advance the equality principle by providing protective discrimination in favour of weaker sections so that they may become stronger and be able to compete equally with others more fortunate etc., one cannot ignore the wider interests of society while devising such special provision."

Setting aside the UP Post Graduate Medical Education (Reservation for SC/ST and OBCs) Act and MP Government Order that had lowered the cut-off percentage for these categories of candidates to PG Medical entrance exams, the Bench noted : "It will not be possible for such candidates to fully benefit from the very limited and specialised PG training opportunities which are designed to produce high calibre well-trained professionals for the public". However, the students already admitted to such courses under reserved quotas will not be affected by the judgement nor the existing norms prepared by the Medical Council of India for lowering marks for reserved category for admission to undergraduate courses be disturbed. The Court has directed the Medical Council of India to examine whether minimum qualifying marks for quota candidates can be prescribed at P.G. level.

Barring Mr. Justice S.B. Majumdar, the Bench was of the view that States cannot exercise exclusive power to frame rules and regulations concerning education. However, Mr. Justice Majumdar, in his dissent note has said, "The common entrance examination envisaged under the regulations framed by Medical Council of India for PG medical education does not curtail the power of the State authorities, legislative or executive, from fixing suitable minimum qualifying marks differently for general category candidates and for SCs/STs and OBC candidates".

Thus, while the Supreme Court judgement has put a temporary stop on reservation for such super speciality courses, everything depends on the view the Medical Council of India takes finally on this issue. The judgement has however made it clear that there cannot be a "wide disparity" between minimum qualifying marks for the reserved category and general category.

The judgement, though laudable for its emphasis on merit as a sole criterion, may however reopen the contentious issue of reservations on which there has not been a really genuine consensus all these years.

Not surprisingly, a Samajwadi Party leader has described the verdict as "reactionary" while a former Chairman of SC/ST Commission has said that "merit alone cannot be the criterion for competition between unequals". On the other hand, BJP's Mr. M.R. Malkani states that "Social justice is important but you need to balance it with competition in today's globalised world." Thus, after the dust and din of elections is over, there may be once again heated arguments on the issue and no wonder, under compulsive situations, "Shah Bano" may be repeated by Parliament to appease this major chunk of vote bank.

Triangular Bonds Among India, China And Russia

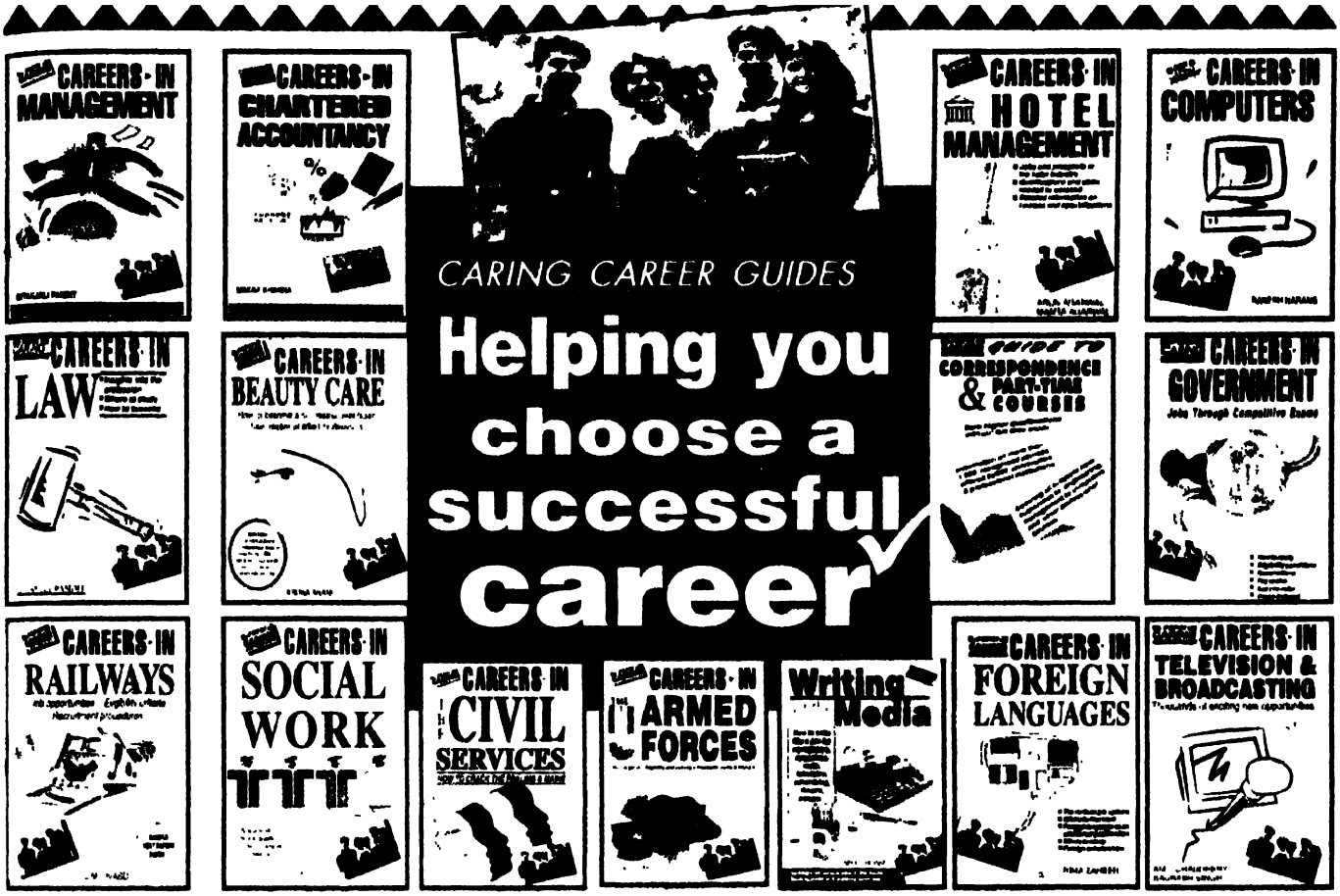
It may be a dream in the making that could change the present equation in world politics where in a unipolar world the USA and its few hangers-on call the shots Supposing China, Russia and India come together politically and economically, it may completely change the face of world politics.

The Vice-President of the Chinese news agency, Xinhua, disclosed on August 11, 1999 that China was keen to strengthen its ties with India to facilitate the establishment of a triangular relationship among the three Asian giants—China, Russia and India. China explored this idea during its discussions with the Indian Foreign Secretary, Mr. K. Raghunath and the former Indian Prime Minister, Mr. I.K. Gujral. Before any consolidation of this proposed triangular ties, China wants the reinforcement of bilateral relations as between China and India, Russia and China and Russia and India The initiative for this triangular relations was taken by India's Ministry of External Affairs, though the idea of a strategic triangle between Russia, China and India was first mooted by the former Russian Prime Minister, Mr. Yevgeny Primakov during a visit to New Delhi in 1998.

China feels there is great logic in the Russian and Indian interest in such a triangle after the NATO bombing the Chinese embassy in Belgrade. It says that better triangular ties could guarantee better regional security.

Sino-Indian relations, which remained nearly frozen in the aftermath of Pokhran II, has thawed with the visit of India's External Affairs Minister, Mr. Jaswant Singh, to Beijing in June 1999 during which India and China reiterated their desire to forge forward-looking and good neighbourly ties based on *Panchsheel*. Both the countries had stressed the need for increased political, economic and cultural exchanges between the two nations.

Mr. Sha Zhukanf, Director-General of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, has recently said . "China and India are two major countries of Asia, both geographically and politically. I think it is important for both to exchange views on the perception of security, how to improve our security through bilateral exchanges and find ways and means to have some kind of cooperative security". China is also keen to develop closer ties with Russia after the Kosovo crisis. However, the immediate consensus point between the three powers could be fighting Islamic cross-border terrorism jointly which is creating problems for them alike. ❑



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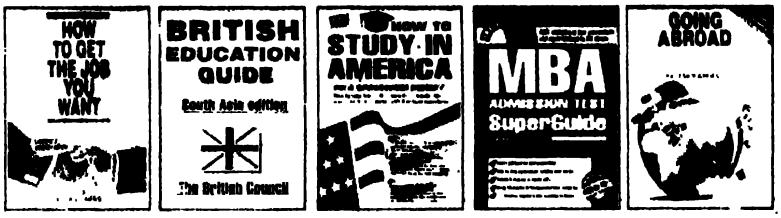
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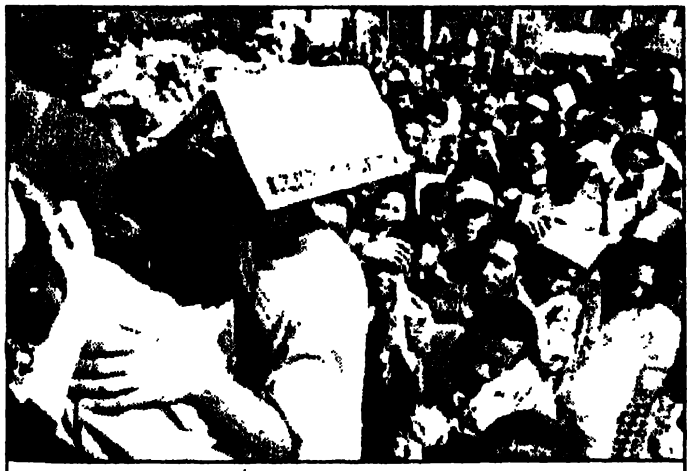
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The World

East Timor Votes for Independence

It was a resounding victory for sanity when an estimated ninety per cent of the resident registered voters of East Timor—4.2 lakh registered voters—exercised their franchise on August 30, 1999 The UN, generally reduced to the status of a cat's paw in the major manipulations of USA and its allies, came as a Good Samaritan to the cause of the people of East Timor who were given a chance to register their option to stay with Indonesia or break away in the UN-sponsored "popular consultation".

It should have been an occasion for unalloyed rejoicing when the United Nations declared on September 4, 1999 that East Timor has voted overwhelmingly for Independence, but violent pro Jakarta gangs gave the majority of Timorese little chance to celebrate The militias were back on the streets whipping up an atmosphere of terror,



East Timorese waiting in a line outside a polling station to cast their vote in the territory's historic UN-held referendum on August 30, 1999.

with the Indonesian Army just looking on.

The referendum conducted under the auspices of the UN showed that the people rejected the autonomy plan within Indonesia. The results showed that 78.5 per cent opted for independence against 21.5 per cent who favoured wide-ranging autonomy under Indonesia. At a specially convened meeting of the UN Security Council, the UN Secretary-General announced that "there are no winners or losers."

While the Indonesian President Mr. B. J. Habibie expressed his government's acceptance of East Timor's overwhelming vote for independence, the independence leader Mr. Jose Ramos Horta wanted the transition period to Independence to last for three years which would mean that the UN would effectively rule the territory till then. Jailed rebel leader Xanana Gusmao has called for an international peacekeeping force to maintain law and order in areas virtually taken over by rampaging mobs.

East Timor, presently ruled by Indonesia, is a former Portuguese colony that was abandoned by Portugal in the 1970s. Soon after, Indonesia annexed East Timor in 1975 reducing the natives to the status of second class citizens. In fact, the history of East Timor has been a litany of woes with a people denied a voice to choose their own way of life or future. It all began in 1500s when the Portuguese established the first settlements on the island. In 1859 the Dutch-Portuguese agreements split the island into East (Portuguese) and West (Dutch) In 1950s Sukarno became the President of Indonesia and West Timor became part of Indonesia In 1967, Suharto succeeded Sukarno and in 1974, Fretlin, the Revolution Front of Independent East Timor was founded and the following year East Timor was invaded by Indonesia Bloodshed followed Indonesia's invasion and guerilla warfare began, involving Falantil, the armed wing of Fretlin. In 1991, the Indonesian Army shot mourners at the funeral of pro-independence activist killed by security forces and the following year the Resistance Leader Jose Xanana Gusmao was captured and jailed. In 1994, it was reported that 200,000 people, one-third of East Timor's population had died since annexation by Indonesia. The sustained reign of terror by the security forces and the violation of human rights for about 25 years have totally estranged the East Timorese from Indonesia and its political leadership. To a large extent, the shortsighted policies of the ousted Indonesian President Suharto have been responsible for the miseries of the East Timorese.

The voting on August 30, 1999 was remarkable for its complete absence of violence which has plagued East Timor for months as pro-Jakarta militias embarked on a wave of terror to cow down those who wanted independence. Credit must go to the Indonesian President, Mr. B. J. Habibie, for ensuring a fairly free election. By all accounts it was a historic day for the people of East Timor Besides the resident East Timorese, as many as 30,000 people outside East Timor and across the world in Indonesian embassies were allowed to vote.

Meanwhile, the violence, loot and arson let loose by pro-Jakarta militia left hundreds of pro-independence populace slaughtered, right under the nose of Indonesian troops stationed there to maintain law and order, while tens of thousands fled their homes to West Timor where they face food and water shortages as also pro-Jakarta militiamen. Even the United Nations staff and foreign journalists were not spared by rampaging militia who opened fire with automatic weapons on a UN compound in the troubled territory's second city, Baucau setting ablaze a garage and at least 50 vehicles. Following this, UN staff is being relocated from Baucau to Darwin in Australia for their safety. Alarmed at the brutal massacre of hundreds of innocent people for exercising their right to vote at a UN mandated referendum, the United Nations gave Indonesia 48 hours to restore normalcy in East Timor otherwise the world community would act In response to this UN ultimatum, Indonesian President has clamped martial law in the troubled island to bring back order Indonesia has also freed East Timorese rebel leader, Jose Alexander 'Xanana' Gusmao in the hope that he may help calm the desperate situation (Gusmao, widely expected to become President of independant East Timor was captured in November, 92 and has served nearly seven years of a 20-year of prison sentence) Meanwhile East Timor's spiritual leader, and Nobel laureate Bishop Carlos Belo was flown to Baucau for safety after he was wounded and his house in the capital Dili was attacked by anti-independence militia

The UN Secretary General, Mr. Kofi Annan has stated that in case the martial law failed to work, the world community would consider measures to assist Indonesia in meeting its obligations In this regard, efforts are afoot to put in place a UN-mandated peace-keeping force in violence-torn island, should Indonesian security forces fail to enforce martial law.

In the meantime, international pressure is mounting on Indonesia to restore normalcy in the violence-hit island. In a toughening of stance, President, Mr. Bill Clinton has suspended a half a million dollar assistance under International Military Education and Training (IMET) Programme for Indonesia and warned Jakarta of suspending economic assistance as well if it "continues to resist" East Timor's independence, IMF for has effectively halted its lending programme for Indonesia

because of international anger over Jakarta's repression in the tiny island.

Meanwhile, USA has rejected a Pak-inspired attempt to equate East Timor with Kashmir

Revolt in Dagestan

It would appear that a weak government at the Centre is a sure incentive for border States to make an attempt at secession. That has been the ordeal of the Russian Federation right from the days the Federation replaced the much-vaunted USSR. The political and economic conditions in the Federation have staggered from bad to worse matching the ups and downs of an ailing Russian President and the merry-go-round that the office of Prime Minister has been going through during the tenure of a mercurial Presidency. Recalling the days of 1994-96 when Chechnya was on the collision course with Mr. Boris Yeltsin, it was the bizarre turn of Dagestan to hog the limelight during the second week of August and declare that it would be better off as an independent identity.

The spark was ignited by the Islamic Shura or Council of Dagestan, declaring their province independent and distributing notices of their secession in the Chechen regional capital of Grozny. Those who have been watching developments in Russia say that the rebellion in Dagestan is the most serious outbreak of violence in Northern Caucasus since the end of the two-year long war in Chechnya.

The declaration of independence issued by Chechen Islamic organisations called for support to the Muslims of Dagestan in their struggle against unbelievers and for the liberation of the Islamic State of Dagestan from occupation. As the fighting was on, several villages in the Botlikh region of Dagestan were seized by the guerillas.

The troubles in Dagestan are the first trial for Russia's new Prime Minister, Mr. Vladimir Putin. Former head of Russia's counter-espionage agency, Federal Security Service (earlier known as KGB), Mr. Putin declared that his government was determined to quell the rebellion The federal government mounted a massive military operation that included air, artillery and missile strikes.

The Dagestan rebels, led by the famous Chechen warlord Shamyl Basayev and a field commander of Jordanian origin known as Khattab, are linked to the Wahabi Islamic movement in Northern Caucasus seeking to bring Dagestan under Islamic Law Reports filtering in from the battle scene revealed that the insurgents included a sprinkling of Arabs, Africans and Pakistanis. The ragtag elements defy the government of Chechnya and propound the merger of Dagestan and Chechnya into one independent Islamic State.

According to *Izvestia*, the Pakistani fighters among Dagestan rebels were led by a Pakistani national Abu Abdulla Jafar who runs a military training camp in Chechnya. The rebels estimated to be 2,000-stong crossed to Dagestan from adjoining Chechnya. Pakistani instructors are known to have trained Chechen rebels during their two-year war with Russia and Chechen militants are still getting their training in Pakistan. According to *Izvestia*, the Saudi billionaire Osama bin Laden has pumped in $1 billion to fuel the *Jihad* in Dagestan whose rebels include mercenaries from the nationalities of Sudan, Jordan, UAE and a few other Arab States.

On August 21, 1999, Russia admitted that the war against the Islamic guerillas in the mountains of Dagestan would take far longer and cost many more lives than first thought. Like any other guerilla warfare, the war against Dagestan rebels would drag on and the rebels split into groups of no more than eight sheltering in caves are prepared for a protracted trial of strength with the Russian aircraft, helicopter and artillery.

In a way, Dagestan conflict is akin to Kargil with Muslim rebels from Chechnya and other Muslim countries entrenched strategic caves on Dagestan-Chechnya borders.

The guerilla leader Shamyl Basayev fighting the federal troops from the sanctuary of the mountain villages near the Botlikh town, has declared to rid his region bestraddling the Caspian Sea of the Russian presence forever and of Dagestan claim that their region conquered by Russia two centuries ago now should become an independent Islamic state are demanding the complete withdrawal of Russian troops from the region and the creation of an Islamic super state including Dagestan and Chechnya and other mainly Muslim Russian republics in the North Caucasus stretching from the Caspian to Black Sea.

Moscow is obviously and painfully aware of the consequences of sending troops back into Chechnya to quell the fundamentalist insurrection in Dagestan; it would mean undermining the cease-fire and plunging Russia back into the morass from which it retreated in all humiliation. Many observers fear that the Russian military is in no better shape to fight the Chechens now than three years ago. Russia's failure in the Chechen conflict was attributed to its flawed strategy in a guerilla war and the differences of opinion between the defence and the interior ministries.

Meanwhile, undaunted by the killing of its more than 1000 Muslim co-fighters following storming of the last rebel stronghold in Dagestan by the Russian troops in an all-out offensive to crush the secessionist movement, the Wahabi rebels in Dagestan got a shot in the arm when hundreds of Islamic rebels from the neighbouring break-away region of Chechnya invaded Dagestan on September 5, 1999 seizing the whole of a district called Novolaksk The incursion came after a powerful car bomb blast destroyed an apartment block in a military residential complex in Dagestani town of Buinaksk killing 64 persons. A similar blast ripped through an apartment block in Moscow early on September 9, 1999 destroying 72 flats and killing 70 persons with 167 missing; raising fears that an escalated civil war in Russia's South might be carrying terrorism right to the nation's capital. Russian Security Services are particularly worried about the participation of Muslim extremists from as far as Pakistan, Afghanistan, Turkey in the conflict imparting a Middle East-style terrorist tactics with them. (It may be mentioned that Russian Security Services have been put on alert since early August '99 when armed Islamic militants invaded the Southern province of Dagestan and warned that they would carry their struggle to the heart of Moscow)

It may be mentioned that Northern Cancusus is Russia's most unstable and violent region. Dagestan, a tiny republic of just 2 million comprising 32 diverse ethnic groups, is the poorest (per capita income around $210) with high unemployment (80 per cent). However, Russia can ill-afford to lose this strategically-located republic, an important outlet for its oil exports through 'Caspian Sea' (In fact, it is reported that Wahabi movement is funded by oil rich Middle East countries especially Saudi Arabia with the aim of, apart from Islamic fraternity, stopping Russian oil exports through Caspian Sea and thus further hike oil prices in the international market). Apart from territorial loss, it might fan the fires of Islamic fundamentalism in Muslim-dominated republics of Russian Federation to secede in the footsteps of Chechnya; as planned by Islamic rebels from within and outside Russia.

Berlin Regains Glory as the Capital of Germany

The journey from the sedate and somnolent Bonn to the brave new world of a vibrant Berlin could bring up a lump of nostalgia. It was indeed a journey back into the past and a journey forward into the future when the German Chancellor, Mr. Gerhard Schroeder, shifted the capital of United Germany from Bonn to the historic Berlin after a long 54 years. The German Parliament was shifted to Berlin in July 1999 and the office of the Chancellor during the last week of August 1999. Now Berlin ranks along with other European cities in political and economic importance : Moscow, capital of Russia, Brussels (the headquarters of the European Union and NATO), Paris, London and Rome. The post-1989 United Germany of over 80 million citizens is now the third largest economy after US and Japan. It is an all-consuming German ambition to make Berlin the leading city of Europe in the coming years The return to Berlin also symbolises the urge of Germans to come to the centrestage of world politics and world economy.

The German government has spent $ 13 billion to give a facelift to their new capital

Berlin may still carry the stigma of Hitler's Germany, but Chancellor Schroeder, born in 1944 and most of his colleagues belonging to the post-war generation, who are not tainted by the horrors and humiliation of the Second World War see Berlin as emblem of a new Germany, geared to mark its dominating presence in Europe and the rest of the world. Berlin's present population is 3,102,500.

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images of a shattered and devastated city which has carried much of the burden of German history. At the end of the Second World War the city was occupied by the Allies, and divided into two parts : West Berlin, comprising the American, British and French zones, later a state of the Federal Republic of Germany, forming an enclave within the German Democratic Republic ; and East Berlin, the zone of the city occupied by the USSR and later capital of the German Democratic Republic. Between 1961 and 1989, the Berlin Wall separated the two sectors, which were united in 1990.

Ethnic Indian S. R. Nathan Becomes President of Singapore

On the conclusion of the six-year term of President Ong Teng Cheong, Mr. Sellappan Ramanathan of Indian origin, born in Singapore, took over as the new President of Singapore on September 1, 1999. This is the second time an ethnic Indian has become the President of Singapore The first ethnic Indian to become President of Singapore was Devan Nair during the Prime Ministership of Mr. Lee Kuan Yew. Mr. Sellappan Ramanathan, widely known as S. R. Nathan was declared elected, unopposed as the sixth President of Singapore, on August 18, 1999.

Indians form only 7 per cent of the population of Singapore. The major ethnic groups are the Chinese and Malay.

Mr. Nathan is the second person to become the President of the City-State after the post became an elective one. The 75-year old President is a former civil servant, diplomat and social worker Since he was the only candidate with valid papers, the Returning Officer declared Mr. Nathan elected without a contest

Arafat and Barak Restart Peace Process

Breaking with the past when his predecessor, Mr Banjamin Netanyahu, did everything possible to stoke the fires of mistrust between the Arabs and Jews, the new Israeli Prime Minister, Mr Ehud Barak, took the bold initiative of signing an agreement with the Palestinian President, Mr. Yasser Arafat on September 5, 1999 at Sharm-El-Sheikh in Egypt infusing new life into the moribund Wye agreement. The solemn ceremony held at the Red Sea resort in Egypt was graced by the presence of a trio who had all along expressed their eagerness to end the deadlock in West Asia : the US Secretary of State, Ms. Madeleine Albright, Egyptian President, Mr. Hosni Mubarak and Jordan's King Abdullah.

At the signing ceremony, Mr. Yasser Arafat said that the Palestinians would make every effort to move fast towards the final status negotiations to implement the UN Security Council resolutions Nos 242 and 338 "on the basis of land for peace, to build our independent Palestinian State with Jerusalem as its capital and to solve the refugee problem." The Israeli Prime Minister said Israel and Palestinians had a historic opportunity "to shape a better future" and appealed directly to President Hafez Al-Assad of Syria to put all past differences aside in the quest for peace.

The agreement, hailed as "truly a new beginning" by US President, Mr. Bill Clinton, revises the Wye River Accord signed in October 1998 by Mr. Arafat and Israel's former Prime Minister, Mr. Benjamin Netanyahu. The accord was Mr. Barak's first since he took over in July 1999 pledging to seek peace with the Palestinians, Syria and Lebanon. It provides for the implementation of a modified version of the interim Wye land-for-security agreement and gives the parties a year to negotiate a final peace settlement.

The agreement sets the term for three Israeli withdrawals from the West Bank between September 1999 and January 2000. It offers Palestinians more prisoner releases, clearance to open Gaza seaport and a safe passage from Gaza to the West Bank. As per the agreement, Israel and Palestinians will complete by February 15, 2000 a "framework agreement" on some of the most ticklish issues in the Arab-Israeli conflict such as Jerusalem, the future of Palestine refugees, the future of Jewish settlement and the borders and status of the Palestinians' territories. Under the terms of their new peace plan, Palestinians will not unilaterally declare an independent state until at least September 2000

Meanwhile, Israeli Parliament approved (September 9, 1999) Prime Minister Ehud Barak's new peace plan (54-23) despite security risks and heartbreak over giving parts of the Biblical land of Israel. (Earlier the same day, the Israeli Cabinet voted (17-1) to approve the first stage of the agreement-- the handover of seven per cent of the West Bank to Palestinian civilian authority by week-end.

Israel also released 199 Palestinian security prisoners carrying out the first stage of the new peace deal The releases coming a day ahead of the deadline were the first concrete evidence, after a nearly a year of deadlock, that Israel Palestinian peace making is back to track.

Russia, China and Central Asian Republics for a Multipolar World

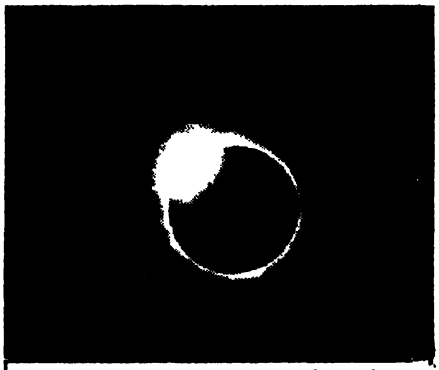
In an obvious move to counterbalance the dominant influence of USA in world politics, the Presidents of Russia, China, and the three Central Asian Republics of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan met in Bishkek, capital of Kyrgystan during the last week of August 1999 and called for a multipolar world to ensure long-term stability in their region.

In the Bishkek Declaration issued by these five countries, they resolved to fight international terrorism, the illegal drug trade, arms trafficking, illegal migration and other forms of trans-border crime, separatism and religious extremism. The Declaration has become relevant against the backdrop of growing Islamic fundamentalism in Russia and China (as is evident in the Islamic revolt in Dagestan in the Northern Caucasus in Russia and the Islamic unrest in a part of China and the Taliban threat to the stability of the Central Asian Republics).

Russia and the three Central Asian Republics share a 4,000-mile border with China and under agreements reached in Shanghai in 1996 and in Moscow in 1997, the five nations have reduced troop levels and limited military activities along the common border.

The Last Eclipse of the Millennium

It was the last solar eclipse of the millennium as the moon crossed between the sun and the earth on August 11, 1999 enveloping parts of the world in gloom and moved eastwards from the southwest tip of England to the Bay of Bengal. People clogged highways in Germany to watch the celestial spectacle while others crowded the Eiffel Tower and other landmarks, peering skywards behind protective glasses, welder's masks and other protective gadgets. Many stayed indoors out of fear of the unknown, or impelled by superstitions



A view of a Total Solar Eclipse from the Iranian city of Nahavand on August 11, 1999

or the fear of losing sight. The longest view of a total eclipse--a full two minutes and 23 seconds—was in and around Raminicu Valcea--a city in Romania. Here thousands crowded streets and rooftops as the moon bit into the sun, darkening skies and bringing temperature down.

Scientists hope to learn more about giant gas explosions on the sun's surface, causing magnetic storms which can interfere with radio, TV and telephone signals and satellite communications.

The moon's shadow dashed at 2,435 km per hour across parts of France, Germany, Hungary, Romania, Turkey, Iran, Iraq and Pakistan across a path 110 km wide, before sinking at sunset in the Bay of Bengal. A canopy of clouds robbed millions of Indians the chance to see the eclipse. Hundreds of astronomers and scientists who travelled to western India missed the spectacle.

How to Write and Speak Simple and Powerful English

(1) For people who studied in non-English medium. (2) *Advanced* Spoken English

My name is Raj Bapna. I want to tell you about "*Bapna's English Course*". It is a new easy way to quickly and easily learn how to write and speak simple, correct, and powerful English.

Free Sample of What You Will Learn

Let me teach you how to correctly use will/shall. We call it **Bapna's™ Will/Shall Rule**. This rule has two parts:

For speaking, always use WILL. During my 4 years in USA, I never heard anyone use SHALL.

For writing and for exams, use 'LL like I'll, you'll, he'll, she'll, they'll. This is a short-cut. In this way, your sentences will always be correct.

I teach you English that I myself use-like in this article and in my books published in USA / India.

Such English is easy to learn and also powerful.

Different. Better. Unique.

Please note that my course is totally different from Rapidex™ or any other books/courses. I showed you the use of will/shall so easily and quickly. Many books may take 5 to 10 pages to teach it and so it takes you many days to learn to use will/shall correctly. Do *you fully realize* now that my *course* is really *unique* and *different*?

Bapna's Will/Shall Rule and other material in this course cannot be copied by other books/courses because this material is based on our research, and we own the copyright and trademarks.

Who Will Benefit Greatly

Bapna's English Course is not for those who studied in English medium. It is for you if you studied in non-English medium. You benefit greatly:

- If you can understand English when others speak, but you are not sure of correct way to write or speak English. Or, if you sometimes make mistakes or get confused when speaking English
- If you have used grammar or spoken English books to learn English, but did not get success
- Whether you are a student or in job, if you are highly motivated to learn simple and powerful English easily and quickly, you will benefit

I Was Weak in English

I was born in Rajasthan where people are weak in English. I studied in government non English medium schools. So, I was also weak in English.

On my way to Pilani to join B.E., at Churawa railway station, I met one P V Reddy from Andhra Pradesh who was also going to Pilani to join B.E.

I started speaking in Hindi. Mr Reddy said, "I do not know Hindi". It was a surprise and shock for me that he did not know Hindi. I had never talked in English before and I was not confident of talking in English. So, I said, "I do not know English".

My Struggle to Learn English

In the first semester in Pilani, I was a topper with 10 out of 10 grade points, but I was not confident in English. So, I was worried about my weak English. I bought many books, guides, dictionaries, and newspapers.

I worked hard, but improvement was very slow. For example, I took one month to read my first novel R. K. Narayan's *The Guide* because I had to search so many words in the dictionary.

I even thought of dropping one semester, sitting at home, and learning only English. That time I used to think "Why nobody develops a research-based course to teach good simple English for non-English medium people like me?"

I continued to work hard. And finally I improved English and became a successful engineer/author in America. Now you can also improve your English and fortunately do so easily without hard work and without wasting time.

Our New Research on Practical Grammar

The schools teach you complete, theoretical grammar. Their goal is to teach English for exam purpose (same exam as in England and America). And as a result the schools leave many of us confused and unsure of our knowledge of English.

My goal is to teach practical English so that you quickly gain confidence in speaking and writing English. One example of our practical approach is the ***Bapna's™ Will/Shall Rule.***

This course is totally different and you will not find most of our techniques in any other course or book. We developed this new course only for people like you who studied in non-English medium.

Easy to Learn 5 Parts

If you can understand this article, you can surely understand my course. And greatly benefit from it. Our belief and experience show that it is better to teach English through English than through translation. Why? Because it helps students to learn to think in English.

The complete course has 5 parts for easy learning. **Part 1** : Essential English. **Part 2** : Important and Helpful Usage. **Part 3** : How to Write in a Powerful, Effective, and Result Oriented Way. **Part 4** : Advanced Topics. **Part 5** : Mini Spelling Dictionary.

Part 3 is so easy and powerful that, it is worth more than the full price for the complete course.

Some of the other topics in the course are: (1) Two short-cuts to powerful English. (2) Learn to use these helpful words. (3) How to write letters. (4) How to enhance meaning. (5) How to remember spellings and increase vocabulary. (6) Common usage.

It is Easy, But Takes Time

Nothing good in life comes without effort.

Though my course is easy to learn, you cannot master my course in just one week or without effort.

But, I use my expertise in mind power and study techniques to help you learn quickly and easily in two steps.

Step 1. Study for 1 hour per day. You can complete it in 25 to 40 days.

Step 2. For the next 2 months, revise it for 2 hours per week. After that, for the next 2 months, revise it for 1 hour per week. In this way, your learning will become permanent.

You get "pocket cards". Keep them in your pocket to revise in school, college, bus, park, playground, etc. So, you learn English in the free time that most people waste because they don't have pocket cards.

Bio-Data



- B.E., BITS Pilani. M.Tech., IIT Kharagpur. NTSE scholar. Rank 5 Raj. School Board.
- World-famous author. I published 9 computer books in USA including best selling "MS-DOS Masters".
- Earned 50 dollars per HOUR in USA as computer expert and writer. At the peak of success, I left USA to do something in our own country. Now, I do research at the *Mind Power Research Institute*.

Proof of Success

- "Before joining your course I could understand English but I could not speak English. Now, I can speak powerful English." — Somia Singh, Patna, Bihar
- "In the past, I was not good at writing as well as speaking English. Using your course, I am able to write simple and better English without mistake and I can speak English with others without any hesitation. I completed your course in 27 days." — V.H.Pardeshi, Ahmednagar, MS
- "Good and unique course. I was average in English. Now I can write letters in simple English." — Akula Srinivas, AP
- "I want to thank you for this valuable English course. Now I can write & speak English much better than before." — Bhavsar Avinash M, Nasik, MS

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Model Question Papers/Practice Tests

GENERAL AWARENESS

Q. 1. What is India's share in the world exports at present ?
(1) Less than 0.30%
(2) Between 0.30% to 0.50%
(3) Between 0.50% to 0.70%
(4) Approximately 1%
(5) None of these

Q. 2. Booker Prize 1998 was awarded to
(1) Graham Swift
(2) Rohinton Mistry
(3) Ms. Norma Major
(4) Ian McEwan
(5) None of these

Q. 3. The overall growth in GDP (Gross Domestic Product) during 1998-99 is estimated to be around
(1) 8% (2) 4%
(3) 6% (4) 7%
(5) 3%

Q. 4. Shoaib Akhtar is a name related to which of the following games/sports ?
(1) Badminton (2) Tennis
(3) Cricket (4) Chess
(5) Football

Q. 5. 'Prithvi' which is included in the Indian Army very recently is the ____
(1) Helicopter developed in India
(2) Fighter Plane developed in India
(3) Main Battle Tank
(4) Surface to Surface Missile
(5) Radar System capable of detecting high speed planes

Q. 6. Human beings breath at what rate per minute in normal course ?
(1) 30 times/m (2) 15 times/m
(3) 25 times/m (4) 40 times/m
(5) None of these

Q. 7. "Fasting & Feasting", a book recently in the news is written by
(1) Dr. Salim Ali
(2) Dr. M. C. Chhagla
(3) Anita Desai
(4) John Major
(5) Bill Clinton

Q. 8. The term "operating system", in relation to the computers, means
(1) A set of programmes which controls working of computers
(2) Conversion of high level language in machine language
(3) The way of a floppy disk drive functions
(4) All of these
(5) None of these

Q. 9. Who is the Chairman of Foreign Investment Promotion Board ?
(1) G. V. Ramkrishna
(2) Pranab Mukherjee
(3) N Vaghul
(4) Montek Singh Ahluwalia
(5) None of these

Q. 10. What was the rate of growth of overall industrial output in our country in the year 1998-99 ?
(1) Less than 4%
(2) Between 4 to 8%
(3) Between 8 to 10%
(4) Between 10 to 13%
(5) None of these

Q. 11. What approximately is the percentage of India's population to that of the world at present ?
(1) 5% (2) 10%
(3) 15% (4) 20%
(5) None of these

Q. 12. Which of the following States is the main producer of rubber in India ?
(1) Maharashtra (2) Assam
(3) Orissa (4) Tamil Nadu
(5) Kerala

Q. 13. Which of the following publications of Bennet, Coleman & Company, Ltd. (Times of India Group) based on silver screen world is being presented as on-line version (of cyber space) on the Internet ?
(1) Madhuri (2) Stardust
(3) Movie (4) Silver Screen
(5) Filmfare

Q. 14. What is the age of retirement for the Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts in India ?
(1) 58 years
(2) 60 years
(3) 65 years
(4) After completion of their term which is 6 years
(5) None of these

Q. 15. Dr. B. C. Roy National Award is conferred for excellence in the field of
(1) Sports (2) Chemistry
(3) Physics (4) Social work
(5) Medical Science

Q. 16. A 92-storey Tower, considered to be the world's tallest building, is being built in
(1) Japan (2) China
(3) Malaysia (4) India
(5) None of these

Q. 17. Which State in our country ranks top in terms of per capita income ?
(1) Delhi (2) Maharashtra
(3) West Bengal (4) Punjab
(5) None of these

Q. 18. 'A Train to Pakistan' is a novel written by
(1) R. K. Narayan
(2) Mulkraj Anand
(3) Anita Desai
(4) Kamla Markendeya
(5) Khushwant Singh

Q. 19. Night Blindness is caused owing to the deficiency of which of the following ?
(1) Vitamin A (2) Vitamin B
(3) Vitamin C (4) Vitamin D
(5) Vitamin E

Q. 20. FBTR is a name closely related to which of the following fields ?
(1) Medical Science (2) Horticulture
(3) Atomic Energy (4) Space Research
(5) Oceonography

Q. 21. Which of the following is NOT a site of Kumbh Mela ?
(1) Ujjain (2) Allahabad
(3) Haridwar (4) Nasik
(5) Varanasi

Q. 22. The magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is used for which of the following ?
(1) It is a new technique of medical diagnosis
(2) It is a new technique of colour photography
(3) A popular technique to detect the leaks in atomic reactors
(4) A useful technique to measure the intensity of the magnetic fields
(5) It is a technique to detect the cracks in aircrafts

Q. 23. Which of the following is the currency used in Japan ?
(1) Dinar (2) Lira
(3) Yuan (4) Rouble
(5) Yen

Q. 24. The term 'Derby' is associated with
(1) Cricket (2) Hockey
(3) Football (4) Horse racing
(5) Badminton

Q. 25. The instrument used for measuring the intensity of sound is called
(1) Sonometer (2) Anemometer
(3) Ammeter (4) Audiometer
(5) Altimeter

Q. 26. Corbett National Park is located in which of the following States ?
(1) Madhya Pradesh (2) Uttar Pradesh
(3) Maharashtra (4) West Bengal
(5) Assam

Q. 27. After the attainment of the Statehood by Goa, what is the status of Daman & Diu ?
(1) They continue to be Union Terrorities
(2) They are part of the new State of Goa
(3) They are merged with Gujarat State
(4) Their status is yet to be decided
(5) None of these

Q. 28. Late Salim Ali was associated with which of the following ?
(1) Physiology (2) Onomatology
(3) Ornithology (4) Entomology
(5) Ecology

Q. 29. Bronchitis is a disease of which of the following ?
(1) Blood (2) Bladder
(3) Liver (4) Intestine
(5) Respiratory tract

Q. 30. "The World Watch Institute" is mainly engaged in which of the following activities ?
(1) Environmental research
(2) Protection of human rights
(3) Defence research
(4) Prevention of cruelty on animals
(5) Providing medical help to the war victims

Q. 31. Telugu Ganga project is intended to solve the drinking water problem of which of the following cities ?
(1) Hyderabad (2) Bangalore
(3) Chennai (4) Cochin
(5) Thiruvananthapuram

Q. 32. 'The Glimpses of World History' is a book written by
(1) Mulkraj Anand
(2) Mahatma Gandhi
(3) S. Radhkrishnan
(4) Rajendra Prasad
(5) Jawaharlal Nehru

Q. 33. High Court at which of the following places is common for more than two states ?
(1) Jabalpur (2) Chandigarh
(3) Allahabad (4) Calcutta
(5) None of these

Q. 34. What is the maximum number of judges excluding the Chief Justice that can be appointed in the Supreme Court of India ?
(1) 18 (2) 25
(3) 22 (4) 26
(5) There is no such limit

Q. 35. Which of the following is the lightest element available in the world ?
(1) Oxygen (2) Hydrogen
(3) Helium (4) Chlorine
(5) None of these

Q. 36. Vishwanathan Anand is related to which of the following games ?
(1) Tennis (2) Cricket
(3) Chess (4) Hockey
(5) Badminton

Q. 37. Who amongst the following has recently joined as the third member of Election Commission of India ?
(1) Shri M. A. Pathan
(2) Shri K. M. Agarwal
(3) Shri J. M. Lyngdoh
(4) Shri J.M.B. Bijorbaruah
(5) None of these

Q. 38. How the election of the President of India takes place ?
(1) Elected by the two Houses of the Parliament at a joint session
(2) Elected directly by the people
(3) Elected by the members of the Rajya Sabha only
(4) Elected by the State assemblies only
(5) None of these

Q. 39. Who among the following Scientists got the Kalinga prize of UNESCO for 1998
(1) Dr. J. V. Narlikar
(2) Prof. Ennio Candotti
(3) Dr. P. K. Iyengar
(4) Dr. Kurien
(5) None of these

Q. 40. Mr. Nawaz Sharif who has taken over as the Prime Minister of Pakistan belongs to which of the following political parties ?
(1) Pakistan People's Party
(2) Pakistan Muslim League
(3) Jamaet-e-Islami
(4) Tahreek-e-Insaaf
(5) None of these

Q. 41. Rangaswamy Cup is related to which of the following games ?
(1) Hockey (2) Cricket
(3) Tennis (4) Football
(5) None of these

Q. 42. Which of the following statements is TRUE about the Presidential review of Indian Naval Ships ?
(1) It is a quarterly exercises of naval ships
(2) It is organised as a formal closing of the 'Republic Day' functions
(3) This is the annual inspection of naval ships by the President of India
(4) It is a traditional presentation by the Indian Navy to the President, once during his tenure.
(5) This is the name of the simulation exercises taken by the Indian Navy in presence of the President of India

Q. 43. Which of the following pairs of the artists and the arts is NOT correct ?
(1) Bendre-Painting
(2) Pandit Kartik Kumar - Instrumental Music
(3) Birju Maharaj - Vocal Music
(4) Mrinalini Sarabhai - Dance
(5) Ramanand Sagar - Film Direction

Q. 44. 'Calory' is a unit of
(1) Sound (2) Pressure
(3) Light (4) Heat
(5) Power

Q. 45. Recently "Bharat Mela" was organised at which of the following places to celebrate 50 years of India's Independence and the birth centenary of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose ?
(1) New Delhi (2) Mumbai
(3) Calcutta (4) Bangalore
(5) None of these

Q. 46. Who amongst the following is the author of the book "Kargil : Crossborder Terrorism" published recently ?
(1) Kavery Nambisan
(2) Salman Rushdie
(3) M. J. Akbar
(4) Andrew S. Grove
(5) None of these

Q. 47. India is planning to launch a new communication satellite in 1999. The name of the satellite is
(1) INSAT-1D (2) INSAT-1C
(3) INSAT-2D (4) INSAT-3B
(5) None of these

Q. 48. Which of the following is NOT a P.C. vender companies of India ?
(1) HCL-HP (2) Zenith
(3) Wipro (4) Modi-Olivetti
(5) Opel Astra

Q. 49. Who amongst the following Indians was awarded the famous Templeton Prize recently ?
(1) Shri T. N. Sheshan
(2) Shri Pandurang Shastri Athavale
(3) Shri Manu Chhabaria
(4) Mother Nirmala
(5) None of these

Q. 50. At present the major part of which of the following Central revenues goes to various state governments in India ?
(1) Gift Tax (2) Wealth Tax
(3) Excise Duties (4) Income Tax
(5) Sales Tax

ANSWERS

1. (3)	2. (4)	3. (3)	4. (3)
5. (4)	6. (1)	7. (3)	8. (1)
9. (1)	10. (2)	11. (3)	12. (5)
13. (5)	14. (3)	15. (5)	16. (3)
17. (4)	18. (5)	19. (3)	20. (3)
21. (5)	22. (1)	23. (5)	24. (4)
25. (1)	26. (2)	27. (1)	28. (3)
29. (5)	30. (1)	31. (3)	32. (5)
33. (2)	34. (1)	35. (2)	36. (3)
37. (3)	38. (5)	39. (2)	40. (2)
41. (1)	42. (4)	43. (3)	44. (4)
45. (1)	46. (3)	47. (4)	48. (5)
49. (2)	50. (3)		

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Directions (Qs. 1 to 10) **. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases are printed in bold to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.**

There is fairly universal sentiment that the use of nuclear weapons is clearly contrary to morality and that its production probably so, does not go far enough. These activities are not only opposed to morality but also to law and if the legal objection can be added to the moral, the argument against the use and the manufacture of these weapons will considerably be reinforced. Now the time is ripe to evaluate the responsibility of scientists who knowingly use their expertise for the construction of such weapons which has **deleterious effect** on mankind.

To this must be added the fact that more than 50 per cent of the skilled scientific manpower in the world is now engaged in the armaments industry. How appropriate it is that all this valuable skill should be devoted to the manufacture of weapons of death in a world of poverty is a question that must touch the scientific conscience.

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Consequences of Nuclear War added frightening dimensions to those forecasts. Its report suggested that the long biological effects resulting from climatic changes may at least be as serious as the immediate ones.

Sub-freezing temperatures, low light levels, and high dose of ionising and ultraviolet radiation extending for many months after a large-scale nuclear war could destroy the biological support systems of civilisation, at least in the Northern Hemisphere. Productivity in natural and agricultural ecosystems could be severely restricted for a year or more. Post war survivors would face starvation as well as freezing conditions in the dark and be exposed to near-lethal dose of radiation. If, as now seems possible, the Southern Hemisphere were affected also, global disruption of the biosphere could ensue. In any event, there would be severe consequences, even in the areas not affected directly, because of the inter-dependence of the world economy. In either case the extinction of a large fraction of the earth's animals, plants and micro-organism seems possible. The population size of Homo sapiens conceivably could be reduced to prehistoric levels or below, and extinction of the human species itself cannot be excluded.

Q. 1. Choose the word which is most OPPOSITE in meaning of the word printed in bold, as used in the passage.

Deleterious

(1) beneficial (2) harmful
(3) irreparable (4) non-cognisable
(5) revolutionary

Q. 2. The author's most important objective of writing the above passage seems to_____.

(1) highlight the use of nuclear weapons as an effective population control measure.
(2) illustrate the devastating effects of use of nuclear weapons on mankind.
(3) duly highlight the supremacy of the nations which possess nuclear weapons
(4) summarise the long biological effects of use of nuclear weapons.
(5) explain scientifically the climatic changes resulting from use of nuclear weapons.

Q. 3. The scientists possessing expertise in manufacturing destructive weapons are

(1) very few in number.
(2) irresponsible and incompetent.
(3) more than half of the total number.
(4) engaged in the armaments industry against their desire.
(5) not conscious of the repercussions of their actions.

Q. 4. According to the passage, the argument against the use and manufacture of nuclear weapons

(1) does not stand the test of legality.
(2) possesses legal strength although it does not have moral standing.
(3) is acceptable only on moral grounds.
(4) becomes stronger if legal and moral considerations are combined.
(5) None of these.

Q. 5. The author of the passage seems to be of the view that

(1) utilisation of scientific skills in manufacture of weapons is appropriate.
(2) the evaluation of the scientists' expertise show their incompetence.
(3) manufacture of weapons of death would help eradication of poverty.
(4) spending money on manufacture of weapons may be justifiable subject to the availability of funds.
(5) utilisation of valuable knowledge for manufacture of lethal weapons is inhuman.

Q. 6. Which of the following is one of the consequences of nuclear war ?

(1) Fertility of land will last only for a year or so.
(2) Post-war survivors being very few will have abundant food.
(3) Lights would be cooler and more comfortable.
(4) Southern Hemisphere would remain quite safe in the post-war period.
(5) None of these.

Q. 7. Which of the following best explains the word **devoted**, as used in the passage ?

(1) dedicated for a good cause
(2) utilised for betterment
(3) abused for destruction
(4) underutilised
(5) overutilised

Q. 8. The biological consequences of nuclear war as given in the passage include all the following, except

(1) fall in temperature below zero degree celsius.
(2) ultraviolet radiation.
(3) high dose of ionising.
(4) low light levels.
(5) All of these.

Q. 9. It appears from the passage that the use of nuclear weapons is considered against morality by

(1) only such of those nations who cannot afford to manufacture and sell weapons.
(2) almost all the nations of the world.
(3) only the superpowers who can afford to manufacture and sell weapons
(4) a minority group of scientists who have the necessary skill and competence.
(5) most of the scientists who devote their valuable skills to manufacture nuclear weapons.

Q. 10. Which of the following statement(s) (A), (B) and /or (C) is/are definitely *true* in the context of the passage ?

(A) Living organisms in the areas which are not directly affected by the consequences of nuclear war would also suffer.
(B) There is a likelihood of extinction of the human species as a consequence of nuclear war.
(C) The post-war survivors would be exposed to the risk of near-lethal radiation.

(1) Only (A)
(2) Only (B)
(3) Only (C)
(4) Only (A) and (B)
(5) All the three

Directions (Qs. 11 to 15) : **Which of the phrases (1), (2), (3) and (4) given below each sentence should replace the phrase printed in bold type to make the sentence grammatically correct ? If the sentence is correct as it is, mark (5) as your answer.**

Q. 11. My doctor knew that I would eventually recover and do the kind of work **I would be doing** before.

(1) would have been doing
(2) would have done
(3) had been done
(4) had been doing
(5) No correction required

Q. 12. If you are thinking about investing overseas, **isn't it makes** sense to find an experienced guide ?

(1) is it not making
(2) doesn't it make
(3) does it make
(4) is it making
(5) No correction required

Q. 13. In addition **to enhanced their reputations** through strategic use of philanthropy, companies are sponsoring social initiatives to open new markets.

(1) of enhancing their reputations
(2) to having enhance their reputation
(3) to enhancing their reputation
(4) to have their reputation enhancing
(5) No correction required

Q. 14. Technology **must use to feed** the forces of change.

(1) must be used to feed
(2) must have been using to feed
(3) must use having fed
(4) must be using to feed
(5) No correction required

Q. 15. The **crime has growth rapidly** in Russia since the disintegration of the communist system.

(1) rapid crime has grown
(2) crime has grown rapidly
(3) crimes grow rapidly
(4) crimes have been rapidly grown
(5) No correction required

Directions (Qs. 16 to 20) **. In each question, an incomplete stem of sentence is given. It is followed by five parts of the sentence numbered as (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5) to complete the incomplete stem. Pick out the most appropriate part to complete the sentence meaningfully.**

Q. 16. Although initial investigations pointed towards him,

(1) the preceding events corroborated his involvement in the crime.
(2) the additional information confirmed his guilt.
(3) the subsequent events established that he was guilty.
(4) the subsequent events proved that he was innocent.
(5) he gave an open confession of his crime.

Q. 17. It is not easy to remain tranquil when those around you
(1) behave in a socially acceptable manner.
(2) exhibit pleasant mannerism.
(3) are losing their heads.
(4) agree to whatever you say.
(5) exhibit generous and magnanimous gestures.

Q. 18. Since it is already midnight, we
(1) had better leave.
(2) ought to have leave.
(3) should take our leave.
(4) might as well as leave.
(5) must have been leave.

Q. 19. The employer appeared to be in such an affable mood that Rohit
(1) decided to ask for a raise in his salary.
(2) was scared to talk to him about his leave.
(3) felt very guilty for his inadvertent slip.
(4) promised him that he would not commit mistake again.
(5) was pained to press his demand for a new flat.

Q. 20. The officer who had neglected to file his income tax returns had to
(1) return the files. (2) pay a fine.
(3) be rewarded (4) play mischief.
(5) give warning.

Directions (Qs. 21 to 25) : **Read the following sentence and answer the questions that follow :**

As a result of economic liberalisation and entry of a large number of multinational companies into India, the life of most middle class and upper middle class people in the last two decades of the present century has been characterised by artificiality in dress, manners and conversation and elaborate surface of formality and grace covering a certain amount of vice and a great deal of plain silliness.

Q. 21. The sentence lays emphasis on the fact that the economic liberalisation has
(1) raised the standard of living of the middle and upper middle class people.
(2) helped the people dispense with their vicious behaviour.
(3) helped people imbibe good qualities and moral values.
(4) made people more artificial outwardly, without change in attitude.
(5) removed their poverty and raised their quality of life

Q. 22. Whicl. of the following is *not true* about most of the middle and upper middle class people of the period mentioned in the sentence ?
(1) They are hypocrites.
(2) They are silly.
(3) They are witty.
(4) They are formal.
(5) They are wicked.

Q. 23. It can be inferred from the sentence that the middle and upper middle class people of the period probably live
(1) very simple lives
(2) wicked lives.
(3) virtuous lives.
(4) conventional lives.
(5) affluent lives.

Q. 24. It appears that the author of the sentence criticises economic liberalisation for the people's
(1) lack of naturalness.
(2) lack of formality.
(3) lack of grace.
(4) poor mannerism.
(5) articulate conversation.

Q. 25. The period discussed in the sentence is
(1) from 1990 to 2000 AD.
(2) from 1991 to 2000 AD.
(3) from 1981 to 1900 AD.
(4) from 1980 to 2000 AD.
(5) from 1981 to 2000 AD.

Directions (Qs. 26 to 35) : **In the following passage, there are blanks each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.**

Faced with an ...(26)... number and variety of products on the market, managers are finding it more difficult to ...(27)... demand and plan production and orders ...(28).... As a result, ...(29)... forecasts are increasing and, along with them, the costs of those errors.

Many managers today, ...(30)... speed is the ...(31)... have turned to one or an other popular production scheduling system. But these tools tackle only part of the problem. ...(32)... really needed is a way to ...(33)... forecasts and simultaneously redesign planning processes to ...(34)... the impact of ...(35)... forecasts.

Q. 26. (1) exact (2) equal
(3) optimum (4) eccentric
(5) unprecedented

Q. 27. (1) meet (2) predict
(3) ignore (4) accept
(5) register

Q. 28. (1) immediately (2) quickly
(3) accordingly (4) postively
(5) spontaneously

Q. 29. (1) inaccurate (2) buoyant
(3) frequent (4) inadequate
(5) exorbitant

Q. 30. (1) consider (2) neglecting
(3) visualising (4) believing
(5) notwithstanding

Q. 31. (1) problem (2) answer
(3) source (4) outcome
(5) lacuna

Q. 32. (1) What's (2) That's
(3) One (4) Managers
(5) Companies

Q. 33. (1) ignore (2) obtain
(3) vitiate (4) negate
(5) improve

Q. 34. (1) rationalise (2) substantiate
(3) minimise (4) counter
(5) tolerate

Q. 35. (1) dangerous (2) absolute
(3) unpredicted (4) erroneous
(5) popular

Directions (Qs. 36 to 38) : **Read each sentence carefully. Four choices are given as (1), (2), (3) and (4) for each sentence. You have to choose the one that is closest in meaning to the original sentence and indicate its serial number as your answer.**

Q. 36. The minister told his secretary that at present, he is not interested in making any announcement which he can't fulfil.
(1) The minister told to his secretary that at present, if he makes announcement he will fulfil it also.
(2) Secretary advises the minister that better avoid making any announcement at present.
(3) At present, making announcement only, is not attracting the minister observed by secretary.
(4) The minister told his secretary that he will not make any announcement, at present.
(5) None of these

Q. 37. Had all the call letters been sent earlier, more candidates would have appeared in the examination.
(1) Call letters were sent earlier, with a hope that all the candidates would appear in the examination.
(2) Since the call letters were not sent earlier fewer candidates appeared in the examination.
(3) Not many candidates could appear in the examination because, call letters were delayed.
(4) More number of candidates appeared in the examination because, call letters were despatched to them.
(5) None of these.

Q. 38. You would have won the 'Best Paper Award' if you had used transparencies and blackboard in your presentation.
(1) You did not win the award only because you did not use transparencies in your presentation.
(2) Using transparencies and blackboard during presentation is very important.
(3) Without using transparencies and blackboard in the presentation it is very difficult to win the award.
(4) 'Best Paper Award' is the prestigious one and presenter should ensure to use transparencies during presentation.
(5) None of these.

Directions (Qs. 39 to 41) : **Read each sentence carefully to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is '5'. (Ignore the errors of punctuations, if any.)**

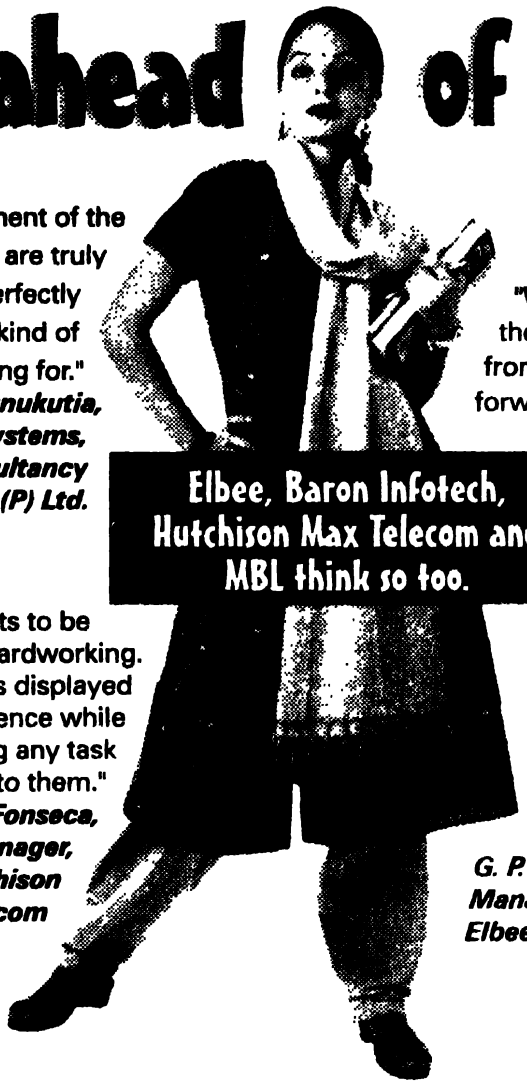
Q. 39. Whatever he was (1)/ today is only because (2)/ of his mother who (3)/ was a renowned scientist. (4)/ No error. (5)

Q. 40. The Head of the Department, along with his colleagues (1)/ are coming to attend (2)/ the conference which is (3)/ scheduled this afternoon. (4) No error. (5)

Q. 41. One of the most effective (1)/ solutions is that (2)/ she should work on Sunday (3)/ and complete the assignment (4)/ No error.

(Continued on page 119)

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The Genesis And The Possible Solution Of Kashmir Problem

"For oft when on my couch I lie
In vacant or in a pensive mood
They flash upon the inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude
And then my heart with pleasure fills
And dances with the daffodils"

Once, Kashmir was to the nation what the daffodils were to Wordsworth. Militancy in the valley has destroyed this Paradise On Earth. With the nation forced into a war which has been going on for 52 years to vacate and counter trans-border terrorism on a land too beautiful to let go, it is imperative that the "Kashmir-cancer", which has bled India since independence, is examined anew.

The genesis of the Kashmir problem lies nestled in a historical nest infested with corruption and folly of Indian politicians. The key to the solution of the problem lies in concentrating on its genesis and then striking at the roots of the problem. History has been witness to the dispute over Kashmir which stems from the conflict between Sheikh Abdullah and Hari Singh The Sale Deed of 1846 entitled Kashmir the personal property of Hari Singh, a Hindu Dogra prince. The people of Kashmir, under the leadership of Sheikh Abdullah, were fighting for freedom from the autocratic rule of Hari Singh.

As per Independence Act while India was divided into two dominions—India and Pakistan, the rulers of Indian states were given the option to join either one of the two dominions or maintain their independent status. Whereas a majority of Indian princely states decided to join India, the rulers of Junagadh, Hyderabad and Kashmir were dilly-dallying. In the meantime, Maharaja Hari Singh of Kashmir signed a Standstill Agreement with Pakistan to maintain the supply line of essential goods to the state through Pakistan. However, Pakistan, in clear violation of this Agreement, invaded Kashmir on October 13, 1947; cutting off supplies of petrol, sugar and kerosene oil in the process. On October 24, 1947 the Maharaja appealed to India for help. India was weighing the pros and cons of responding to the appeal when, on October 26, a second and more frantic appeal followed, which was accompanied by the offer of accession. On October 27, India accepted the offer on the condition that a responsible government representing people's aspirations would be set up in Jammu and Kashmir. The Instrument of Accession was signed and Kashmir became legally a part of India.

This should have been the end of the territorial dispute over Kashmir but for the crazy ambitions of an insane and religiously zealot Pak Governor General, who directed his army to invade Srinagar. Mohammed Ali Jinnah's dreams of capturing Kashmir were almost buried in the grave when General Auchinleck, the Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan Army, on October 28, 1947 told him that Kashmir was legally a part of India and sending the Pakistan Army would amount to declaration of war. The General also reportedly threatened Jinnah with the withdrawal of every British officer serving in the Pakistan Army. But Jinnah's men in the guise of tribals had already invaded Kashmir. Jawaharlal Nehru exposed his inexperience as a statesman when he internationalised the dispute by approaching the United Nations for help instead of allowing the triumphant Indian defence forces drive out the invaders right inside Pakistan. Accepting a cease-fire without driving the last intruder out of the state



Ms. Sutapa Raha

FIRST PRIZE WINNER OF CSR SUPER BRAIN PERSONALITY CONTEST 2000 (3) : TOPIC 1

Ms. Sutapa Raha has done M.A. in Philosophy from Calcutta University.

Ms. Sutapa Raha is the first prize winner of Topic 1 and has been adjudged the MS. INTELLECTUAL OF THE MONTH. She is entitled to participate in the remaining stages of the Super Brain Super Personality Contest 2000 as well as receive other prizes.

Congratulations, Ms. Sutapa !

was a suicidal blunder for which we are paying the price even today through many Kargils.

Pakistan befooled the world till as early as 1948, when it confessed to United Nations Commission that its regular army had entered the State but only in May that year and that too in self-defence. And thus the "Kashmir-cancer" was born.

In the past 52 years, Pakistan has consistently been echoing these lies and indulging in double-talk. In August, 1965, President Ayub Khan had boasted that he would attack Kashmir in the morning and have his breakfast in Delhi that very day. A tough India, however, had him whimpering for help to the United Nations. On January 10, 1966, the Tashkent Declaration was signed in the presence of Russian leaders But, again in 1971, during the liberation movement of Bangladesh, Pakistan attacked Kashmir. Within weeks, Pakistan's forces surrendered in Bangladesh and a cease-fire was declared.

It was precisely at this point in Indian history that the Kashmir-problem became an irreconcilable issue between the two neighbouring countries. Mrs. Indira Gandhi was misled by the crafty Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto when she committed the nation to the Simla Agreement, the last paragraph of which declared : 'The representatives of the two sides will meet to discuss further the modalities and arrangements for the establishment of peace and normalisation of relations including the final settlement of Jammu and Kashmir'.

Hence, apart from Jawaharlal Nehru's inept handling, Indira Gandhi too played a significant role in complicating the Kashmir-issue beyond repair. The unique advantage that was achieved by 1971 victory was destroyed by her criminal folly through Simla Agreement.

The mutilated bodies of soldiers, fighting in Kargil, have brought back the memories of the past wars of 1947, 1962, 1965 and 1971. India does not need to be reminded by Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif that Kargil is an aspect of the Kashmir-issue. India realises only too well that in Kargil, Pakistan has again raised its deceitful head to spew venom. The genesis of the Kashmir problem lies in the culmination of India's foolish and forgiving nature and Pakistan's foolhardy but steadfast designs to annex Kashmir by any means

The solution to the Kashmir-problem lies neither in bilateral dialogue nor in sacrificing national security in the face of international condemnation. For any dialogue to succeed, a genuine effort to substantiate it with actions must be forthcoming from both sides. But a moment's reflection will reveal that the Pakistan Government cannot allow the Kashmir issue to be resolved. A physically, morally, ideologically and economically weak Pakistan finds Kashmir a helpful diversion from frustrations at the domestic front. Pakistan's internal administration is in shambles. Conflicts between Shias and Sunnis, discontent among the Ahmediyas against religious bigotry, the Shariat Law and the misinterpretation of *Jihads* have resulted in widespread chaos within the country. Its economy is almost insolvent. Nevertheless, in keeping with Bhutto's inspirational ideologies, Pakistanis are prepared to eat grass "but wage a thousand years war against India". Even today, Pakistan shells out staggering amounts for defence. Moreover, Kashmir has been a plank to draw the Islamic forces in the military and ISI. How can Pakistan let go off Kashmir, a strategically important point of access through land route to its closest ally China and to the markets of Central Asia ? No wonder, the words of Mr. Nawaz Sharif : "Come let's talk..." ring hollow in the Indian ears After the Kargil conflict, India has realised only too well the futility of talks with its hostile neighbour.

In Kashmir, India has been draining its resources to the detriment of development. It should make every sense to lance this abscess once and for all; international condemnation be damned. In its attempt to get the "good boy prize", India has been bleeding since 1948. Is not India a country where human life is prized higher than praises ?

India should follow the footsteps of Israel, which crushed any hostile threat to its frontiers, however rudimentary. If Israel can bomb targets in Lebanon, if NATO can do the same against Serbs, if USA can violate Iranian airspace and territory to rescue hostages at its embassy in Tehran, then why should not India act along the same lines to defend its frontiers ? India should also fearlessly exercise any option for the sake of national security. A hostile country threatening transgressions should be made to pay such an exorbitant price that it should deter all from embarking on such misadventures against India. In today's disquiet world, peace cannot be bought on the cheap.

That the Kashmir issue can be solved through meaningful dialogue is a myth and that it can be solved bilaterally is a greater myth. Internationalisation of Kashmir is a glaring reality. Nehru internationalised Kashmir when he took the issue of Pakistan aggression to the UN; and now, the welcome accorded to US Under Secretary of State, Mr. Gibson Lanpher has once again opened the door for international mediation.

India should realise that the demise of Soviet Union has changed the scenario of international relations. After the ouster of pro Soviet regime in Afghanistan, US perceives Pakistan as a troublemaker—burdened with an unstable polity and Islamic terrorism. On the other hand, India has the maximum amount of foreign trade with USA. Both India and USA share a common concern for stability in the region rather than for self-determination for Kashmiris harped upon day in and day out by Pakistan. These underline the tilt in US policy which has come out clearly in India's favour during the Kargil conflict. And India should not shy away from global empathy when it helps. India should build on the support which the US has extended to it.

The Indo-US relations will improve further if India emerges as a stable polity and strong economy. For only a strong economy will enable India to preserve its integrity and put a stop to cross-border terrorism. A fast rate of growth in the national economy will provide the basic infrastructure for dealing effectively with internal insurgencies and external aggression. It is true that frontiers must be guarded from hostile threats, but it is also true that a well-equipped army is a must to counter the attacks. Technology-based surveillance, rapid action capability based on airlift, heavy artillery concentrations and daring plans—all go to equip the army. And these have to be maintained at very high operational costs. It is ruthless to expect our mortal soldiers to make up for technology deficiency with valour.

Needless to say, the greater enemy is within. Time and again, the security of the nation has been hijacked by power-hungry politicians and corrupt bureaucrats. Corruption, more than paucity of funds, is responsible for the lop-sided development of defence establishment. Hence, substantial increase in the defence budget is not the answer. How the money is spent within the defence budget is a greater issue to be addressed. Major reforms on internal allocation should be effected to improve India's military machine. Sophisticated weapons should be provided with requisite backup and spare parts to keep them in fighting gear. The defence forces are our insurance cover and we have to pay the premium whether we like it or not.

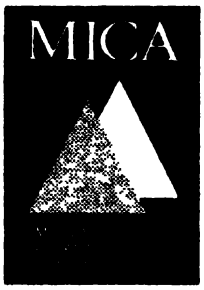
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Mudra:MICA:99/258 A

An efficient intelligence network should complement the defence forces. And intelligence continues to be the weakest link in fighting insurgency in Kashmir. The efficiency with which the militants have been hitting strategic targets exposes the deficiency of the intelligence system which needs revamping. If the information about the recent intrusions in Kargil indeed came from the "bakarwallas", then what was the use of maintaining RAW with its sophisticated system ? The need for a better structural arrangement to bring about inter-services operational synergy is a lesson which we have learnt the hard way. Also, there should be complete coordination between military and civil administration.

Since neither India nor Pakistan can recapture the "occupied" territory in Jammu and Kashmir without risking a nuclear conflagration, a possible solution to the Kashmir tangle lies in the acceptance of the Line of Control as international border between India and Pakistan; though this step is fraught with wide-spread public resentment and adverse reaction against political leadership of both the countries. India is a bigger loser yet instead of frittering away billions of funds to defend Kashmir's borders from aggression and to quell insurgency in the state, it is a better bet. For this, a bold and realistic approach is called for. Why should we fight shy of US mediation, which in the changed scenario in Indo-US present relationship, should assure us just and fair solution. But to be on safer side, let a resolution be moved in the United Nations under guarantee from USA, Russia, China and OIC sanctifying the LoC with the rider that Pakistan would send no intruders in Kashmir or elsewhere to disturb the tranquility of this Paradise on Earth as also of India through cross border terrorism. To ensure its faithful implementation, let UN peace-keeping forces be stationed for a year or so to test the sincerity of Pakistan. Meanwhile, let Kashmir enjoy privileges under Article 370 till its Assembly passes a resolution for its abrogation.

For 52 years, India has been living in dreams—a dream where the valley sleeps peacefully nestled in the warmth of serenity. And the words of Robert Frost (which incidentally were favourite of Jawaharlal Nehru also) are an inspiration to turn this dream into a reality:

"The woods are lovely, dark and deep
And I have promises to keep
And miles to go before I sleep
And miles to go before I sleep"

And let these dreams not be shattered by Pakistan's repeated transgressions any longer. ❑

Cricket Is Killing Other Sports In India



Mr. Vijay Sharma

FIRST PRIZE WINNER OF CSR SUPER BRAIN PERSONALITY CONTEST 2000 (3) : TOPIC 2

Mr. Vijay Sharma has done B.Tech. (Electrical Engineering) from Calicut University.

Mr. Vijay Sharma is the first prize winner of Topic 2 and has been adjudged the MR. INTELLECTUAL OF THE MONTH. He is entitled to participate in the remaining stages of the Super Brain Super Personality Contest 2000 as well as receive other prizes.

Congratulations, Mr. Vijay !

The World Cup euphoria had caught up with the Indian psyche long before the tournament commenced at Lords. The lay sport lover (read cricket lover) was, of course, exuberance personified. "Cricket, man cricket!" his body language seemed to ooze. The visual media almost had us believe that love for a sport was tantamount to patriotism if it happened to be cricket. It had composed paeans with a nationalistic fervour urging India to romp home with the coveted World Cup a second time. Departing for a different arena in the same host country was the Leander-Mahesh tennis duo. In stark contrast to the emotive response Azharuddin and squad generated, absolutely nothing was said or written either in retrospection or anticipation of the duo's tennis performance. They were not even aware of their country's expectations from them. Probably it had none.

Throughout the World Cup, the pulse rate of the diehard cricket *aficionado* kept pace with the fortunes of the Indian side waxing and waning with every prospect of its victory or defeat. He cursed, fumed and swore at each Indian loss, however well-deserved. He was delighted, nay exultant at every of its victories however unconvincing. *Cricket was at its personalised best.* On the other hand, at the Mecca of tennis, Wimbledon, the duo too was crossing swords with the best talent in the world, with absolutely no sure chance to win the final and still be in the reckoning. But they were to fight their battle, quiet and alone with not a semblance of encouragement from him. Even their entry into quarterfinals failed to make the Indian sport lover sit up and notice. *Tennis was at its marginalised worst.*

In the World Cup, we tumbled from match to match until finally we tumbled out At Wimbledon, the tennis duo rigorously battled its way through quarter and semi-finals. Then in a remarkable display of initiative, coordination and skill, it clinched the double's title at the world's most reputed tennis tournament. Unfortunately but not unexpectedly, the crowning glory of their triumph hour was marred by the all pervasive maniacal obsession with cricket which, even in our failure at it, cornered all the thrust of public opinion, analyses, criticisms, introspection. The tennis duo had to be content with, to quote their own words, 'a four line news clipping'.

If cricket is not killing other sports in India, it surely does not seem to be letting them live either.

Flawed Inheritance

Cricket is one of the very few beneficent legacies the British colonial era bequeathed to independent India. It was the sport the 'pantaloon wearing brown sahib' used to indulge in and the advancing Indian middle class grew to love. The fact that we inherited cricket from its mother country like all other Commonwealth nations is perfectly innocuous in its isolation. The question we conveniently forget to pose to ourselves is, did we inherit only 'cricket' or did we inherit a healthy tradition of nurturing sports, loving them and aiding their

proliferation. The answer, obvious though, is as agonising as it is true. The root of our biased attitude in favour of cricket lies in our flawed inheritance. That was the point when the balance began to tilt towards cricket in an unsavoury magnitude. That was the point which marked the sounding of death-knell of other sports India had excelled in or had the potential of doing the same. There is possibly no other explanation of the fact that we did not produce another Dhyanchand or Milkha Singh while we have been rolling out cricket 'giants' and 'legends' by the day. True, India has at one time or the other produced world class players in sports like hockey, wrestling, chess, billiards etc., but they were more the products of individual effort, merit and passion than popular enthusiasm or support. They represent not the rule but the exception; the flashes in the pan. For a sport to produce generation after generation of world class talent, both incessant nurturing and a popular base are required. That is how and why Russia excelled in chess and Romania in gymnastics. In its obsession with cricket, India has failed to realise this fact. Evidently, that is the central problem of sports development or rather the lack of it in India.

Cricket on the Kill

A budding sports kid who is almost as tall as the bat he holds and does not understand what's "reverse swing" or "swivel pull shot" all about, claims that some day he would be like 'Tendulkar'. Why not like 'Viswanathan Anand' or 'Geet Sethi'? Because in his formative years, he has been so overwhelmingly exposed to cricket and its living legends, and the references to the likes of Anand or Sethi have been so few and fleeting, that his impressionable mind begins to equate sports with cricket. Again, while so many kids are out playing cricket in the streets with make-shift stumps and walls for boundaries, none dribbles with a hockey stick or dabbles in something as simple as 100m sprint. This statistical preponderance of cricket lovers at the grassroots level ensures that all sporting talent of the country makes a bee-line for cricket while other sports longingly await new entrants. When so few are taking to other sports, fewer would make the grade and achieve a certain level and fewer still would be there to inherit the legacy of such achievements. In such a deplorable scenario, life cannot but be snuffed out of other sports and it will be sooner rather than later.

In countries like India where an integrated sports policy is conspicuous by its absence, where institutional and infrastructural facilities are hard to come by, and where coaching and training avenues are at best meagre, extrinsic factors like the popularity of a sport, the recognition it entails etc., become crucial in deciding its survivability and ensuring its longevity. All recognition, all glory that accrues through sports is again appropriated by cricket and its practitioners, leaving the other sports a totally unattractive proposition at the amateur level. That explains why countries like the USA have been producing world class amateurs in sports like Skateboarding and Surfing while India has failed to do the same in any sport but cricket. It's the amateurs who turn professionals later into their careers. Needless to say, when the quality and quantity of new recruits to other sports at the amateur level is not optimum, the professional level simply mirrors that inadequacy. Such a skewed interest for cricket and diversion of total energies to it and a woeful apathy for other sports has resulted in the current lamentable standing of these sports vis-a-vis cricket.

In the era of marketing gimmicks and advertisement cult, endorsement of a product by a sports hero definitely enhances its brand value and, of course, makes the endorser richer by a few millions. Everyone does it, Sachin, Ganguly, Azhar, Jadeja. So what's wrong? Nothing except that they all are cricketeers. The advertisement makers obviously encash the fan-following and the hero-worship these cricketers command. It's the so-called sports-lovers who don't seem to take their heroes from any other sport but cricket. This step-motherly attitude where Ganguly and Sachin are elevated over-night to the status of demi-gods, but not even a becoming welcome is accorded to the Wimbledon's doubles champions, is not the advertising agency's fault. It's ours. Our obsession for cricket is the cause. The price, of course, is paid by the players of other sports who too are the nation's heroes but have been deprived of that status and possibly the money which they might have *really* needed. It affects them in the short term but their sport in the long run.

At the professional level, it's no longer the endorsement amount that counts. It's not even money through playing the sport. It comes anyway if one keeps winning. At that level, an intangible but greatly influential factor comes into play to guide the destiny of a sport. When the practitioners of a sport are a part of a certain tradition, a link in the chain of successive achievements, they develop a sense of responsibility. There is a constant pressure on them not to let their predecessors down. There is the constant motivating factor of passing on the legacy they inherited unscathed and untainted. This pressure, this motivation manifests itself in their enhanced performance levels. Unfortunately, the colossal fan following cricket commands and out-of-proportion glorification it receives saps evey ounce of everybody's energy who can be instrumental in developing such a tradition for other sports. Sportspersons like P.T. Usha, Viswanathan Anand, Jaspal Rana, Jyotirmoyee Sikdar, Dingko Singh etc. did excel in their respective spheres but by dint of their merit. They are part of no tradition and heirs to no legacy. They have been and are playing in isolation. They do manage to give a fresh lease of life to their sport. But for how long?

The point is cricket. The trouble it is not. The trouble is our attitude. The media, as some would say, over-exposes us to cricket to the exclusion of other sports because it is popular. Then it gets even more popular and the media shows even more of it. We would have to get out of this vicious cycle and fast. We will have to make a conscious and deliberate effort to restore a balance between cricket and other sports and ensure an equitable distribution of our energies for the development of all other sports. The sports authorities in the country need to implement an integrated sports policy with a result-oriented strategy. The first step should be to enhance participation in sports like chess, athletics, tennis etc. at the grass-root level. A constant grooming, an incessant striving is what goes into making champions out of ordinary players. For this, our budding players will have to be provided with adequate coaching and training, the necessary paraphernalia and infrastructure. A constant exposure to the rigorous international standards will surely enhance their performance. Admittedly, this will not be enough. A sport merely survives in the hands of its players but it lives and thrives in the hearts of the people who can make heroes out of them. It's the people who make a sport live or die. So let us resolve not to be spoilsports, control our obsession with cricket and give the other sports the place due but denied to them, or else we would be interring many a sports quite soon with the epitaph :

"Cricket, Cricket everywhere
Caused us to be laid here" ❑

Practice Makes A Man Perfect



Ms. Swaroopa Rani Bukka

FIRST PRIZE WINNER OF CSR SUPER BRAIN PERSONALITY CONTEST 2000 (3) : TOPIC 3

Ms. Swaroopa Rani Bukka has done M.Sc. in Environmental Science from Kakatiya University.

Ms. Swaroopa Rani Booka is the first prize winner of Topic 3 and has been adjudged the MS. INTELLECTUAL OF THE MONTH. She is entitled to participate in the remaining stages of the Super Brain Super Personality Contest 2000 as well as receive other prizes.

Congratulations, Ms. Swaroopa !

Nature in its various forms is perfection in itself. Man or any living being is an entity of this nature where life strives hard to attain or fetch its livelihood. Man has his own means to meet the ends of livelihood. Ends are usually defined as goals in materialistic and spiritual form. Materialistic ends like food, clothing and shelter require means like earned money. Spiritual ends are perfection in human qualities which reflects human nature and abilities. To meet these spiritual ends, man needs practice as means.

Practice can be defined as tuning one's mind, soul and body to certain activities uniformly aimed at achieving certain requirement more smoothly and satisfactorily. This universal satisfaction in certain achievement can be defined as perfection.

Human attributes like faith, determination, confidence and ambition when complemented with practice lead to perfection. When we speak of determination as a human quality, our memory dates back to mythological period where we learn about the resolute determination of Ekalavya who was denied education by Dronacharya. In spite of racial discrimination and denial of education, his determination made him to learn in front of his master's idol and this determination complemented with years of practice made him one of the most skillfuls in the art of archery.

Practice is an exercise and *mantra*, which tunes both our physical and mental entities to the required frequency that leads us to perfection. In this context, faith is one such kind of cohesive force which brings both the entities together. When we speak of faith, it is one's faith in oneself. By supplementing this with planned practice one can achieve his goals in a more comprehensive manner.

Human beings are ever ambitious. Ambition compels human beings to practise day in and day out to see their ambitions fulfilled. Practice is one such kind of tool which sharpens human abilities and capabilities beyond their capacities in pursuit of goals.

When we speak of confidence as human quality, it is practice which awakens the lethargic potential and induces confidence, so it is this practice which gives birth to confidence and it is this confidence, which never reverts back human intention and ambition to achieve perfection.

Practice is a *sadhana*, in other words it is meditation. With this a man can achieve anything in his life and bedeck his life with bed of roses and can become exemplary. Our history is replete with stories of great persons who stand at unreachable heights, e.g. Maharishi Valmiki—initially he was unable to spell even the word "RAMA". But after continuous practice or *sadhana*, he not only learnt the spelling of words, but also wrote the great epic "RAMAYANA".

In order to acquire peace and spirituality, Siddhartha left his family and Kingdom and went to forests and by dint of his constant *sadhana*, he achieved enlightenment. He was later known as Gautam Buddha.

A famous Telugu writer-poet had said that regular practice of eating bitter neem leaves gives sweet taste to our senses.

Scientifically, practice has been proved to be the only way to achieve perfection. Challenges can be stepping stones or stumbling blocks but it is just a matter of how you view them. So practice is one such bioscope which gives us a clear view of the challenges and prepares us in a right direction to accept the challenges and sharpen our abilities both physical and spiritual to meet the challenges for achieving thumping victory.

In this universe, there are very few lucky who are born with a silver spoon in their mouth. They don't have to strive hard for fulfilment of their wishes. With less practice and by virtue of inherited means their wishes are fulfilled, but it is the practice that makes a man recognise his limitations and prepare a suitable practice schedule to attain his goals.

Right from his birth, a man has to do many things and assume several postures and achieve several goals. When a child enters this world, he crawls towards his desired objects, but slowly and steadily he becomes so desperate that he wants to grab those objects instantaneously and slowly he realises that he has to stand up on his legs and walk to reach his goal. This intention compels him to practise walking and, if needed, even running which he realises as an improvement in reaching new vistas through which a person can find an answer that is more suitable and appropriate.

To practise is to meditate in hot and cold, good and bad situations, in favourable and unfavourable conditions. We can see the society discarding handicapped people who are helpless: it is this discrimination that gives birth to determination for practice. A person with artificial legs practises to walk on his own without human support and this practice one day enables him to even run. In real life, we have the famous classical dancer, Ms. Sudha Chandran dancing even with an artificial leg after years of practice.

Practice is one such activity that enhances will power of a person. It encourages one to accept abnormal challenges and come out strong. Perfection attained through practice can't be stolen by others.

"Practice makes a man perfect", it is not a saying. It became true in case of many pre-eminent persons of this world. Today, they say, the reason behind their success is only continuous practice. So they treat practice as Mother to success, because practice provides only positive results and it can never be called a failure. There is a intimate co-relation between practice and success. That is why, some people are often heard saying that due to lack of practice they are unable to perform as usual.

In today's competitive world, one has to undergo various hurdles (competitive exams) for which one has to tune his talents by practising systematically because practice clears hurdles and provides a right direction. It is just because of practice that a person is distinguished from others in

(Continued on page 107)

Powerful New Course

RAJ BAPNA'S Mind Power Study Techniques



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The course *cannot make you a superman*. Similarly, it cannot *make* everyone *a topper*.

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If you can understand this paragraph, you will understand the course. 47 diagrams help you to understand easily. *Do not worry* even if you are weak in English. *You* will surely *benefit* from the course.

Toppers Are Not 2 Times Smarter. They Do Not Study 2 Times More. But...

Toppers are not 2 times smarter than you. Or, they do not study 2 times more than you. There are only 24 hours in a day. So, it is not possible to study much more than other students. Knowingly or unknowingly, toppers use more of their mind power.

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Can You Answer These 6 Questions

There is a possibility that you are making some serious mistakes in how you study, and may not be getting success to the best of your intelligence and ability. For example, do you know:

- For better memory, should you study early in morning or late in night?
- For better memory, should you read fast or slow? Should you study continuously or take rest?
- Do examiners give more marks if you write more?
- Which vitamins can help your brain to function better and to improve your IQ?
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Our student Rajiv Chaudhary set a memory record (Limca Book of Records). In interviews to newspapers he said, "The secrets of my newly developed memory are postal courses *Mind Power Study Techniques* and *Mind Power Music* from the *Mind Power Research Institute, Udaipur.*"

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Bio-Data

- B E, BITS Pilani. M Tech, IIT Kharagpur. NTSE scholar. Rank 5 Raj School Board.
- World-famous author. I published 3 computer books in USA including best selling "MS-DOS Masters."
- Earned 50 dollars per HOUR in USA as computer expert and writer. At the peak of success, I left USA to do something in our own country. Now, I do research at the *Mind Power Research Institute*.
- Learnt French, Sanskrit, Karate, Breaking wooden board by hand, many Meditations, etc.
- Was a member of "Society for Accelerated Learning & Teaching, USA".

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Kunal Kumar (6th Rank): IAS Toppers Talk To You

Planned And Single-minded Approach : Key To Success

Kunal Kumar (23) achieved the 6th position among the successful candidates of the Civil Services Examination, 1999.

He has done B.E. (Electrical Engineering) from University of Roorkee.

We publish below an exclusive interview he gave to Competition Success Review.

CSR: What is the secret of your success in the Civil Services Examination ?

***Kunal Kumar*: Consistent hardwork with a planned and single-minded approach, support of my family and encouragement by friends.**

Q. How much time do you think one requires for serious preparation for this examination ?

A. At least 1 year of dedicated hard work.

Q. Which journals and newspapers have you been reading for the General Knowledge and other papers ?

A. *Competition Success Review, General Knowledge Today, Frontline, Mainstream, The Hindu, The Economic Times.*

Q. What is your impression of the Interview Board ?

A. The Interview Board was generally very cordial. They asked me both fact-based and opinion-based questions in a subtle way. They are co-operative and encourage you when you are answering properly.

Q. What is your advice to the future aspirants ?

A. Candidates need to be single-minded before they start preparations. The Civil Services Examination requires planned and consistent effort. Motivation levels should be high during preparation.

Q. *Competition Success Review*, the largest selling youth magazine in English, has been extremely helpful because...

A. ...it offers wide-ranging information with accuracy. It publishes interviews of toppers which are encouraging and provides valuable advice. Overall, it provides several categories of information for various exams.

Q. What prompted you to choose Civil Services as your career ?

A. Diversity of job options; challenge and responsibility involved and a desire to serve the people. The Civil Services play a crucial role in a developing country like ours. An IAS officer can contribute to improve the socio-economic condition of the country.

Q. How did your parents, family and friends contribute to your success ?

A. My parents encouraged me and did not let me feel the responsibilities of home as I was the eldest of my brothers and sisters. My friends kept me motivated and helped me cope with the pressure of the long preparation.

Q. Had you not been selected in the Civil Services Examination, what would have been your reaction ? Which other service/career would you have gone in/ opted for ?



A. I would have been disappointed but would have understood that I had to work harder. I could have gone abroad for higher studies.

Q. How would you visualise your success ?

A. When I started preparing, I was sure that this is the one attempt that I wanted to take and hence I prepared in a motivated and single-minded way. I consider it the crowning glory of my academic career.

Q. What were your Optionals for the Civil Services Examination ?

A. Electrical Engineering for the Prelims and Maths and Electrical Engineering for the Mains.

Q. What was your criterion for the selection of Optional subjects ?

A. Electrical Engineering was my subject at the graduation level and I was fairly comfortable with it. I chose Maths as my second Optional because I had interest in it and knew that it was scoring. Besides, I was in touch with Maths during my Engineering Course.

Q. How did you prepare for your Compulsory papers ?

A. It was a combination of extensive study to start with and intensive study when the examination neared. I divided my time between various subjects and prepared a list of important topics by consulting past years' papers and the prescribed course.

Q. *Competition Success Review* is the largest-read youth magazine in English. How do you visualise the role of this magazine in moulding the careers of the youth ?

A. *Competition Success Review* provides good, extensive coverage of current affairs as well as specified topics on various subjects. It enables students to prepare for various examinations by providing valuable wide-ranging information.

Q. How did *Competition Success Review* help you in your preparation for the interview ?

A. The interviews of IAS toppers inspired me to perform my best. Besides, it provided valuable information on various subjects and extensively covered current affairs which is crucial for this examination.

Q. What is your opinion about *Competition Success Review* ?

A. *CSR* is a very useful general knowledge magazine which provides extensive coverage of topics which are useful in various examinations.

Q. What is your opinion about *General Knowledge Today* ?

A. *General Knowledge Today* is a very good abridged compendium of information about current affairs. It is very useful for various competitions.

Q. What do you think is the better way of preparation between selective, intensive study and wide, extensive study ?

A. A combination of both is required. Initially, depending on the subjects, one should go in for extensive study and narrow down to important topics as the exam approaches.

Q. Is the pattern of the examination appropriate for selection ? Would you recommend any improvement ?

A. The pattern of the examination is appropriate. The duration can be shortened and fixed dates for announcement of results can be helpful at all stages.

Q. Do you feel that there should be no restriction on the number of attempts ?

A. No, there should be restriction on it. The maximum age limit should be brought down to previous limit of 28 years. ❑

Focus On Economic Issues

I had done well in my written examinations, so I was expecting the interview call. But, due to it being my first attempt, I was feeling very nervous and uncertain about the result and therefore, was very happy to know of my selection.

I had more than a month's time, after the Mains results, for my interview. Initially, I spent some time in collecting relevant information from various sources required to prepare for the interview. Then, I along with a few of my friends who had also received interview calls, prepared a list of important topics to divide them among us and cover them all through group discussions at regular intervals. We had regular mock sessions. Besides this, I was regularly following newspapers and read current affairs magazines as much as possible.

My Personality Test



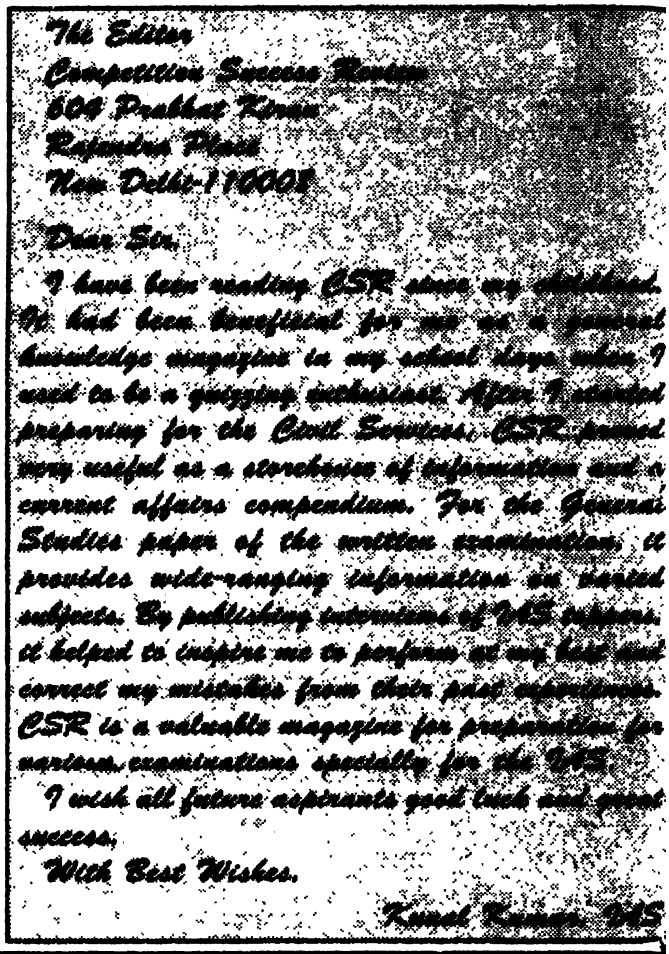
KUNAL KUMAR, IAS

I dressed up in a light blue shirt, grey trousers and a matching tie. My name was fourth on the list, so I got about one and a half hour's time during which I chatted with my fellow candidates. When I entered the interview room, I politely wished the Board Members. When the Chairman asked me to sit down, I sat down in an upright yet comfortable manner.

The Chairman asked me the first question about the budget and the meaning of fiscal deficit. Then, the other members asked me about subsidies, impact of WTO on India, the issue of large vs small dams, recommendations of the Pay Commission, Telecom Policy. The Chairman in between asked me about Power Policy, Restructuring of SEBs, steps to solve problems in the power sector etc. I was asked ticklish questions on the North Eastern States and Sanskrit as a national language. Questions were asked on my hobbies and extra-curricular activities, about India's chances in the World Cup etc. As the last question, the Chairman asked me about President of India Gold Medal which I had bagged at University. When I was asked to leave the interview board, I felt as if it ended very abruptly. However, though I was not satisfied with my answers to a few questions, I thought that overall it was a good interview. ❑

A Storehouse Of Information

We are pleased to publish here a letter from Mr. Kunal Kumar, IAS Topper 1999 (6th Rank) and wish our readers a similar splendid success.



The Editor
Competition Success Review
604 Prabhat Kiran
Rajendra Place
New Delhi-110008

Dear Sir,

I have been reading CSR since my childhood. It had been beneficial for me as a general knowledge magazine in my school days when I used to be a quizzing enthusiast. After I started preparing for the Civil Services, CSR proved very useful as a storehouse of information and a current affairs compendium. For the General Studies paper of the written examination, it provides wide-ranging information on varied subjects. By publishing interviews of IAS toppers, it helped to inspire me to perform well my best and correct my mistakes from their past experiences. CSR is a valuable magazine for preparation for various examinations specially for the IAS.

I wish all future aspirants good luck and great success.

With Best Wishes.

Kunal Kumar, IAS

I Wasted Two Months Until Prelims Results Declared

In the initial stages of my preparation, I tended to make extensive notes on topics in General Studies paper which I realised later on, was a wastage of time to some extent. The mistake, which I regret the most is that after the Prelims, I wasted nearly two months with virtually no studies till the results were declared. I now realise that single-minded candidates should not waste the crucial time waiting for the results. In Mathematics, I spent lot of time on the first question that I got stuck up with. Thus, I was under pressure because of which not only I had to rush through the other questions but I ended up making a lot of silly mistakes. In the Maths papers, I feel one should never spend so much time on a particular question as it detriments one's chances in the remaining paper. During my preparation for the Mains exams, I failed to cover certain topics in my Optional subjects because of shortage of time as I had already wasted nearly two months after my Prelims. This could have proved crucial to my chances of success. ❑

My Biggest Mistake

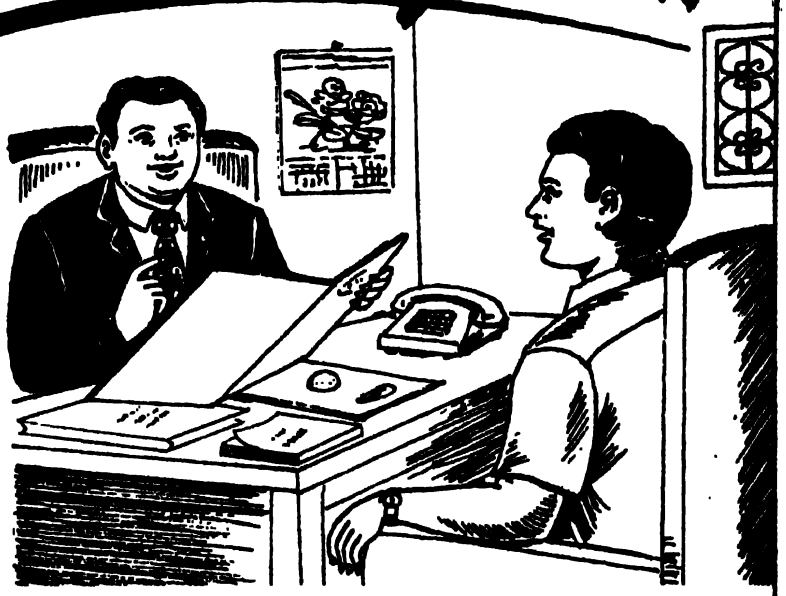


KUNAL KUMAR, IAS

Bio Data

- ❑ **Name :** Kunal Kumar
- ❑ **Educational Qualifications** B.E. (Electrical Engineering)
- ❑ **School :** Delhi Public School, Ranchi and Birla Vidya Mandir, Nainital.
- ❑ **College :** University of Roorkee.
- ❑ **Any Award, Gold Medal and Scholarship Won :** President of India Gold Medal for best all-rounder student of University of Roorkee.
- ❑ **Earlier Selections :** C-DoT (Centre for Development of Telematics. M. Tech (Micro Electronics) I.I.Sc, Bangalore.
- ❑ **Experience :** No Experience
- ❑ **Published Works :** Articles in the School and University Magazines.

Better Your English



"Can you tell me something about yourself?" the interviewer asked Mr. Narang.

"Well sir, I have completed my M.Com in '95", began Mr. Narang.

The interviewer raised his brows apparently not satisfied with the grammar of Mr. Narang, a post graduate in commerce.

What is wrong with Mr. Narang's sentence "I have completed my M.Com in '95".

Let's look at it.

Sentences that begin with 'I have', 'He has' are actually present perfect tense sentences. In such sentences, we do not use a time element in past like 'in '95', 'yesterday', 'last year' etc.

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Indian National Movement

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Demand For Complete Independence

The period from 1929 to 1939 marks an important stage in the political and constitutional history of India. The Congress moved from Dominion Status demand to Complete Independence in 1929. January 26 became the day for national oath to fight for Complete Independence. Later, it was on this day in 1950 that India adopted her new Constitution and proclaimed itself a "Sovereign Democratic Republic". Mahatma Gandhi led two *satyagraha* movements in 1930 and 1932. The "Gandhian alchemy" was again at work. Young and old, women and children, joined in the pilgrimage to the shrine of complete freedom. The Congress Socialist Party was formed. Bhagat Singh and his associates were hanged. India became militant. The communist leaders were arrested. But the Left movement grew and began to play an important role in the nationalist movement.

The British Government declared in 1929 that Dominion Status was the goal of its policy in India. The Simon Commission submitted its report and the Round Table Conference was called for. The Meerut Conspiracy Case was started to curb communist activities. Mahatma Gandhi was arrested. The "Communal Award" was followed by the Act of 1935, inaugurated, however, on the first of April 1937. It was a "Charter of Slavery" for India. India remained irreconciled. The Congress fought elections and got majority in most of the provinces. It came to power in eight out of 11 British provinces. The rebels became rulers. This proved that Indians could be politicians and agitators as well as good and efficient administrators. Communalists again became active and assertive. They opposed and fought against the Congress Government though they never raised a finger against the British Raj. They celebrated "Deliverance Day" when the Congress resigned from Ministries to vindicate the national honour in protest against the unilateral act of the British Government to make India a party to war without consulting political leaders of India and Indian representatives in the Central Legislative Assembly or in the Provincial Assemblies. The communalists openly came forward with their demand for partition of the country. Hindu Mahasabha gave the slogan of separate *Hindustan* in 1937 and Mohammad Ali Jinnah placed his demand for Pakistan a year later. The stage was thus set for the partition of India.

It was now that the principle of federation was accepted. The rulers of Indian States agreed to join one unified India. The broad outlines of the Constitution of free India began taking shape. The Indian industry was growing. The Indian capitalists and working classes were taking their positions. The national movement was having three postures—the Right, the Left and the middle of the road. Yet, all were joining hands to fight for independence. All were demanding a Constituent Assembly to frame India's Constitution. Only Hindu communalists struck a discordant note; they asked the King-Emperor to frame India's Constitution.

Complete Independence Resolution

The Congress gave an ultimatum to the British Government in 1928 that it should take steps to actualise Dominion Status by December 31, 1929; failing which it would demand "Complete Independence". Lord Irwin, the then Governor-General of India, said clearly that the "Dominion Status" was the goal of British policy. No steps were taken to make it a reality. On the other hand, the Simon Commission was touring the country to make recommendations as to what further constitutional reforms be introduced towards that end. The Dominion Status was to be still a far distant goal. The British Government, also, on the recommendations of the Commission, announced the Round Table Conference of the Indian representatives and the representatives of the British Government to discuss what further constitutional steps could be taken and not how to actualise the Dominion Status.

The Congress elected Mahatma Gandhi as the President of the Congress session of 1929. He stepped down in favour of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. In Gandhiji's words, "Pandit Nehru, although passionate and resolute in struggle, still possessed the reason of a statesman." His election was welcomed by all and sundry.

On the banks of Ravi in Lahore, under the presidentship of the "passionate and resolute" young Nehru, the Congress adopted the resolution on Complete Independence or *Purna Swaraj*. The resolution read:

> "We believe that it is the inalienable right of the Indian people as of any other people, to have freedom and to enjoy the fruits of their toil and have the necessities of life so that they may have full opportunities of growth. We believe also that if any government deprives the people of these rights and oppresses them, the people have a further right to alter it or abolish it. The British Government in India has not only deprived the Indian people of their freedom but has based itself on the principle of exploitation of the masses, and has ruined India economically, politically, culturally and spiritually. We believe, therefore, that India must sever the British connection and attain *Purna Swaraj* or Complete Independence."

The resolution further laid down the methods to achieve the goal. "We recognise, however, that the most effective way of gaining our freedom is not through violence. We will, therefore, prepare ourselves by withdrawing, so far as we can, all voluntary association from the British Government and will prepare for civil disobedience including non-payment of taxes." January 26 was decided as the "Independence Day" when the nation pledged to fight for freedom to finish. The Independence Day was thus observed solemnly on January 26, 1930 all over the country, and people assembled and took the pledge for Complete Independence.

The people, thus, asserted their right to forgo all ties with the British *raj* in order to have full opportunities for growth. The Government viewed the defiance with contempt. There was bound to be a new confrontation between Gandhiji and the British Government. What would be its form and technique could be anybody's guess. Rabindranath Tagore, who met Gandhiji at Sabarmati Ashram on January 18, 1930, asked him as to what he proposed to do. His reply was, "I am furiously thinking night and day, and I do not see any light coming out of the surrounding darkness." The inner struggle in his mind went on for days and days. The answer he got finally was the finest fruit of his creative genius. It was so simple, yet so dramatic and so enchanting to everyone. It was to be salt, which he had given up as a part of his daily diet many years ago. Yet, it was so important to everyone—an essential ingredient of food. There could be no life without salt. Its manufacture was, however, the Government's monopoly, which raised its price slightly by imposing a small tax upon it. Economically, the price rise or the tax was too insignificant, but it hit the poor people. That was the reason why Gandhiji decided to embark upon his struggle against

Gandhian Thought—Dedication



it. As Nehru wrote, "Salt suddenly became a mysterious word—a word of power." The salt *satyagraha* drew worldwide attention and invigorated the country's struggle for freedom.

Before embarking upon the salt *satyagraha*, Gandhiji published his eleven point demands depicting, inter alia, the evils of the British *raj* and wrote to the Viceroy on March 2, 1930 that if the Government accepted them, he would not resort to the Civil Disobedience Movement. He also asked for an interview with the Viceroy. These points touched on reduction of land revenue, prohibition, disbanding of the secret police, imposition of a protective tariff on foreign cloth, reservation of coastal traffic to Indian shipping, an amnesty for political prisoners and finally abolition of salt tax for the peasants and poor people.

Civil Disobedience of 1930

In February 1930, the All India Congress Committee called upon Gandhiji to lead the Civil Disobedience Movement. Mahatma Gandhi, along with 79 inmates of his Ashram, started his famous Dandi March on March 12, 1930 from Sabarmati Ashram. Dandi was a wayside village at a distance of 200 miles from Sabarmati. On April 6, he broke the salt law by picking up salt at the seashore. On April 9, 1930 the people were advised to manufacture salt in violation of government prohibition. The other items of the programme included picketing of liquor and foreign cloth shops, burning of foreign cloth, boycott of schools and colleges, resignation from government services, universal spinning, anti-untouchability and communal unity. The movement spread from town to town and from village to village. Thousands of men and women braved police lathis and courted arrest.

Such was the success of the movement that for some months Midnapore appeared to be beyond the reach of Bengal Government. For ten days, the writ of the British Government could not run in Peshawar. The working classes set up for a week their own authority at Sholapur. The peasantry rose in revolt in many areas, especially in the United Provinces and withheld payment of land revenue. Those were great days—joyous and proud. At Peshawar, the 18 Royal Garhwal Rifles refused to fire on the crowd. From April 25 to May 4, Peshawar was in the hands of the people. It was "recaptured" by the government with the help of British forces and air squadrons. This heroism of Garhwalis will always live in the hearts of people and will always be cherished.

Gandhiji was arrested on May 5. He had become the "symbol of the people's unbending will to freedom." His arrest was followed by *hartals* and mass demonstrations all over the country. The most spectacular event occurred at Sholapur. For a week, the people of Sholapur established their own administration till May 12 when the Martial Law was declared.

The government let loose repression and terror. The Congress and all its organisations were declared illegal. According to government figures, 60,000 persons were sentenced for various terms of imprisonment during one year. Between April and July, firing was resorted to at 29 places, killing 103 persons and injuring another 426 persons. Jails were packed to capacity with *satyagrahis*. Repression failed. Lord Irwin frankly admitted the magnitude of this movement. He said in one of his speeches, "However emphatically we may condemn the Civil Disobedience Movement, we would, I am satisfied, make a profound mistake if we underestimate the genuine and powerful meaning of 'nationalism' which is today animating much of Indian thought."

Gandhi-Irwin Pact of 1931

While on the one hand the government was following a policy of repression, on the other it was eager for a compromise. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Dr. Jayakar made attempts to bring the Congress and the government nearer. They started negotiations. They interviewed the Viceroy and Gandhiji and other Congress leaders in jail. The government transferred Congress leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhbhai Patel, Sayed Mahmood and others to Yervada Jail to enable them to confer with Gandhiji. The negotiations failed. The First Round Table Conference was held without Congress being represented.

On January 26, 1931 Gandhiji and other members of the Congress Working Committee along with their wives were released. Negotiations for settlement began. On March 4, the Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed. The struggle was provisionally suspended.

Gandhiji agreed to forgo the demand for an inquiry into police atrocities in order to suspend civil disobedience and to participate in the Round Table Conference on the basis of three principles, that is, (1) the establishment of federation of India, (2) establishment of responsible government and (3) certain safeguards or reservations in India's interest for matters like defence, external affairs minorities and the financial credit of India. The pact was, in many respects, a disappointing one. None of the major demands of the movement was conceded by the government, not even the repeal of the Salt Tax. "Imperialism sought a treaty with Indian nationalism, but obviously on its own terms." Pandit Nehru commented, "Was it for this that our people had behaved so gallantly for a year? Were all your brave words and deeds to end in this?" The Gandhi-Irwin Pact was not liked by the people though it was endorsed by the Congress in 1931. The Congress leaders were greeted with black flags in Karachi. Youth and student conferences and organisations passed resolution after resolution denouncing the pact. Gandhiji faced hostile demonstrations when he left for London to attend the Second Round Table Conference as the sole official representative of the Congress. □

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- Earned 50 dollars per HOUR in USA as computer expert and writer. At the peak of success, I left USA to do something in our own country. Now, I do research at the *Mind Power Research Institute*.

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Who...What...When...Where...Why

You Ask The Question — We Will Find The Answer

● ***Who invented the stethoscope and when ?***

—Rishabh Abishek, Bhagalpur (Bihar)

In 1816, the French physician Rene Theophile Hyacinthe Laennec (1781-1826) introduced a perforated wooden cylinder which concentrated the sounds of air flowing in and out of the lungs, and described the sound which it revealed. The modern form of stethoscope, with flexible tubes connecting the earpieces to a circular piece placed against the chest, was developed later in the nineteenth century.

● ***What do the following subjects deal with : Acoustics and Arboriculture ?***

—Gopal Chakraborthy, Calcutta (West Bengal)

Acoustics pertains to the properties or qualities especially of a room or hall, etc., in transmitting sound. Arboriculture deals with the cultivation of trees and shrubs.

● ***What is brain death ?***

—D. Mohana Rao, Ongole (Andhra Pradesh)

Brain death means the irreversible brain damage causing the end of independent respiration, regarded as indicative of death.

● ***What do we mean by nuclear winter ?***

—Bhaskar Chakraborty, Calcutta (West Bengal)

Nuclear winter is a period of abnormal cold and darkness on the earth predicted to follow a nuclear war, due to an atmospheric layer of smoke and dust blocking the sun's rays. The idea of a nuclear winter, with extensive fires causing disastrous effects on the earth's ecosystem, was put forward by Carl Sagan and other American scientists in 1983. It remains controversial, although there is evidence for a similar (non-nuclear) catastrophe after an asteroid impact at the end of the Cretaceous period 65 millions years ago.

● ***What is meant by 'buffer state'?***

—Sanjay S. Dalavi, Miraj (Maharashtra)

A buffer state is a small state situated between two large ones potentially hostile to one another and regarded as reducing the likelihood of open hostilities.

● ***What is hepatitis-B and how does one get infected by it ?***

—Nimmi Tripathi, Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh)

Hepatitis-B infection is acquired from blood and body fluids of an infected person, usually through sex or sharing injection needles. It can also be passed from mother to baby. Besides producing a severe, and sometimes, fatal liver condition, hepatitis-B (HB) is a major cause of liver cancer. Globally, at least 350 million are chronic carriers of the virus.

Nearly 40 million Indians carry the deadly hepatitis-B, (HBV), one fourth of whom will develop chronic liver disease. The virus is killing 2,00,000 Indians annually. All over the world including some Third World countries, vaccination against hepatitis-B has become a regular and successful feature.

● ***What is migraine ?***

—S. Muthuvijayan, Dindigul (Tamil Nadu)

Migraine is a very special variety of "sick headache" and requires special treatment under medical supervision. There are different forms of migraine, but there is a definite pattern underlying all. An attack of migraine starts with some alteration of vision, followed by a well localised severe headache which may end in nausea and vomiting. The whole thing is caused by a poorly understood disorder of the blood vessels. There are special drugs, mostly derivatives of ergot, which are effective, especially if used when the first signs of an attack appear. Although there is a direct physical cause for an attack, it is also certain that some of the trouble is psychological tenseness. People with migraine are often rather anxious, striving and perfectionist. A psychological treatment helping the patient to cope up with his personal problem could mitigate migraine.



The combination of a new drug and a push-button autoinjector device has led to faster relief for migraine sufferers. A London-based pharmaceutical group has eased the pain for sufferers with a device that is simply held to the skin and, at the touch of a button, administers a shot of a novel Imigran drug. When Imigran is administered this way, it provides relief within ten minutes, and the symptoms are completely eliminated within two hours. The autoinjector is specially designed for Imigran by engineers; the whole container is a little larger than a pack of cards and the injection itself is the size of an average elderly smoker's cigarette. Another unusual feature is that the syringe and needle are hidden away when the injection is complete.

● ***What is meant by the term phototropism (in plants) ?***

—Deepak Mishra, Udhampur (Jammu & Kashmir)

Phototropism refers to the tendency of a plant to bend or turn towards or away from a source of light.

● ***What is Colosseum famous for ?***

—P.N. Sharma, Jaipur (Rajasthan)

The Colosseum was a giant theatre built around 70 AD. It was large enough to seat 50,000 viewers, and it was the scene of thousands of battles between gladiators, fights between men and animals, and other spectacles. At times, it was even flooded with water so that navies of gladiators could battle one another. Lightning, earthquakes, and vandalism have left it a ruin, but it still stands in Rome today.

● ***Which country is the leading producer of mica ?***

—Manoj Sinha, Meerut (Uttar Pradesh)

India is the world's leading producer of sheet mica and accounts for about 60 per cent of global mica trade. Important mica bearing pegmatite occurs in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.

● ***Which is the shortest war in history ?***

—K.K. Duggal, Amritsar (Punjab)

The shortest war on record was that between the U.K. and Zanzibar (now part of Tanzania) from 9.02 to 9.40 a.m. on August 27, 1896. The U.K. battle fleet under Rear-Adm Harry Holdsworth Rawson (1843-1910) delivered an ultimatum to the self-appointed Sultan Sa'id Khalid to evacuate his palace and surrender. This was not forthcoming until after 38 minutes of bombardment.

● ***Why is Japan called the "Land of the Rising Sun" ?***

—P.J. Barua, Shillong (Meghalaya)

The title of "The Land of the Rising Sun", is a form of Japan's indigenous name of Nippon, which literally means "sun origin". The allusion is to the geographical location of Japan with regard to China. The Japanese flag shows the sun's red disc on a white background.

● ***Which was the Indian film made by a director of international renown that did not have a single woman in the cast ?***

—O.P. Reddy, Kurnool (Andhra Pradesh)

The Malayalam film, *Mathilukal* (Walls), based on a story by the well-known Malayalam writer, Vaikom Mohammed Basheer, did not have a single actress. The film released in 1990 was directed by Adoor Gopalakrishnan.

● ***Which is the largest temple in the world ?***

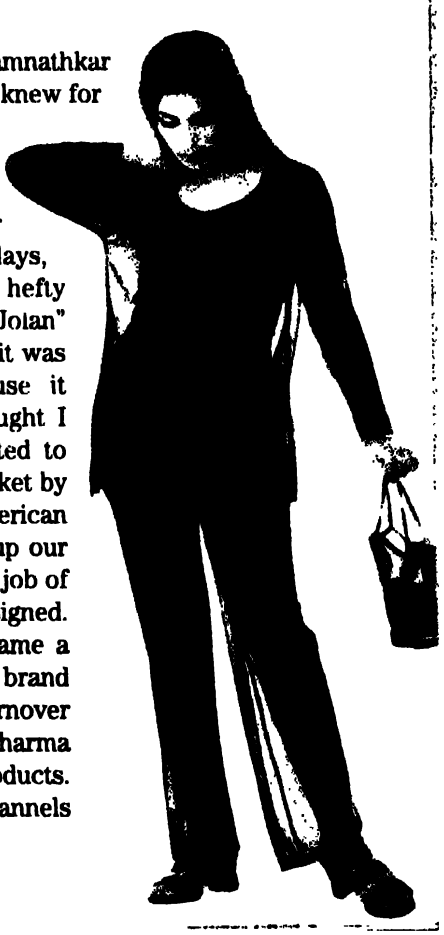
—T.K. Ramanathan, Tiruchi (Tamil Nadu)

According to the *Guiness Book of Records 1999*, Angkor Wat ("City Temple") in Cambodia is the largest religious structure ever built, covering an area of 402 acres. The entire temple complex has a total area of 15 by 5 miles and consists of 72 major monuments, the construction of which began in AD 900. □



BARCODE CREATES LOW COST FASHION

Fifteen years ago, when Sunita Pophale-Ramnathkar graduated in chemistry, the one thing she knew for sure was that she did not want a nine to five job. She wanted her own business and worked out a deal with her brother to develop a niche market for a specific product. "In those days, Indian women were paying a hefty price for facial bleach creams. "Jolan" was the best known brand but it was prohibitively expensive because it came as a smuggled item. So I thought I would make a cream bleach specially suited to Indian women and I created Fem. It took the market by storm and my brother, who had obtained an American degree in management, returned to India to set up our factory in Nasik in Maharashtra. He took over the job of manufacturing and marketing the products I designed. Fem, with good advertising and marketing, became a very successful product soon. Today, it is the only brand of cream bleach which women trust and the turnover has grown so much that we set up Fem Care Pharma Pvt Ltd. as an umbrella company for other products. Today, this brand sponsors film shows on TV channels and advertises prolifically.





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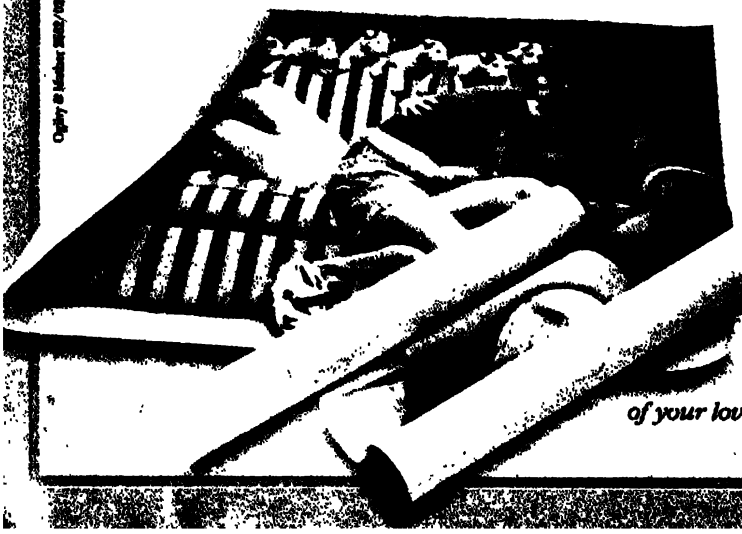


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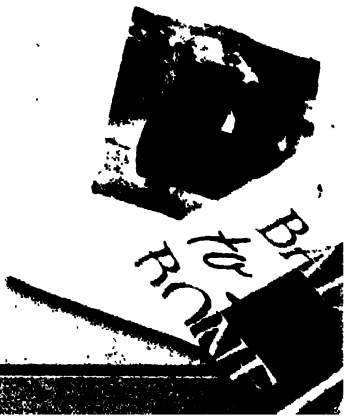
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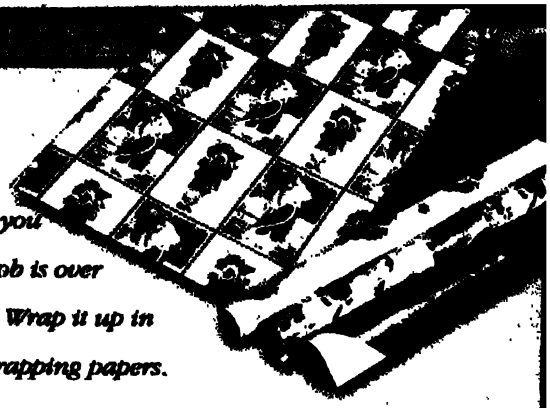


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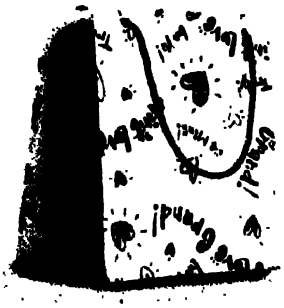
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Sunita Ramnathkar is essentially a sharp-witted businesswoman. Starting with a company manufacturing cosmetics, she has gone on to set up a company to sell affordable western clothes to young women in college or at work...

by Vimla Patil

"Over a period of time, we went into other bio products and developed a clone of the aloe vera plant to give us raw material for our skincare cream and shampoo range. Today, we have 150 acres of farmland in Nasik, where we grow aloe. We export the fried powder of its pulp to global markets. We make creams out of this plant and these are very popular, though our main product is still Fem cream bleach."

Recently, Sunita and her sister-in-law Meena Pophale set up a ready to wear clothes line called Barcode. "My sister-in-law had a business of making nighties and leisurewear. I persuaded her to join me and we set up a NIFT design team. Barcode sells middle price western outfits to college girls and young working women and has an outlet in Mumbai. Regular exhibitions are held in Ahmedabad, Chandigarh, Pune, Hyderabad, Chennai and Delhi. Catalogue sales are also possible and mail order channels are being set up. "I love western work clothes myself," says Sunita, "But I could never get a good size or fit in the western superstores because we Indian women have more rounded hips. I decided therefore to create my own line and Barcode is the result. We are already doing well. We plan to sell through our website and through virtual shopping stores on the internet.,"

Barcode clothes are made from imported fabrics like lycra, viscose, knits, georgettes, velvets and chiffons to give the clothes a special look and fall. The finishing elements like buttons, threads and zips are also imported. Prices range from Rs. 250 to Rs. 3500. Barcode is being positioned to reach a niche market as an International westernwear line for Indian women. The idea is to provide an Indianised version of clothes based on International fashion looks and styles which are currently available abroad. ❖



INDIA'S MOST BEAUTIFUL



NECKLACE

Sushma Kalzunkar has won the award for over-all excellence in the World Gold Council's India-wide gold jewellery contest in 1999. What does the future hold for artists/ entrepreneurs like her? Will the floodgates of the international jewellery design industry open for her now?

by Vimla Patil

Sushma Kalzunkar is in a strange predicament. The designs for all her own bridal jewellery are ready on paper. But she does not yet know the name of her would-be bridegroom! However, that her wedding jewellery will be the best any woman can ever have is a forgone conclusion. Because the slim, attractive yet reticent young woman is the all India winner of the best overall excellence award for designing gold jewellery in this year's Swarnanjali awards contest instituted by the World Gold Council and sponsored by Anglo Gold, the world's largest gold mining company based in South Africa.

Sushma's prize-winning necklace, called Bride's Pride, weighs over 400 gms of 22 carat gold. It was inspired by the design of an intricate Japanese fan and made by joining several basic units of two varieties, through a linking rope-chain. The units can be re-teamed variously to create combinations and permutations so that the necklace can be worn for casual, semi-formal and formal or festive occasions. The various units can be worn singly as pendants or earrings or brooches. Sushma's concept, which combines Indian and Japanese design motifs, is not only unique, but the fabricated piece is beautiful, multi-useful and made with an extraordinary dexterity of mind and hands.

How does a paper-drawn design get translated into an actual three dimensional piece of jewellery? "The designer, like an architect or engineer, has to give various elevations, views and sketches to the fabricator," says Sushma, "Also, the designer has to work closely with the fabricator till the piece takes its final shape. The kind of polish, wire-work, twist-work or dot-work each section of the jewellery item required are spelt out clearly in the design and so are the links, chains and clasp. The fabricator assigned to each short-listed contestant in this national event is also versatile, skilled and capable of translating the design into reality. Thus, the piece becomes a combination of the best design, best workmanship and the best presentation." Sushma's prize-winning necklace was made by Mumbai's well-known Danabhai Jewellers.

Sushma, who comes from the town of Guhagar in coastal Maharashtra, has no jeweller background in the family though the town of Guhagar is known for its community of expert generations of jeweller families. Her family is in the business of brewing local liquor from coconut and toddy palms. As a student in Mumbai, Sushma completed a textile designing course at the Sophia Polytechnic and was offered a job as a jewellery designer at U.P. Zaveri & Co., a firm which exports gold jewellery from Mumbai's SEEPZ area. Later, she worked with Su-Raj Diamonds, Bentex Jewellery and lastly, graduated as a senior designer with Lazurde Jewellery of Saudi Arabia. "My present job involves designing for the Arab market, specially Saudi Arabia. We design the jewellery at the Mumbai studio. All items of jewellery are actually fabricated by Arab jewellers in the Gulf. Therefore, we, the team of designers here, have to design surfaces and polishes and use techniques and motifs which appeal to that clientele and find acceptance with the craftsmen in those countries. The jewellery is not sold here at all."

The Swarnanjali Award 1999 is not the first honour Sushma has won. Since 1996, she won the De Beers Bridal Wear jewellery

award. She won the De Beers Indian jewellery award in 1997 and casual wear award in 1998. She was a Swarnanjali finalist in 1996. This procession of awards and honours means that Sushma has an extraordinary talent for jewellery design. "I came from textile designing to jewellery designing because of the employers for whom I worked were looking for a fresh outlook on this art. Traditional jewellers stick to traditional designs and in the export market, there is a dire need for new concepts and new ideas. I could offer exactly what they needed because of my non-jewellery background. I think all the awards I have won are the magic key to my future career," she says, "Winning a national design award means there is now no further need to prove my credentials. Every major jeweller in the country will know my achievements and will be willing to offer me either an opportunity or a job!" Sushma has won a cash award of Rs. 100,000 together with a citation and a certificate for her triumph. But alas! Rs. 40,000 of this amount will be lost to the income tax department because of the current laws and regulations. "I was planning to make a similar necklace for myself for my wedding in a lesser weight from my prize money," Sushma says. She hopes that the taxman will not hack away at her prize. In the foreseeable future, she hopes to open her own design studio and consultancy service for designing jewellery.

Sushma's scintillating success has come at a time when India is riding a high wave of record gold purchases even in the present recessionary times. "In 1998," say World Gold Council sources, "Indians bought 815 tons of gold including some recycled gold. From 405.4 tons in 1993, India has reached the present phenomenal amount in just six years. It is indeed a 'poor rich' country which has the highest amount of gold in private possession in the whole world. No other country buys as much gold – not even the US which comes a poor second at 428.4 tons in 1998. Indians worship gold, hoard the precious metal, give or buy it during births, marriages, deaths, on festive days, muhurats and on every other possible occasion. Every Indian woman possesses gold as her *Streedhan* and this remains her absolute property in all circumstances. Gold is bought or exchanged in Indian homes for legal, religious, emotional, family and many other reasons. Though South Africa produces the largest amount of gold from its mines, India is undoubtedly the largest market in the world."

Soon, as another part of her prize, Sushma will leave for Paris to meet globally known famous designers, exchange ideas with them and see their work. Some day in the future, she may even win an international award. This will of course depend on the World Gold Council – a non-profit international institution which aims at standardising gold and identifying the markets – making Swarnanjali in a world-wide contest. "Then, with their talent and admirable enterprise, Indian designers can certainly go global," says Sushma, whose star will begin to rise when she returns from Europe to her job of designing exclusive jewellery for international markets.

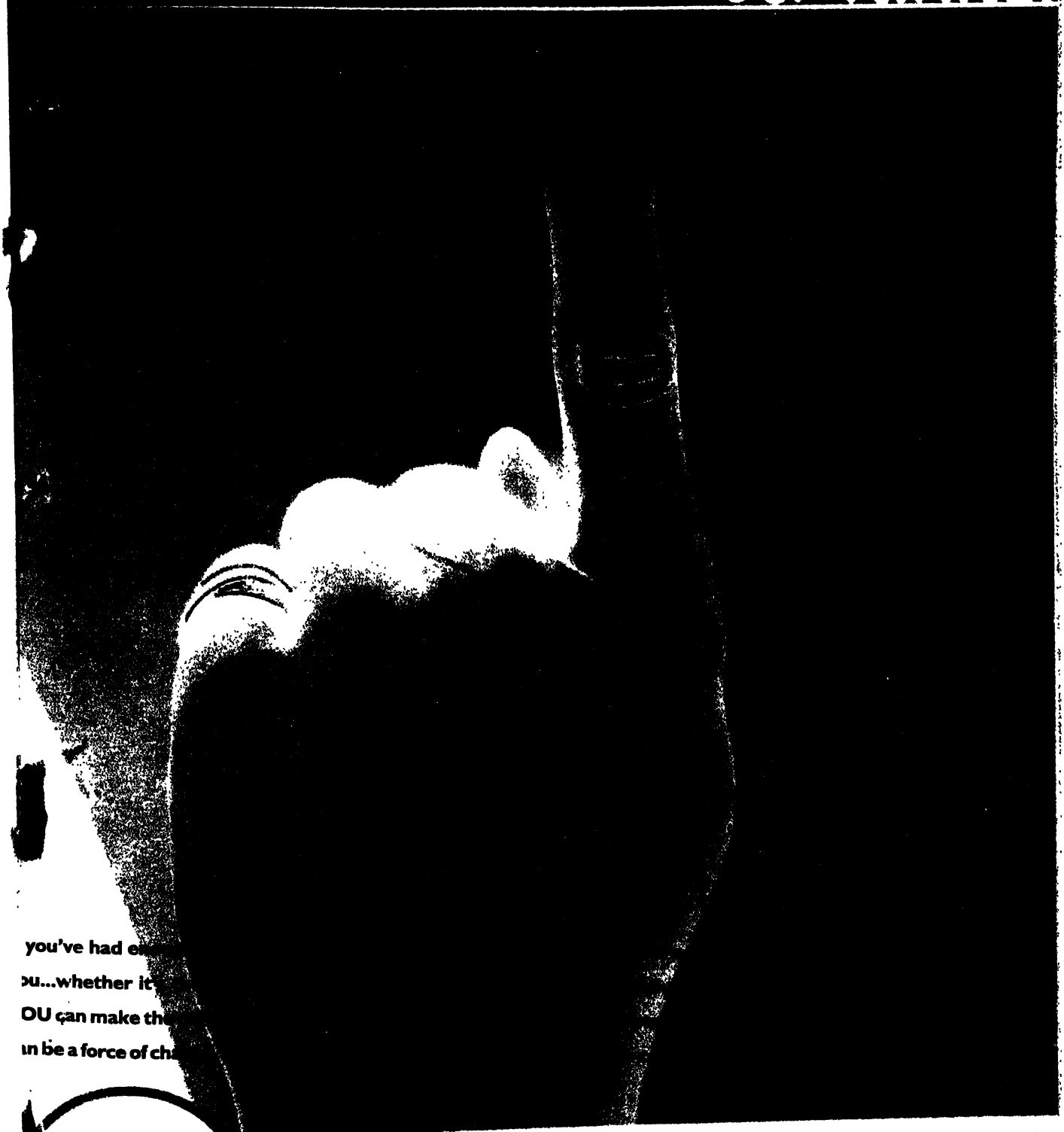
❖

Like all good Indians, Sachin Tendulkar, superstar of India's sport and celebrity world, made a statement giving the Almighty all credit for his fitness and ability to play world class cricket. Not so long ago, he was advised complete rest and consultations with top British doctors to check out the cause of his backache and the resulting inability to play in the Coca Cola Triangular matches in the Gulf. Sachin stayed in bed during these matches and surprised his admirers by notching up a century very soon after he was back on the crease to play. By May, he was in good shape and played the World Cup series.

FITNESS THROUGH Yoga AND NATUROPATHY

Dr. Krishna Murari Modi, the leading osteopath of Mumbai, has other thoughts on the subject. An expert in the manipulation of the skeletal system and an authority on pain management, Dr. Modi has decades of experience behind him in treating patients with neck and back problems. "Back problems are unpredictable. Any one can have them. They have nothing to do with the general health or fitness of a person. Catches can happen when a person bends, slips, falls or stretches to touch something. Muscle pulls, backbone slips or shoulder joint problems are common at all ages. One of

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Dr. Krishna Murari Modi is a second generation pain expert. Son of the legendary naturopath Vithal Das Modi of Gorakhpur, U.P., he has much to say about celebrities with a back problem.

by Vimla Patil

the major modern cause of neck and back problems is also the urban stress and pressure faced by a busy or ambitious person in his daily lifestyle. Just trying to stay out of trouble and making it in the rat race is enough to wreck the health of a normal person. Sachin Tendulkar and his colleagues have been under stress for a long time now. With satellite TV covering all sports events, the spotlight has turned harshly on cricket, India's most popular game. Cricketers were always popular celebrities in India. But the scale has changed phenomenally today. A leading cricket player almost becomes a pawn in the hands of the media because of incredible public adulation. Every consumer product manufacturer is after the hero to endorse his product. The reporters hound him for interviews. The coach nags him for practice. His doctor demands that he rests. And of course, his family grumbles about his constant absence. So the man is in a perpetual spin and often succumbs to the pressure to be a winner in every field by acquiring a pain problem," he says, "Sachin has played more matches in the past three years than most players and the pressure on him is inhuman. There is no time to relax or rejuvenate."

Dr. Modi wrote to Sachin offering to cure his backache but did not hear from him. "I advise him – or for that matter anyone who has back problems – to give up mattresses or soft cushions. Sleeping on a flat wooden board or even the floor is healthier for the spine which remains in its natural position on a hard surface. With a mattress, the spine bends in many wrong places and creates cramps and deterioration of bone structure over a period of time." Dr. Modi is a strong protagonist of yoga and yogic *asanas*. "These were designed by experienced yogis after great research. They relieve stress and correct physical ailments when practised regularly. Sachin should be a devoted yoga student and he will never have a back problem. He is reportedly well now but if he takes these two simple precautions, he will cure himself permanently."

Dr. Modi has treated some of India's best known celebrities for similar problems. Last year, he set up one of India's most modern health and rejuvenation centres and health resorts in the Sahyadri Hills in Karjat in Maharashtra. Dr. Modi is a qualified allopathic doctor and spent many years in England to study orthopaedic medicine. "I found that pain management cannot be done on a permanent basis with drugs or physiotherapy aids. So I went back to my father's approach and became an osteopath. This branch of medicine is not commonly recognised or taught in India because it is in the hands of indigenous 'bone-setters' or 'maalishmen' who are peoples' doctors but are unqualified according to the educational system of the country. But it is regarded as a great science in the west. My father, Vithal Das Modi is now 83 and still runs a 150 bed nature cure hospital in Gorakhpur, UP. He has cured thousands of patients. In my health resort in Karjat, entire families come to change their lifestyle, to eat right and correct their diet permanently, to be relieved of stress and pain and return with new vigour to their studies or work."

The resort is spread over 50 acres of lush land with sprawling gardens, a state-of-the-art health club, a beautiful restaurant and 42 air-conditioned cottages with all modern amenities. Through the work of the Indian and international experts who work at the resort, Dr. Modi hopes to create a wider awareness of a naturally rich lifestyle to combat pressure, stress and fatigue which are the three menacing evils of all modern, materialistic societies. ❖

Actress Anu Agarwal (left) at Dr. Modi's Yoga Class.



CSR SPECIAL

Interviews : How To Succeed

Judy Skeats

All of us have to undergo the process of interviews before we land a job. Competition Success Review is proud to publish for its readers Judy Skeats' celebrated international best-seller, How To Succeed In Interviews, to acquaint you with Interview Techniques, Assertion Skills, Psychological Tests and Body Language - essential features for success in any interview or personality test.

Promotion Interviews

All the other guidance on interviews applies to these too. Most of all you must show that you understand what the job you are applying for entails and not just that you are good at the tasks you currently perform. The promotion post may have entirely different responsibilities and emphases. If you have been preparing for this you may have had the chance to develop some of the necessary skills already, through training, coaching and guidance.

You may also wish to make the point that filling your current post will be easier for the organisation than filling this one if they deny it to you! This may be useful if you think that the employer intends to keep you where you are to avoid another problem. Make sure that you put this point tactfully and do not give the impression that you will leave in a huff if you do not get the job.

Interviews with people you know

Whether you are applying for a promotion or not, you may be faced with having to be interviewed by someone you already know. Do not assume that this will naturally go in your favour, however well you are known to and liked by the individual concerned. He/she may be bending over backwards not to show bias, or may be worried that if you are appointed and something then goes wrong, it will make life even more difficult and that superiors will say that they should have known. You may also have been given an interview because they do not have the courage to admit to you that they do not think you are ready for the next post yet. Just because you know the interviewer does not mean everything will be easier; it may be more difficult.

Try to think of all the negative things that the interviewer may consider. If you have had an appraisal of your work by this person before, check any criticisms that were made and make sure that you can show that you have changed or learned from those.

Prepare even more thoroughly than normal. Do not assume that you will be given easy questions or that your ability to do the job will be taken for granted. You must be very clear about your strengths and weaknesses. Don't think that it doesn't matter if you mention your weaknesses because the interviewer knows anyway. It does matter and you may bring up problems that he/she would otherwise have forgotten about.

Show that however well you know the interviewer, you will accept his/her decision gracefully, either way.

Second Interviews

You have got over the first hurdle. However, now you must prepare even more thoroughly for a second interview. You can assume that you are considered able to do the job but the organisation now wants to make a decision based on who will best fit in on the basis of personal qualities. This is your chance to show that you are a wonderful person to work with!

Find out about the format of the interview beforehand and ask who is to interview you. You may be passed on to a more senior person than the person you were interviewed by before. Find out all you can about them, their style and their background. If the interviewer is to be the same person as the last time, try to analyse what he/she thought before. Cast your mind back to any comments made by the interviewer which revealed that you surprised them, or whether you think that they disapproved of anything.

Medical Examinations

You should be advised beforehand if the organisation wishes you to undergo a medical check-up, but these are sometimes included in the interview process, particularly where the organisation has its own medical facilities. There is very little you can do to avoid this. Give in gracefully!

BODY LANGUAGE

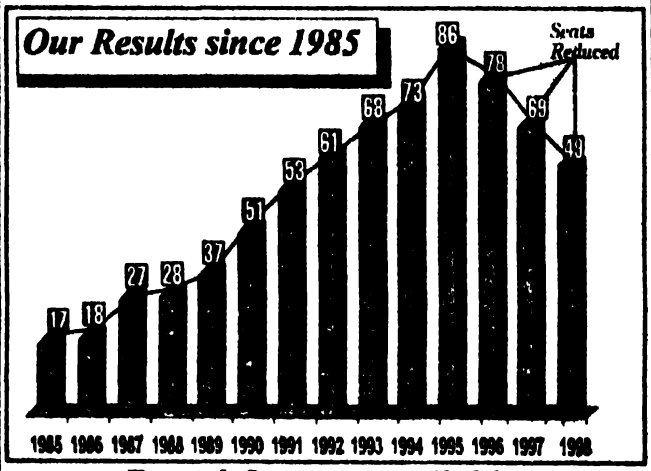
This chapter includes hints about combating nervousness, how to behave and other 'incidentals' which you need to know. It also covers many of the 'non-verbal clues' you give the interviewer simply through your body language. Many management training and interview courses now contain sections on body language and interpretation of it, so don't be tempted to lie or to act. If you lie but your body language gives you away, you will interfere with the clarity of your response and make the interviewer doubt you.

Interviewers want to see confident applicants, because this makes it easier for them to gather all the information they need. If you are too reserved or too arrogant this will just be irritating. The best applicants will demonstrate that they have initiative, can find solutions to problems and have the ability to pick out important details. They will demonstrate that through what they say, how they say it and by having a confident, self-assured style. It is your job to be like that.

Combating interview nerves

The vast majority of interview candidates are nervous. This is perfectly normal. However, if interview nerves reduce you to a shivering jelly and leave you unable to think coherently, you need to be able to minimise the effects.

The preparation you have already done should give you confidence. You know about the job and about the company. You have found out about the selection techniques and know how to get to the interview and what to expect when you get there. Your next step is to practise the interview with a friend and try out what you are going to say. Be prepared for all the 'nasty' questions and make sure that you are satisfied with the way you sound. If you can't find a friend to help you, use a tape recorder. Don't be put off if you think you sound awful. Recordings from tape recorders seldom sound as good as you'd hoped. Don't be put off by thinking your voice doesn't really sound like that. Listen for the intonation. Listen to the recordings as if it was someone else. See if the voice sounds interested and convincing. If you can't get this right at first, don't despair. The whole point of doing this is to practise until you achieve your desired results.

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Whether you are practising with a friend or with a tape recorder, do not use a script. Although you may have an idea of what you are going to say, don't stick to exactly the same words each time—it's not a recital. Each time if you manage to say the same thing but in different words, you will increase your confidence whilst keeping the element of spontaneity.

Make sure that you know exactly how to get to the interview and have left enough time for the journey, otherwise you will increase your own anxiety. Also make sure that you arrive in time to go to the toilet before your interview begins if you are likely to be nervous beforehand.

Be positive about yourself. You have been invited to an interview because you are a good candidate. The interviewer has seen your application and has been impressed. Remain calm, be enthusiastic about the job and realistic about your strengths and weaknesses. Your self-assessment will pay off. You know that you are suited to this job. The worst that will happen is that you will look foolish and not get the job. Put this into perspective. It may be embarrassing at the time, but that is all.

If you are afraid that feeling nervous will make you look nervous, don't worry. The interviewer will be doing his/her best to put you at ease when you arrive. Most candidates look a bit nervous—interviewers are very used to that. If you are liable to be very nervous, try walking around before the interview to use up some of the adrenaline. Breathe deeply. If you are worried that your hands will be sweating because of your nervousness, don't shake hands if the interviewer doesn't offer to, and remember that it usually seems worse than it is. If your hands are liable to shake, don't have a cup of tea, then you won't have to worry about spilling it. Slow down, which often helps to reduce your own nervousness, make your actions deliberate and try to look calm. If you have ever done any public speaking, remember the techniques that you were taught for that. These are usually very good for helping you to combat nervousness. Listen to yourself and try to guard against talking too much or too fast (if you have done the practice, this will really pay off).

Appearance

There are lots of things which can usually be said about appearance; however, the most important is that you should avoid extremes and wear something which you feel comfortable in.

Your clothes should be clean and neat, tidy and conservative. If you have studied the organisational culture, you should feel that you fit in with the others in the company and that you do not stand out unduly. Men should wear a suit, women may be wise to stick to a suit or at least to wear a dress or skirt rather than trousers. Women should also wear tights or stockings unless it is very hot. If you have stood outside the gates as employees leave, you should dress slightly more smartly than the people you saw as it is better to try to look better than normal for the interview (and most people have only so many 'best' clothes!). Your shoes should also be clean, as many people do still look at these. Don't wear sandals.

Choosing an interview 'uniform' may not help. If you have been turned down for a couple of jobs, you may begin to associate those clothes with failure. Also, if you have several interviews for the same post, don't wear the same clothes each time. Avoid clutter both in your clothing and in the things you take with you. Don't wear lots of jangling jewellery as this will put the interviewer off.

Try to make sure that your colours are relatively conservative. If you are colour-blind, ask a friend who isn't, to give you an opinion. Don't wear blue shoes with a brown suit or vice versa. Don't wear loud colours or ostentatious clothing. First impressions can be very powerful and brash colours may seem aggressive. Women should not wear low necklines and very short or see-through skirts.

You should be freshly washed and have clean fingernails, use a deodorant (particularly if you suffer from interview nerves) and a

mouthwash. If you know that you perspire in interviews, try not to wear clothing that is tight under the arms and that will mark. Do not go into the interview room smelling of alcohol, tobacco or garlic. If you use perfume or aftershave, make sure this is not overpowering or intrusive. Fragrances are very personal; however much you like that perfume/aftershave, it should not go ahead of you!

Your hair and beard or moustache should also be neat. No matter how neat your clothes, you can ruin the whole appearance with unkempt, untidy locks.

Entering the interview room

Once you are invited into the interview room, the first impressions you make will be hard to shift. As already mentioned, studies have shown that interviewers can make up their minds within the first four minutes of the interview (that is not to say that they do not change their opinions, but you will have to work harder in order to make them do so).

Take a deep breath, calm yourself and enter the interview room slowly and serenely. Don't poke your head around the door timidly to see if they are ready as this shows your lack of confidence. You do not want to give the impression that you are apologising for disturbing the interviewer. Walk over to the chair, shake hands if the interviewer proffers his/her hand and sit down. (The candidate should not normally initiate the handshake but should be ready to respond).

Your handshake should be firm, but not gripping or domineering. It is supposed to be a gesture of friendliness. It should make contact with the interviewer, without being limp or seeming as if you are trying to keep your hand in his/hers for as little time as possible. Don't hold on to the interviewer's hand for too long or you will appear overfamiliar. Smile at the interviewer and look him/her in the eye as you shake hands. Don't give the interviewer a toothy grin though! Don't shake hands looking downwards or you will seem 'shifty'. You should seem self-assured rather than pushy.

When you sit down, don't slouch. If you carry a handbag, do not put this on the interviewer's desk (despite what you may have been told, this will irritate rather than intimidate the interviewer) or on to your lap, crouching defensively over it. Place it neatly on the floor beside you (preferably where anyone bringing you tea or coffee into the interview room will not trip over it).

Remember to take time to make yourself comfortable, particularly if you are nervous, without talking all day. Keep your actions deliberate. Look around the office if that makes you feel more relaxed. Establish eye contact with your interviewer(s). Take a deep breath, pause and be ready to listen to the interviewer, who will talk first. Usually the interviewer will introduce him/herself. In a panel situation, the Chair will introduce the other members of the panel.

Don't chatter instantly just because you are nervous. The interviewer will set the pace and style of your discussion, and at least at first, you should take your lead from him/her. Remember that the interviewer wants you to do well, to solve his/her problems and make life easier. No interviewer will be deliberately 'out to get you'.

When the interviewer begins the small talk to help to relax you, don't give long-winded descriptions of your travelling arrangements or attempt to hold a full-blown discussion on how the weather compares with this time last year, etc. This kind of question is only to help you settle in—don't take it too seriously.

Don't smoke at all if you can avoid it, but certainly not until you are invited to do so. Increasingly, offices are becoming no smoking areas and people are more aware of the possible health problems of passive smoking. Don't chew gum or eat sweets either.

(To be continued)

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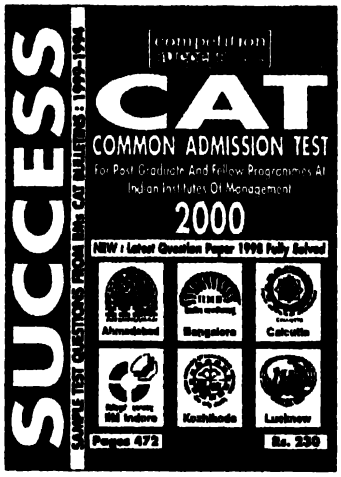
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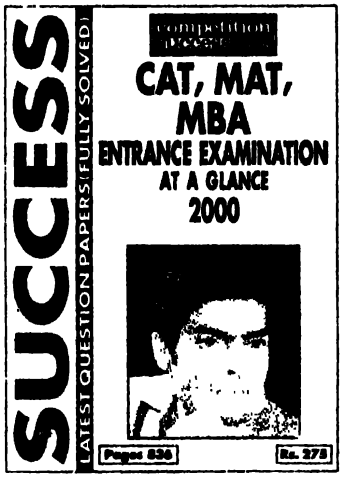
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Facing The Interview Board

(Right Approach)

The Candidate

Ranjit Kumar Chhabra is a round faced, fair complexioned young man of good height. With his 5' 11" height and lean build, he looks even taller than he really is. With his smiling face and friendly eyes, he appears to be quite lively, pleasant and cheerful. From his dress and grooming, one can readily conclude that the candidate has taken good care to present himself in a favourable light at the interview. His dark grey suit is well tailored and pressed. It fits him nicely, thus enhancing his smart appearance. His light blue polyester shirt and deep blue tie with white dots on it go well with his suit. His black shoes are well polished, finger nails clean, moustaches smartly trimmed and his long, thick hair on the head properly shampooed and combed. He arrives at the UPSC building in an auto, avoiding the crowded bus journey which could have left his dress crumpled or even torn. He reaches the venue about an hour before the time scheduled for his interview in order to fill in the form and complete the formalities at the reception counter in good time and without any haste. This early arrival also affords him the opportunity to relax for a while before he is called in for the interview.

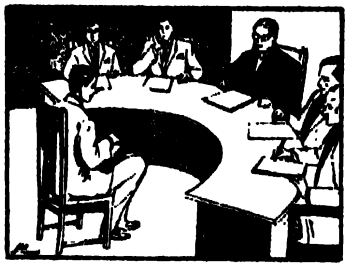
At the UPSC library, which serves as the candidates' waiting room, he encounters two other candidates who had arrived earlier than he did. He finds them engaged in some interesting discussion and decides to join them.

He walks straight to the place where they are seated. Once with them, he requests for permission to join them and his smile broadens as he greets them with a warm "good morning" and shakes hands with them and introduces himself with enthusiasm.

Pre-Interview Discussion with Fellow Candidates

Chhabra : Good morning friends. I am Ranjit Kumar Chhabra appearing for the IAS interview this morning. I should assume that both of you are here for the same mission.

First Candidate : Of course, yes, Mr. Chhabra. Good morning. I am pleased



to meet you. I am Chandy and our friend here is Mr. Sen. It seems he appeared for interview last year also. He feels he did not make the grade because the Board did not ask questions on the topics which he had prepared. This time he says he has come without preparation to try his luck again. Although he is against preparation, I have been pressing him to give me some briefing as to how I should conduct myself at the interview, especially in the context of his previous experience.

> Commit yourself. Most of the success in life arises out of deep commitments and most of the failures are spawned when people flounder even before they start the race. One can make a mess of one's life by acting by fits and starts or make a mark by setting targets and striving ceaselessly to attain them. Success and failure spring from one's mind.

Sen : You see Mr. Chhabra, our friend here, Mr. Chandy, hasn't read today's newspaper, it seems. He thought I might have gone through it and asked me to tell him about the headline and other important news. I was telling him to relax and not to worry at all on this account. You see, last year, I had read not one but three or four newspapers because my interview was then in the afternoon. But they did not ask even one question from the newspaper items. You will now agree with me that it is a sheer waste of time.

Chhabra : You can call me Ranjit, addressing me as Mr. Chhabra sounds very formal and distant. Now about preparations in advance for the interview and reading of the newspapers, I feel it would give you some knowledge and confidence. It is always better to be informed than remain ignorant. What is more, if you have the knowledge, you can always put it to good use when the opportunity knocks at your door. On the other hand, if you do not possess the knowledge, you may not even know that opportunity is knocking at the door.

Sen : (*Showing some annoyance and irritation*) Can you prove to me, Mr. Chhabra, I mean Ranjit, in a concrete manner how your reading of the day's newspaper would materially help you in the interview ?

Chhabra : Regular reading of the newspapers, periodicals and magazines enhances and broadens your general knowledge. We become aware as to what is happening around us and what are the current and burning issues of the moment. The day's newspaper could tell you the latest developments on certain issues which are current and important. Again, there could also be some scoop or fresh news.

Sen : All these I have heard before. And I told you also that they were of no avail during my last year's interview. Now let us get down to brass tacks. I am sure you have read today's newspapers. Let us hear about the sensational news you have found and how you would make use of it at the interview.

Chandy : Yes Ranjit. I am also interested in that.

Chhabra : The latest sensational news is the meeting of Pakistan's PM, Mr. Nawaz Sharif with President Clinton of America where the Pakistani PM had agreed to pull out the Pakistani intruders who have crossed the Line of Control and are entrenched in Indian territory. Grave doubts are expressed whether the Pak PM would be able to fulfil his commitment. Other topics of the day relate to the progress of Kargil war, the holding of Lok Sabha elections, the demand of the opposition parties for a Rajya Sabha session, etc.

Chandy : I get your point, Ranjit. But there is one risk or danger. If you introduce these topics on your own initiative, there is every possibility that the Board might ask

WINNING STRATEGY

[illegible] concentration is the secret of great successes in life. In they scientists, social reformers, revolutionaries [illegible] for that matter anyone who has achieved outstanding success in life, they will ascribe their achievements to the magic of concentration. It has been the case with Albert Einstein and Madam Curie, Mother Teresa, Gandhiji, Subhash Chandra Bose, Lata Mangeshkar and Satyajit Ray, Picasso and M.F. Hussain, and hundreds of others. Through concentration one's energy is conserved and one is able to marshal one's great reserves and direct them [illegible] Candidates appearing for the Civil Services have to take a leaf out of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] at the [illegible] of time.

you more questions in depth on the subject. Then you may be cornered. They might grill you.

Chhabra : You are right. However, there is no need to worry. As I said if we read the newspapers regularly and keep ourselves well-informed, we will be in a strong position to answer all these questions well. In fact, it would turn out to our advantage.

Sen : What happens if you do not read the newspapers regularly and thoroughly ? What happens if they probe me in detail and I do not know the background and other facts ?

Chhabra : (*With a friendly and encouraging smile*) Not to worry. First thing is to tell the truth and the Board will appreciate it. Say that you cannot perceive the intricacies or implications of the specific issue and hence you are in no position to offer further comments.

Sen : Won't that be taken as an admission of your ignorance ? To be frank, I got into this jam last year, but I managed by generalising and shooting some lions.

Chhabra : Pardon me for saying so. But that is not the wise thing to do. The Board can see through our bluff, waffling and what not. It is better and proper to admit our ignorance when we do not know the answer or when we are unable to make meaningful comments. The Board will appreciate our honesty and sincerity.

Chandy : Thanks so much, Ranjit. I am so happy that we met this morning. I have learnt a lot and a big worry is off my mind. Now I can face the Board with real confidence. Well, here comes the messenger summoning you for the interview. Best of luck.

Chhabra : Thank you. Wish you both the same. (*He shakes hands again and takes leave. Next, he proceeds briskly with firm steps towards the interview room. He makes the entry after gently tapping on the door and ensuring that it is closed gently behind him. He comes to a halt on approaching the seat meant for the candidate, springs to attention and greets the Chairman and members in a pleasant, cheerful and audible voice*).

The Interview

Chhabra : Good morning to you all, Sirs.

Chairman : Good morning. Mr. Chhabra ! Please do sit down. (*He indicates the chair meant for the candidate*).

Chhabra : Thank you, Sir. (*He sits down smartly keeping his legs close to the chair and sitting in an attentive yet comfortable position. He keeps his hands folded across his chest. There are no unwanted movements or mannerisms on his part. He is mentally relaxed and the smile continues to stay on his lips*).

Chairman : Mr Chhabra, I see from your papers that you belong to Himachal Pradesh and have studied in a public school in Shimla. Do you find any special advantage in locating the public schools at hill stations ?

Chhabra : The hill stations generally have a very healthy climate. Normally the hill stations, especially during off-seasons, are quiet places, best suited for studies. The distractions, including those from politicians, are comparatively less. Thus, these locations do have certain special advantages for locating public schools and other educational institutions. I would recommend the setting up of big universities also at small and distant hill resorts. For instance, if the JNU had been in Kulu or even in Nainital, there would not have been so many agitations by students and staff.

Comments : The grasp of the candidate is excellent. He also displays good initiative. First, he answers the points raised by the Chairman. Next, he gives some concrete suggestions of his own. It is evident that he possesses adequate general knowledge and sound awareness. He is confident and displays willingness to accept challenges. His answer indicates that he is ready to face further questions on the topic. At the same time, the candidate does not exceed the limits or attempt to bore his listeners. He leaves the next initiative or choice to the Board to continue the same subject further or switch over to another topic.

First Member : Don't you think it would be a better proposition to develop our hill resorts into popular tourist attractions and earn valuable foreign exchange ?

Chhabra : Certainly, Sir. I fully agree with you that all our enchanting hill stations should be made major tourist attractions. Not only foreigners but our own brothers and sisters from different parts of the country too should be encouraged to visit the hill stations. At the same time, let me hasten to clarify, Sir, that setting up educational institutions at hill stations in no way hampers their tourist potential.

First Member : However, our country has not been attracting as many tourists as it ought to have. Can you tell me from your possible encounters with some tourists, why is it so ? For instance what measures could attract more tourists to Shimla ?

Chhabra : Tourism as a big and specialised industry needs marketing and publicity in a big and proper way. Then there should be necessary infrastructure and facilities. As for infrastructure, we need better hotel facilities, transport systems, entertainments, and the like. The irritants are so many, starting with customs, security regulations, health hazards, beggar problem,

IAS TOPPER SAYS



corruption, exploitation by unscrupulous agents and so on. In Shimla I had volunteered to entertain quite a few foreign tourists during the afternoons and evenings at our house. By and large, they have referred to these aspects. Regarding Shimla, we must build an aerodrome on its outskirts. Now they come up to Chandigarh by air and then travel to Shimla by car or bus which is time consuming. The tourist traffic to Srinagar would be less than half if the airfield was not there. Next is the road transport, good cars for hiring and safe, wide roads.

Comments : This candidate has kept himself well informed of his home state and home town. He enjoys a wealth of ideas and ably substantiates his arguments in depth. He answers the questions with confidence and courage and tactfully disagrees where he considers it necessary. We see consistency and intellectual integrity on his part. He has also constructive and workable suggestions to make in order to overcome problems and obstacles.

Second Member : Do you think that India has taken a right step in going fully nuclear and in manufacturing nuclear bombs and weapons to counter existing Chinese and Pakistani nuclear threats ?

Chhabra : Sir, as has been proved in the case of the super powers, nuclear weapons certainly have the deterrent value. In fact, we have taken a right decision, though belatedly, to go nuclear. Had we gone nuclear in 1974 itself at the time of Pokhran I, we would have surely become a member of Nuclear Club. The fact that Pakistan went nuclear just within a span of 2 weeks after Pokhran II, shows how fast it was developing its nuclear capability. It only vindicates our stand to go nuclear. In the recent Kargil conflict, our nuclear deterrence went a long way in preventing Pakistan to launch a full-scale war. In any case, had we not gone nuclear, Pakistan would have definitely struck us at the first available opportunity with nuclear weapons capability acquired by it with Chinese assistance.

Third Member : Why China had been providing nuclear and missile technologies to Pakistan against NPT ?

Chhabra : The Chinese wanted India to get embroiled with Pakistan so that India is prevented from becoming big power in South Asia militarily or economically. China also did not want India to become strong to challenge its illegal occupation of Indian territory in the 1962 war. As for NPT, China pays scant respect to such international treaties. Neither America, nor Russia, nor the UN as a world body can take any action against China. Hence, the Chinese are able to get away with anything and everything.

Comments : This candidate has taken keen interest and acquired substantial knowledge on current affairs and international events. His approach is mature and logical. He is able to analyse and correlate the various issues in a logical and realistic manner. As he is able to decide on the priorities and come to firm conclusions, his organisational capacity and decision-making ability are rated high. He meets the challenges with determination and resourcefulness. He has also an eye for the details and plans with foresight and imagination.

Fourth Member : Do you think India is following the British example in regard to privatisation of industries ?

Chhabra : Not exactly, Sir. In England some major industries, which were nationalised during the Labour regime, have been denationalised. In India, whatever has been started as public sector or nationalised, like the banks, continues to remain so. But they have been made more accountable and a small percentage of the shares of some public sector units has been disinvested. Further the MRTP restrictions have been mostly done away with as also many of the licensing, permit and quota restrictions. Thus, the private sector could compete with the public sector in many areas like banking, civil aviation, mining etc.

Fourth Member : Why have we not done away with public sector ?

Chhabra : (*Smiles*) For one thing the politicians do not wish to lose the economic clout they enjoy now. Next, the existing employees of the public sector oppose it, fearing job insecurity. Private sector emphasises merit while public sector promotes political patronage, caste considerations and vote banks.

Fifth Member : Suppose we had followed the Japanese and German examples and given full scope to free economy and private enterprise, do you think we would have fared better ?

Chhabra : I doubt, Sir. The chances are that we would have fared worse. To begin with, Japan and Germany were industrially and economically advanced countries even before World War II. After the war they became US satellite countries and received extensive economic and military aid. India did not have these advantages.

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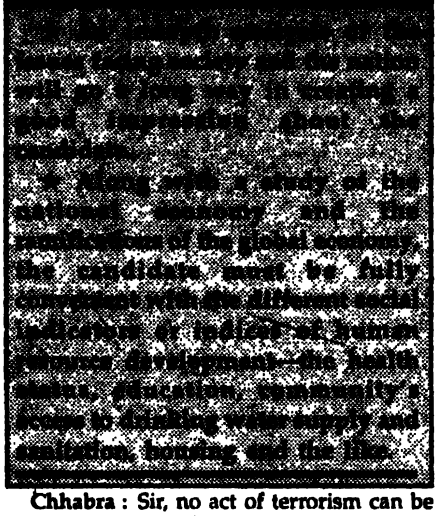
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On the other hand, we started with many handicaps. We were economically exploited and kept as a backward colony by the British. Then there was the Partition fiasco. Later, we had to fight three wars with Pakistan and face the Chinese aggression in 1962. Lastly, we wanted to avoid the disadvantages of industrial revolution and opted for economic growth with social justice. In other words, we not only wanted economic growth but also decided that the income should be widely distributed to the maximum people. Further, we did not become a camp follower of either America or USSR but decided to champion Non-Alignment. Considering these aspects we have done quite well. Of course, we can do better with more effective performance of the public sector.

Comments : The candidate reveals good command over the specialised subject of his choice. He presents his arguments coherently and convincingly. There is enough substance in his arguments. His approach is logical and realistic. He is able to discern the essentials of a problem and suggest workable solutions with imagination and foresight. He is not swayed by others but prefers to judge things independently according to his own yardstick and norms. He does not hesitate to differ and express his independent views when he feels the necessity for it. His impact on his audience is forceful and positive.

Chairman : The acts of terrorism, are on the increase all over the world. What are your views about acts of terrorism and terrorism as a weapon in general ?

WINNING CHECKLIST



Chhabra : Sir, no act of terrorism can be treated in splendid isolation. The Western countries, including the USA have become its victims. West Asia has seen several such acts of terrorism. Perhaps, the terrorists are out to tell the USA that they wouldn't tolerate its continuing support to Israel. But what is embarrassing for a country like India is that USA does not take a uniform stand on the issue of international terrorism. While USA seems to be disturbed by terrorism directed against itself, it takes an evasive stand as regards the on-going terrorist movement openly abetted by Pakistan in India's Jammu & Kashmir.

Chairman : Mr. Chhabra, don't you think that with your qualifications and background, you could expect better reward and monetary incentives in the private sector, particularly in institutions linked to multinationals ?

Chhabra : *(With a pleasant smile)* Thank you Sir. You may be right; the multinationals could offer better monetary incentives. However, money alone is not enough. Job satisfaction and sense of fulfilment are more important. My goal is the IAS and realisation of that goal alone would bring happiness to me.

Summing up : Mr. Chhabra is a cheerful and pleasant candidate with a friendly and warm disposition. He displays excellent awareness, keen interest and capacity for sustained hard work. He takes pains to keep himself well informed of current affairs and reveals the ability to contribute substantially and constructively during discussions on national and international subjects. He succeeds remarkably in creating a strong and favourable impression on his listeners by his sincerity, mature ideas, balanced views, and rational approach. He speaks fluently and in an objective manner and readily wins over others with his way of thinking. He enjoys abundant self-confidence and proves tenacious and is determined to persist with his efforts for attaining success in his endeavours. His habits are regular and physically he is quite fit. His approach is always constructive and systematic and the attitude is positive and optimistic. He will blossom into a very successful leader and prove a real asset to the organisation. Selected and specially recommended. ❑

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2. XIM - Application : Also, applicants have to mail their requests for the XIM application form, by Regd. Post/Courier, accompanied by : (i) a non-refundable Demand Draft for Rs.700/- (see the notes beside), and (ii) two self-addressed (with pin code and phone no.) stickers. Local applicants can obtain forms across the counter at the Institute by paying cash.

An applicant has to fulfill both procedure No.1 and 2 above, *i.e.*, besides one XLRI form one has to also obtain one XIM form for applying to XIM.

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Notes : The requests for XIM form should be mailed to "The Admissions Office, Xavier Institute of Management, Bhubaneswar-751013". The Demand Draft should be made out in favour of Xavier Institute of Management, and drawn on the SBI, RRL Branch, Bhubaneswar (Code-7499).

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Super Brain Super Personality Contest 2000

(Continued from page 44)

certain fields—like mothers cook food more deliciously than fathers, because it is the practice of using standard percentage of food ingredients to make the dish delicious. They are perfect in this field by their sheer practice and years of experience.

In this world, whatever be the profession, one has to practise hard to achieve results. Doctors, scientists, teachers, lawyers have their own way of pursuing their professions. A teacher has to shape up a child's future where he/she comes across several children of varied mentalities and it is her previous experience and practice of dealing with various children that enable a teacher to recognise the calibre and aptitude of different children and approach them in a suitable manner. Doctors usually come across emergency cases which require them to take instantaneous decisions whether to perform an operation or give other treatment. It is their practice which enables doctors to make a instantaneous decision very easily in such cases.

To get top position in hierarchy, a person has to undergo immense practice for months together as is evident from the case of beauty queen Ms. Sushmita Sen. She was the first Indian lady to win the Miss Universe Crown in 1994 through dogged practice.

Practice is one of the main reasons behind the victory of Indian tennis players Mahesh Bhupathi and Leander Paes in French Open and Wimbledon. For Chess Oscar awardee and India's No. 1 chess player, Viswanathan Anand the stepping stone behind his wonderful victory is only his heavy and continuous day and night practice.

Recently, our Indian cricket team lost World Cup-99, because of lack of practice and there is a need for planned practice to win the forthcoming matches.

To give the world's costliest item diamond a shining look, there is a need of sharpening it rigorously. Similarly to shine in our life and fulfil our desires and reach our destination, there is need to sharpen our skills, and this can be possible only by practice.

To summarise, practice is the child of determination and ambition. In turn, practice gives birth to faith and confidence and perfection is the ultimate result of all the above attributes. One has to be aware of the fact that without planned and continuous practice, it is not possible to reach or achieve goals. So perfection and practice go hand in hand and that's why practice makes a man perfect.

To fecundate our life which is otherwise a fallow entity, we have to practise and this is the ultimate truth to achieve ultimate perfection. ❑

When Money Speaks, Truth Is Silent



Ms. Shilpi Mahajan

FIRST PRIZE WINNER OF CSR SUPER BRAIN PERSONALITY CONTEST 2000 (3) : TOPIC 4

Ms. Shilpi Mahajan has done B.Sc. (Hons.) in Botany from Delhi University.

Ms. Shilpi Mahajan is the first prize winner of Topic 4 and has been adjudged the MS. INTELLECTUAL OF THE MONTH. She is entitled to participate in the remaining stages of the Super Brain Super Personality Contest 2000 as well as receive other prizes.

Congratulations, Ms. Shilpi!

Article 14 of the Constitution provides : "The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India."

It means that no man is above the law of the land and that every person, whatever be his rank or status, is subject to the common law and amenable to the jurisdiction of the Ordinary Tribunal. Sounds superb, isn't it ? But over the years we find that this Article is just confined to Chapter III--'Our Fundamental Rights' of the Indian Constitution and seldom put to practice. Almost everyday we find violation of this Article in one form or the other. Such violation is attributed to various influences particularly the money power of a powerful segment of society.

'When money speaks, truth is silent' is not new to our soil. Money is synonymous with power, influence and also corruption. In ancient times also, no one dared to speak about the atrocities and heinous crimes committed by the Kings and also their top officials i.e. *Mantris*. Masses knew that all petitions and cries would fall on deaf ears as either the judges i.e., Kings were themselves the culprit or the Godfathers of culprits. Only a few rulers in Indian history like Ashoka the Great, Maharaja Ranjit Singh, Vikramaditya were concerned more about human welfare and abjured the luxuries of life and did not let their power influence their action.

The framers of our Constitution realised that for India to stand, develop and make a mark in the world, it is necessary that State should not discriminate against anyone on the basis of caste, creed, colour or status. All the titles which created a sense of discrimination like Thakur, Raja Sahib etc., were all abrogated and titles were conferred only on the basis of merit in the field of academics and for exemplary valour in military. What can a Constitution, however great it may be, alone do when corruption has seeped into the very grass-root level of our society? Today, from top politicians to lower rung in government offices, everyone is caught in the grip of corruption.

Over the years, there has been a general decline in moral and ethical values which we once cherished but are now just confined to the pages of some spiritual books. The bureaucrat is becoming far more dominant than ever before. We have seen innumerable examples of politicians who are involved in scams, involving not lakhs but multi-crores of rupees. There is hardly any politician left whose name is not associated with corruption, scams, and other crimes. Money which could benefit millions, remains in the hands of the few. We have also witnessed that no stringent measures have been taken against them. First of all, most of the scandals, murders and other crimes committed by the politicians and bureaucrats remain under a cloud. Even if they come under the sun, the real culprits are hardly prosecuted. Let us think about the reasons for silence of the truth.

(a) Who will dare to act as a witness against a person who holds a supreme status in society and country ?

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(b) Even those few who dare to speak are silenced.

(c) Even law enforcers are mere puppets in the hands of rich, powerful and influential persons. Instead of finding evidence against them, they try to erase all evidences against the culprit and take huge bribes or promotions in return.

(d) Any official who sincerely tries to investigate the case is either threatened with dire consequences, transferred or even eliminated.

(e) Due to lack of sufficient evidence and also keeping in mind the status of person, such persons are often prized with honourable exoneration by our so-called upright judiciary.

Further, the long Court proceedings often dishearten the other party seeking justice. It is rightly said 'Justice delayed is justice denied'.

There are innumerable examples which vindicate the above statements. Some of which may be mentioned below:

(1) The no-confidence motion against the former Prime Minister, Mr. P.V. Narsimha Rao, was defeated due to the influence of the money power when J.M.M. MPs were bribed by the Congress.

(2) The former Bihar Chief Minister, Mr. Laloo Prasad Yadav, who was involved in Rs. 1000 crore fodder scam has still not been prosecuted despite the evidence against him. Even judges are reluctant to take any action against him; what to talk of common man. Now Bihar is being actually ruled by Laloo in the name of Rabri. The self-proclaimed "clean" Congress has entered into a electoral alliance with Fodder Scam-tainted Mr. Laloo Prasad for 1999 elections, thus legitimising his scam indirectly.

(3) Again the Bofors case in which Late Rajeev Gandhi was allegedly involved is raised almost at every election by various political parties and then forgotten and put into cold storage.

(4) Ms. Jayalalitha is still behaving like a queen despite several cases pending in the Court. She is a force to be reckoned with.

(5) Mr. Sukhram, the ex-Minister in Central Government, involved in Telecom Scandal, has not only gone scot free but was also elected to Himachal Pradesh Assembly.

Earlier, any person whose name got involved in such scams and other crimes, used to feel abashed and resigned on moral grounds. Today, the politicians have become thick-skinned.

Everybody is ready to stand witness against a clerk for allegedly receiving a meagre bribe but no one dares to stand witness against any powerful person even though his crime trangresses all degrees of nefariousness. Most VIPs are financially in a better position to engage the services of top lawyers, who by their oratorial skills, help bail them out of adverse situations. Each time an Inquiry Committee is set up, substantial amount is wasted with hardly any outcome.

Charles Darwin's theory 'Survival of the fittest' holds true in our society also. According to the theory the genes which are helpful for the survival of individual and enable him to acquire resources from the environment are conserved and perpetuated. The unfit genes gets eliminated from the population. In today's world the most fit genes which help the organism to survive are the genes of shrewdness, dishonesty, apathy, nefariousness, narrow mindedness, etc. Today the genes of honesty, sympathy, concern and welfare for others, peace, etc. are getting eliminated from the population.

There is a close nexus between criminals and politicians and a strong symbiosis exists between them. The spirits of criminals are touching the sky as they know that no police or judiciary can even touch them when they are under the protection of politicians. These criminals are

used time and again by the politicians to get their jobs done. Even criminals have now entered legislatures on the basis of muscle power.

The BMW case in Delhi in which a boy of influential family crushed six persons because of his rash driving under the influence of liquor, is still going on with the victims' family waiting for the Justice. Now the eye-witness, an employee of a Petrol Pump, who could act as a witness against him has turned hostile. We should not be surprised if this boy of high connections is let off one day by the court for want of evidence.

In our villages also, the rich and influential Zamindars and Sarpanches dictate their terms over the poor masses. Because of their money power, the poor masses are subjugated and even their lands are grabbed by these powerful feudals in villages. These criminals often get absolved due to lack of evidence. Committing a crime is a sin and being indifferent to a crime is a bigger sin. The first step towards the amelioration of any evil is its exposure. There are some crimes which the masses can prevent if they all stand united.

To curb all these tendencies, law should be made stringent and effective. Judiciary should be made more efficient so that cases can be solved within the shortest time span. The responsibility also lies on the shoulders of senior politicians. They are the models and heroes of the masses and with their self-discipline they should try to become ideals in the society. Tangible and concrete measures should be taken by them to decriminalise politics and take stringent measures to curb the tendency of corruption and criminalisation in their parties. Any person whose name gets involved in a scam should be asked to resign immediately and should not be given a ticket in next election till he is cleared of the charges. Senior politicians must curb all nefarious activities going on in the party but first and foremost, they themselves be honest. They should remember the fact that whenever atrocities committed on public crossed all limits and corruption reached its height that Government or the ruler has always been toppled. This case has been witnessed not only in India but the world over i.e. French Revolution, Russian Revolution of 1917, American Revolution and the Great Freedom Struggle launched by India against Britishers are classic examples of this.

Whenever there is
decline of righteousness,
and rise of unrighteousness,
I incarnate myself
to protect the virtuous
and to destroy the wicked
from Age to Age.

—Geeta

Undoubtedly, the power of money cannot be denied. When it is properly used it becomes a boom. But when money is misused in all sorts of crimes and injustices and to defend them only then money speaks and the truth is silenced.

It would be apt to some up this essay in the following lines.

When money speaks, truth is silent,
ears deaf and eyes blind.
Powerful persons keep on whistling,
downtrodden gets not even a trifling.
Who has time to listen about masses,
when everyone is involved in his own clashes.
All real values have gone waste,
they are no more the societies taste.
but let's hope time will change,
as nothing in this world has a stable stage. ❑

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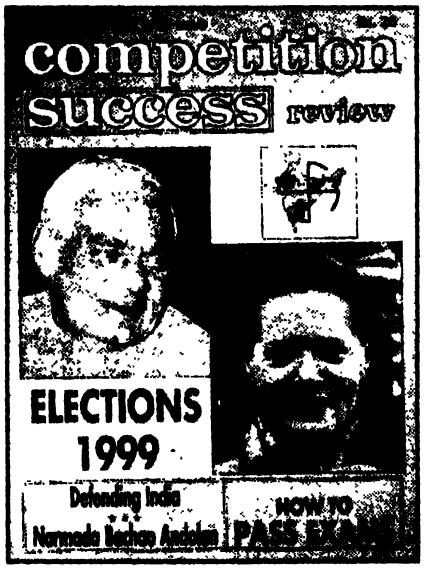
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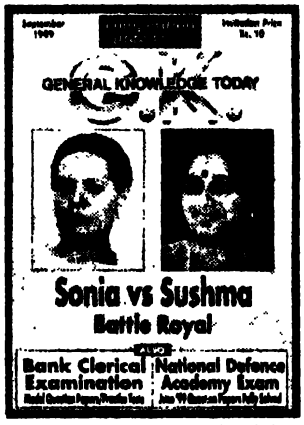
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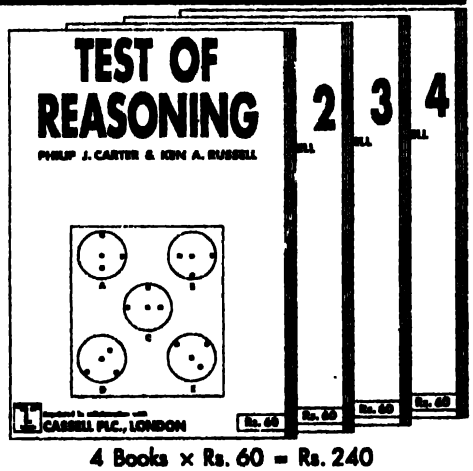


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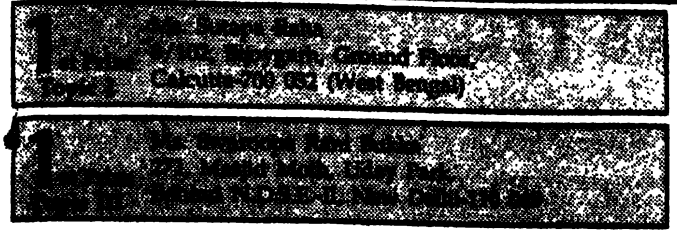
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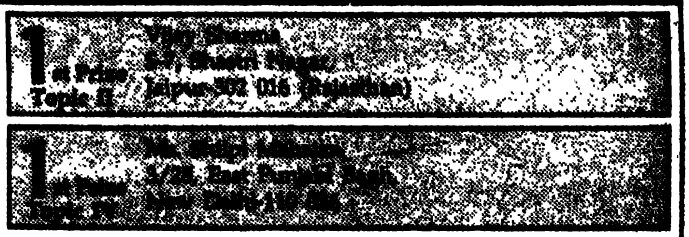
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Success Stars in Super Brains Of India Contest 3





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Prof. (Dr.) M. V. Pylee
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Fundamental Rights



An Assessment

The chapter on Fundamental Rights in the Constitution has been the subject of criticism, both in India and outside, ever since its adoption. Broadly classified, the critics are of three types. *First*, there are those who think that the Constitution does not embody Fundamental Rights in reality but only an apology for them. According to them, many Fundamental Rights such as the right to work, education, etc., which ought to have found a place in the chapter have been ignored. *Second*, there are those who think that the spirit of the whole chapter and much of its substance are taken away by the extraordinary provisions such as preventive detention, suspension of the right to constitutional remedies, etc. These critics allege that what has been given by one hand has been taken away by the other. *Third*, there are those who argue that even those rights that are attempted to be safeguarded are hedged in with so many exceptions, explanations and qualifications that it is difficult to understand what exactly is available to the individual by way of Fundamental Rights.

It is true that the right to work, the right to rest and leisure, material security, etc., are not included in the chapter on Fundamental Rights. Even the right to education does not find a place there. The reason why they have not been included is not far to seek. Every one of the rights in the chapter is a justiciable right. That means for every violation of these rights, there is a judicial remedy, which makes the right a practical proposition. On the other hand, take for example, the right to education: "Every child under the age of fourteen shall have the right to free education." It is a positive right. To translate it into reality the State must provide immediately thousands of schools all over the country. Was it possible under the conditions prevailing in India at the time of the adoption of the Constitution to have this right realised in practice? Needless to say, it was impossible. It is a right which can be made available to everyone only in the course of decades. This is why the right to education has been included in the chapter on Directive Principles of State Policy and a time limit of ten years was fixed.

The difference between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles is that the former are justiciable rights—rights that can be enforced by a court of law—while the latter are non-justiciable rights. The fact that certain rights have been made non-justiciable does not make them useless or meaningless as has been alleged by some critics. The distinction can be understood only in the light of the evolution of theory and practice relating to Fundamental Rights in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Consequent upon the industrial revolution in Europe, the labouring classes became politically conscious and realised that the conditions which they required for the development of their personality, whose fulfilment they demanded, were different from those which the middle classes of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries required and demanded. What the working classes wanted was better conditions of work in the factories, better housing, better sanitation, medical relief and social security. They wanted education for their children. They stood for more equitable distribution of wealth and higher and heavier taxation on the wealth. The rights to freedom of expression and religion, etc., demanded by the middle classes called for negative action by the State.

These rights could become real when governments abstained from doing certain things such as imposing restrictions on the Press or dictating religion to its subjects. But the conditions of good life demanded by the labourers called for positive action by the State, such as factory legislation, compulsory and free education, old-age pensions, unemployment relief and so on. This is the difference between the rights demanded during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and those demanded during the nineteenth and the twentieth centuries. Those who question the utility of non-justiciable rights do not appreciate this distinction.

The rights to employment and education are not rights which can be safeguarded by courts of law. When they start safeguarding such rights they will cease to be courts. These are rights which ought to come within the scope of legislative policy. These are not appropriate for judicial action. The remedy for them lies in the legislature which is elected on the basis of adult franchise. In a democracy based upon adult suffrage, legislatures are bound to take action and see that such rights remain not mere platitudes on paper but as effective as justiciable rights.

The provisions dealing with preventive detention and the suspension of constitutional remedies are not easy to defend. Nevertheless, there are considerations which can be argued in their favour. It has been already pointed out that the restrictions on individual freedom are necessary in the interest of society. The fathers of the Constitution were aware of the dangers to the existence and safety of the Republic they were establishing. They were giving it shape at a time when the country was passing through great stress and strain. There were groups and parties who made no secret of their opposition to the democratic process and proclaimed their faith in violent action to achieve their declared aims.

In spite of such extremely trying circumstances under which the country had been functioning during the first two decades, the number of persons taken into custody under the preventive detention laws had been comparatively smaller in relation to the gigantic proportions of the country, both in area and population and the magnitude of the problems confronting it.

During the third decade, however, and especially as a result of the declaration of internal emergency in 1975, unlike in the past, a large number of persons were taken into custody. While this was assailed by the opposition as politically motivated, the spokesmen of the Government justified it to protect the country from chaos and anarchy which were to result from the unconstitutional and violent activities of a number of political parties and groups. Fortunately, the situation did not last long. With the announcement of parliamentary elections in February 1977, the Central Government issued instructions to all the States to release political prisoners held under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act (MISA) and allow all forms of political activity normally undertaken, especially during election time.

The election results went against the ruling Congress Party and as a result, the emergency was fully withdrawn and the Fundamental Rights were restored. In 1978, the MISA was abolished. However, in 1981 the National Security Act (NSA) which was little different from the MISA was passed.

As to the question of suspension of constitutional remedies, so far there has been no occasion for it in spite of the declaration

contribute his knowledge on the subject to all the other members of the group. That way we should consider, analyse and cover the subject exhaustively. Each of us will gain a lot in this way. If we were to keep our conversation confined to our neighbours alone, then there is no necessity to sit as one group for discussion. We could have chosen our partners and gone off to a corner of our choice and carried on there without hindrance.

No. 5 : (*Noting that No. 2 is receiving good and strong support and No. 8 is firm and forceful*). All right, all right. If you feel that way, let us have the discussion in the manner you want.

No. 7 : Who is going to bell the cat, I mean, address the group first on the subject? You better count me out and it has to be somebody else other than me.

No. 5 : The same with me. I am not volunteering either

No. 2 : No, no, Mr. 5. We would love to have you as the first speaker. I was hopeful you would give an interesting start. However, since you have declined, let us see if there is any other volunteer. (*Turning towards left and right*). Anyone keen and volunteering to be the opening speaker, please. Kindly raise your hand.

No. 8 : I am ready No. 2. However, if there are other volunteers, I can speak later. At the same time, let us also decide the order of the subsequent speakers and the maximum time that each can avail of, to express his ideas.

No. 2 : That is correct. Thank you No. 8 for your thoughtful suggestions. Now let us see. Any other suggestion in this regard? What do you say No. 5 and No. 7?

No. 7 : You can decide that between No. 8 and yourself.

No. 5 : That is correct. I agree with No. 7.

No. 2 : Fine. After No. 8 has spoken we can proceed clockwise one after another. Thus No. 1 will be the second speaker, No. 2 the third and No. 7 last. Each to speak for not more than two minutes. After the first round is over, subject to availability of time, we can try for a quick second round. Now, No. 8, please start.

Comments : *In this group we find that No. 2 has taken the initiative to coordinate the group as the natural leader for achieving the task. When practically all the members of the group were engaged in private consultations it is only No. 2, who decided with enterprise and self-assurance to address the group as a whole and make efforts to direct it towards its goal. At this stage he encounters stiff opposition from Nos. 5 and 7. They both create formidable obstacles and No. 5 persists with his obstruction till he finds that No. 2 has the strong backing of No. 8. All the same No. 2 remains cool. He even goes out of the way to humour Nos. 5 and 7 but they both sulk and refuse to cooperate. Thereafter, with the able support of No. 8, No. 2 launches the group on its task. No. 8 though rather aggressive, means well and does everything for the benefit of the team. He is ready to accept responsibility and willing to make sacrifices. He emerges as the second natural leader.*

No. 8 : Friends, the subject given for our group discussion implies that for effective maintenance of law and order throughout India, the responsibility should be

WINNING STRATEGY

Physical bravery is an animal instinct, moral bravery is a much higher and rare courage.

transferred from the States to the Centre. Thus, the proposition first states *prima facie* that law and order situation, as it exists today is far from satisfactory. According to the proposition, it is not effective. Next, in order to have effective law and order situation, the proposition suggests, the transfer of the responsibility to maintain law and order from the State Governments to the Centre. Perhaps, the police may get more freedom of action, when the responsibility for law and order is transferred from the States to the Centre.

As you are aware, in recent years there have been violent communal incidents in various parts of the country. Then we witness terror being unleashed by the extremists in several States. There are the continuous and increasing crimes like dacoities, murders, kidnappings, rapes, killing of witnesses and others in the courts and so on. There are also other serious crimes like smuggling, drug peddling, trafficking in women, making and circulating counterfeit currency and so on. The crime graph is rising year by year. As per the latest annual report of the National Crime Record Bureau, *Crime in India 1977*, 64.11 lakh cognizable crimes were reported in 1997, showing an increase of 28.3% over the last decade. No doubt a number of factors such as increase in population, industrialisation, urbanisation, increasing vehicles, economic disparations, growth of slums, unrestrained migration to cities have pushed up the crime rate. Yet the figures are alarming. The politicians blame the police and the police the politicians, for this deteriorating law and order situation and the growing crime wave. Some also blame the courts and the loopholes in our legal system. Others blame the films and TV serials which glorify violence.

Therefore, deteriorating law and order situation has become a complex problem. I wonder whether the problem could be solved by transferring the responsibility from the States to the Centre.

No. 5 : Thank God. I thought you will never stop. My goodness, it was a long lecture.

No. 2 : (*Smiling*) Friends, you all will agree that the opening speaker has to introduce the subject and explain its scope. No. 8 has done this job very well indeed. Now it is the turn of No. 1.

Comments : *No. 8 speaks well and displays adequate knowledge of the subject. Already we saw that he displayed initiative, interest and enterprise and also a great deal of determination and thoroughness during the initial stages. By rallying round No. 2, he was able to contain No. 5 and No. 7 and launch the group on its task. He has created a strong impact on the group and with his present performance, he has demonstrated his ability to sustain his leadership His approach is systematic and methodical and his emphasis is on discipline and organisation. He has analysed the implications of the problem with clear perception and he has boldly put his views. He is ready to face challenges with courage and determination. This intelligent and enterprising candidate has good potential. Recommended for selection with high grading.*

No. 1 : Friends, in my humble view, our police is ill-trained or ill-equipped to cope up with the increasing law and order problem in our country. Their training and organisation remain more or less the same, as they were during the British days. But now that India is a free country, the people have become very conscious about their rights. Our lawyers, courts and politicians are zealous about safeguarding these rights. Everywhere there is talk of fundamental rights and their infringement. Anybody and everybody is going to the Supreme Court for anything and everything.

The police is blamed for the crimes as well as for the excesses. The political parties and self-styled leaders resort to agitations for anything and everything. Though the population has grown phenomenally, the police force has not been expanded adequately and strengthened. They are yet to acquire modern technological and scientific facilities. Even modes of communication and transport available to the police are outdated. Our policemen use only public transport available or go on bicycle or on foot. Their pay and remuneration are low and give scope for corruption. The level of education of ordinary policemen is also limited. Despite poor pay, education and training, the policemen are called upon to handle very difficult and complex situations and face serious hazards We have had police strikes and demonstrations. Before we consider anything else, the lot of the policemen must be improved. Now policemen are ridiculed in our films. Unless we give the required importance and a free hand to police, we cannot expect good law and order.

Comments : *No. 1 has been a silent spectator till he was called upon to give his views. When his turn arrived, he has obediently complied with the requirements and given some ideas which are general and commonplace He appears to be lacking in method and organisation He does not reveal purpose and dynamism. He lacks dash, determination and initiative. He is not keen to shoulder responsibility on his own At best he can be regarded as a loyal worker who can obey orders faithfully. Not recommended for leadership role. Rejected.*

No. 2 : Friends, I would like to spotlight two major aspects of the problem. The first one is on giving a free hand to the police. What does this mean? Has not the police the required powers to take appropriate action against the criminals and law breakers? It is only the police excesses and abuse of the powers by some police personnel that is being criticised. What exactly do we mean by a free hand? It simply means that within the precincts of law, the police may be allowed to act without any interference—political or otherwise. But what is happening today, whenever a criminal is hauled up, there rings a bell from a local MLA or MP to let him go. The honest police officer, if he refuses to oblige, has to pack up and suffer

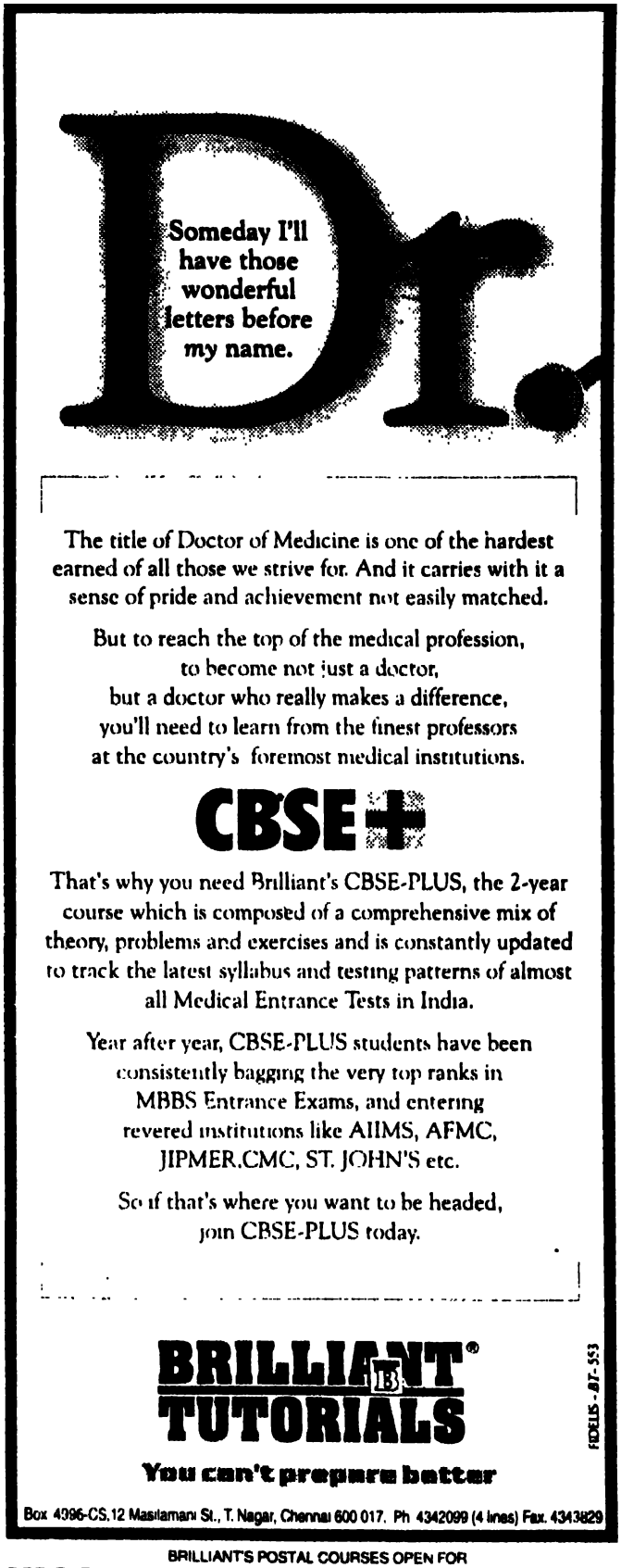
transfer after transfer. Often the police is taken to task or blamed by the politicians in order to save themselves. The police are made the scapegoats for the acts of omission and commission by the political leaders and party bosses. Those in power today find themselves in the opposition tomorrow. The police are faulted by both the ruling party and the opposition alike for doing something and also for not doing anything. If the crowd or mob gets out of hand, the police are blamed. If they take stern action, they are blamed for excesses. Thus, police do have a difficult task to perform. In the final analysis each issue has to be judged on its merits and while police should have the adequate freedom to do their job without interference, they should also be made accountable and they cannot remain outside the purview of law. As for excesses, in democracy, no one is above law and everyone is accountable, high or low, politician or the police. Therefore, I would only suggest that the police should not be influenced or interfered with by politicians. Those who have been voted to power should not hamper the police and also the administrators in the discharge of their duties. No one should be victimised for doing his duty in accordance with the rules and regulations.

At the same time, I would not give police a clean chit insofar as excesses are concerned. We can hardly forget the Baghpat incident where the police allegedly pulled out 3 or 4 men from a car, shot them dead without any provocation and dragged a woman in the car out, stripped her naked and made her to walk a distance of 200-300 yards. All this happened in broad day-light and in a crowded street. Then the Bhagalpur incident in which nearly 100 undertrials were blinded by the police. The peaceful Uttarakhand agitators were mercilessly beaten, women volunteers were molested and raped and deprived of their jewellery. Nearer home, in the heart of capital, a police inspector and his team killed a businessman in Connaught Circus and tried to take shelter under the plea of "mistaken identity". Such instances indicating police excesses are innumerable; though many do not figure in print media due to the poor status of victims or suppression of facts by police who invariably avoid registering First Information Reports (FIRs) despite high sounding declaration by the higher echleons of police to this effect. But does any body bother to come down and see things for himself ? The number of custodial deaths is another index of excesses committed by police. The truth of the matter is that the men with political influence or money escape police wrath; while others, more than 80%, continue to suffer even after 52 years of independence. The policeman has the power to haul up any citizen and put him behind bars under vagrancy act, terrorist activity and what not. It is out and out a *police raj*.

However, no body has ever thought of the basic malady of rampant corruption in the recruitment of police personnel below I.P.S. level. When lakhs of rupees are charged for recruitment of an ordinary constable, will he not like to recover the amount through corruption? Not surprisingly, quite a sizeable police force comprises undeserving, inefficient, physically unfit and corruption-prone personnel with little commitment to the nation as guardians of law. Further, I do not agree that the perks of policemen are low. Most of them enjoy many undeserved benefits such as free drinks, lunches, dinners etc. More worrying is the criminalisation of police. There is a growing nexus between police and mafia—drug, builders', kidnappers for ransom etc and what not. So what is needed is complete over-haul of police right from recruitment level.

As for the suggestion that law and order should be made a Central subject, I would say that even today Centre is responsible in the ultimate analysis. But, it will not be possible for the Centre to administer law and order under normal circumstances in a country of this size from Delhi. Then the government will not be able to attend to any other matter. It is neither feasible nor desirable. The local authorities should primarily be responsible for law and order. Besides the police, the district administration is also responsible for maintenance of law and order. Even the Judiciary has a role to play. We cannot transfer all the functions or subjects from the States to the Centre. My submission is that we should improve the working of the existing system which is basically sound and balanced instead of drastically altering it and making it one-sided. It may, eventually, go against the interests of democracy.

Comments : No. 2 has fully grasped the subject and presents his arguments in a forceful and convincing manner. He has analysed the



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subject systematically and highlighted the salient aspects with complete clarity to the group. He enjoys extensive ideas and goes to the very root of the problem. His approach is rational, constructive and positive. The group has been greatly impressed and influenced by him. Earlier, we saw him emerging as the natural leader and coordinator of the group, displaying urge, sense of responsibility, restraint and adaptability. He is resourceful, enterprising and resolute. He is able to face the obstacles with courage and overcome them with imagination. A natural and gifted leader with plenty of talent and potential. Being flexible and tactful he readily makes himself endearing to others. Selected and accorded top rating.

No. 3 : Gentlemen, I confess that after hearing No. 8 and No. 2, I feel rather diffident to stand before you and talk on the subject. In fact, they both have covered every aspect of the subject and if I say anything it will only be mere repetition. I have no wish to bore you with such repetitions. I would like to see if others have anything different to say or more to add. That is all, please.

Comments : A mild and timid candidate who is happy to stay in the back seat and follow the lead of others. He has neither the inclination nor the gift to shoulder higher responsibilities. He offers excuses for shirking his duty. At no stage of the proceedings, he has made any noticeable contribution. He is a mere passenger and a burden to the team. Rejected.

No. 4 : Friends, I have no dispute with the contention that police should be able to act without undue interference. But this is easier said than done. Our social, political and economic background does not permit us to have this ideal condition in regard to our police set-up. In a democracy most of the people feel self-important. Everybody rushes to the court on flimsiest grounds. Often the police are made the laughing stock. Our legal system being what it is, the culprits and the criminals manage to go scot-free most of the time, taking advantage of the various loopholes in our laws and the cleverness of our lawyers.

Thus, often all the efforts of the police are wasted and they get frustrated and demoralised. Secondly, now the police are mostly deployed to control crowds, bandhs, processions and agitations. They toil and sweat day and night in controlling the demonstrators and agitators without drink, food and shelter. They get a meagre pay whereas even a mere clerk of the LIC earns more than a DIG of Police. Above all, the police are not suitably equipped and trained to cope with the modern law-breakers who copy many things from the crime thrillers and films. The political parties and leaders should themselves realise the grave damage they are doing to the police force and to the nation.

After all, the police is a small force as compared to the population and they cannot tackle the millions all the time. The politicians in their greed to gain power keep launching agitation after agitation. People and citizens should also cooperate with the police. They deserve better pay, recognition and appreciation. They should also be provided with modern technical aids, communication facilities and transport. The same policeman should not be asked to attend to all complicated jobs and specialised training should be given to those who handle more complex tasks. If we make the police function effective and if they can be made to work properly, there would be no need to transfer the law and order responsibility from the States to the Centre.

WINNING THE FIRST IMPRESSION

A team derives its success from the inherent binding factor of interdependence. Each player supports the other. If the team succeeds, they all succeed. It is axiomatic; united they succeed; divided they fail. Team work stimulates; that is why, in several instances, participants, earlier dismissed because of their lackluster performances, come alive all of a sudden fired by the interaction of the team members. What makes the team abiding and enjoyable is its comraderie, the sense of belonging and the ability of the individuals to rise above sectarianism. In other words, by submerging their individual identities, the team-mates emerge stronger pursuing a larger goal. Every individual would like to give his best for a chosen cause, and the group or team gives him an opportunity or a forum to do so.

Comments : No. 4 has proved himself to be an intelligent and resourceful candidate. He displays adequate comprehension and good knowledge of the subject. He is also able to express himself freely and eloquently. He has been successful in contributing some original ideas of his own and creating a forceful and favourable impact on the group. His arguments are logical, impressive and convincing. However, he was a late starter and his participation during the initial stages was limited to being an interested listener and spectator. It appears he needs time to warm up and get into his strides. Since he is intelligent as well as industrious, he will respond positively to training and he is recommended for selection.

No. 5 : Well, gentlemen, I have listened to what all has been said by those who spoke thus far. I don't see anything new, different or sensational. Also I just don't see what is there to discuss about this subject. The whole thing can be dismissed in just two seconds. Anyone who says that the police should not exercise full powers, is talking through his hat. Police means power, force, strength. Police must invoke fear. Otherwise, there is no difference between a policeman and an ordinary citizen. Secondly, to say that law and order should remain with the States as at present is sheer ignorance. There is no question of dacoits crossing into M.P. from U.P. or from M.P. into Rajasthan and so on, if law and order rests with the Centre. I cannot see any difficulty in enforcing this. The only thing against it is the vested interests of the politicians. You can also quickly put an end to corruption and black money if law and order is made a Central subject. I am surprised that all the speakers before me could miss such an obvious thing. If you do not want to face facts, that is your problem. That is all. Whether you like it or not, I have done my job. That is all I care.

Comments : No. 5 is able to speak very forcefully and authoritatively and command the attention of the audience. He makes an emotional and provocative appeal to attract attention. However, his views are rigid and one-sided. He is intolerant of criticism. Rejected.

No. 6 : Well, friends, you heard what our friend No. 5 said just now. He wants unlimited powers for the police. He does not appreciate that in a democracy the police has to function as the servant of the people. They cannot command but have to serve. India is not an authoritarian State where police can do what it wants. Like other services and departments, police is also accountable to people. Secondly, I feel that military can be summoned for the aid of the civil power. When there is an emergency, law and order will become the direct responsibility of the Centre. The Centre has intervened in Punjab. Hence, I do not subscribe to the proposition. Police should be accountable and Central intervention should be an exception.

Comments : No. 6, who did not venture to speak or comment earlier, seems to have warmed up and benefited by listening to others. He has grasped the essentials and reveals the ability to take independent decisions. He can be regarded as borderline case and given the benefit of doubt.

No. 7 : Gentlemen, after listening to all that has been said I am sorry to say that I have become quite confused. I really do not know who is right and who is wrong. You see, some speak about democracy, some for full authority to police and others about police accountability and service to the people. No doubt, each is right from his own point of view. If I may say so, the police themselves may not precisely know what they want and what is best for them. Someone painted a grim picture of the working conditions of the policemen. But I do not think that the law and order situation is all that bad, especially if we take into account the vastness of the country, its terrain and the size of the population. The incidence of crime is no less in advanced countries like America, France, Italy, etc. I, therefore, feel we are exaggerating the thing too much.

Comments : No. 7 was supporting No. 5 during the initial stages and perhaps unwillingly creating obstacles. However, his ideas outlined now indicate that he has been following the proceedings with interest and has arrived at his own independent conclusions. But he is also a borderline case on the minus side. ❑

Bank Probationary Officers' Examination

Model Question Papers/Practice Tests

(Continued from page 36)

Directions (Qs. 42 to 43) : **You are to choose, from the words given below the two sentences, that word which has the same meaning and can be used in the same context as the words printed in bold in both the sentences.**

Q. 42. I. A special team of observers has been despatched to **appraise** the situation.

II. Can you **estimate** the distance between two sides of the river.

(1) predict (2) guesstimate
(3) measure (4) control
(5) guage

Q. 43. I. Repeated denial and criticism of a child makes him **stubborn.**

II. Because of **unyielding** approach of union leader no agreement could be reached.

(1) firm
(2) adamant
(3) rebellious
(4) admonishing
(5) disturbing

Directions (Qs. 44 to 50) : **Pick out the most effective word from the given words to make the sentence meaningfully complete.**

Q. 44. The non-cooperative attitude of the member can only _____ the image of the society.

(1) spoil (2) improve
(3) degrade (4) defame
(5) deteriorate

Q. 45. Nobody can_____me to do anything which I do not want to do.

(1) encourage (2) request
(3) oppose (4) compel
(5) delegate

Q. 46. The management of so many projects and of different nature_____no common capacity and vigour.

(1) demands (2) require
(3) permits (4) urge
(5) offers

Q. 47. It is_____in pursuit of these very objectives that our Government has made some basic changes in our economic policies.

(1) greatly
(2) constantly
(3) clearly
(4) largely
(5) precisely

Q. 48. All the employees in the company are entitled_____reimbursement of medical expenses.

(1) of (2) for
(3) on (4) to
(5) with

Q. 49. The manager is to help his subordinates_____their potential in their present as well as in their future assignment.

(1) respect (2) train
(3) delegate (4) judge
(5) realise

Q. 50. The committee's most important recommendation, pregnant with_____ potentialities, is for the constitution of a separate development fund for every university.

(1) famous
(2) enormous
(3) conscious
(4) autonomous
(5) curious

ANSWERS

1. (1)	2. (4)	3. (3)	4. (4)
5. (5)	6. (1)	7. (3)	8. (5)
9. (2)	10. (5)	11. (4)	12. (2)
13. (3)	14. (1)	15. (2)	16. (4)
17. (3)	18. (3)	19. (1)	20. (2)
21. (4)	22. (3)	23. (4)	24. (4)
25. (2)	26. (5)	27. (2)	28. (3)
29. (1)	30. (4)	31. (2)	32. (1)
33. (5)	34. (3)	35. (4)	36. (5)
37. (5)	38. (3)		

39. Part (1) : Part (1) should be "Whatever he is" instead of "Whatever he was"
40. Part (2) : Should be "is coming ..." instead of "are coming ..."
41. Part (3) : Should be "Sundays" instead of "Sunday"

42. (5)	43. (2)	44. (1)	45. (4)
46. (1)	47. (5)	48. (4)	49. (5)
50. (2)			

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Keep Smiling

We have already discussed how your first impression counts in building yourself up as a successful personality. The part played by your general appearance in terms of your bearing, dress and grooming were considered in some detail. In passing, towards the end, we referred to your countenance, the need for a smile, pleasant facial expression, hearty handshake, warm greetings in the right tone of voice and the use of correct and apt words which will induce the other individual concerned to react favourably. In other words, you have to pay attention to. in that order, smile, pleasant countenance which flows from your smile, hearty and manly handshake. warm, enthusiastic and happy greetings in the right tone of voice reflecting sincerity, interest, regards and respect, and finally the use of correct, apt and joyful words while opening the conversation.

A smile, more often than not, is honoured with a reciprocating smile. Your smile establishes an instant rapport with the other individual. The gap dividing yourself and the other person is greatly narrowed, if not totally eliminated, when you make the first impression with a smiling, pleasant, cheerful, happy and friendly face. As you know only too well, we unconsciously smile the moment we see or meet or catch the eye of a person whom we like A smile, therefore, means that you like the other individual. By using the smile in advance, and even before you get formally acquainted with the other person, you express your liking to him and convey your friendly feelings and regards towards him.

While meeting strangers you can adopt a friendly, pleasant and enthusiastic approach which appeals to them and makes them feel important. Or, you can display a neutral, indifferent, non-committal attitude which will put the other person on the defensive and force him to adopt a critical and careful attitude towards you. Worse still, you can also adopt a superior and offensive attitude which would make the other person feel completely hostile towards you.

You can see very well which attitude will pay and make you develop a successful personality. You have to show some kind of response and in this case even no response means some response as it will fall under the second category. It is always important from your point of view to show pleasure, interest, friendliness, enquiry, admiration, respect, regards, curiosity and willingness to help when you meet the other person. It is so easy to display or convey these feelings. As we said all these will be conveyed by a genuine smile from you. Avoid the mask-like front, toneless nonchalance and assumed indifference.

IMPROVE YOUR PERSONALITY

Never keep your face impassive or in an angry superior way when you meet or start dealing with other individuals.

Always and at all cost, aim at looking pleased, happy and interested when you meet another human being, no matter how big, small, important or unimportant he might be. With a smile you win a lasting friend as the favourable first impression can easily be made to last till the end. Your smile makes you look lively and alert. It can even compensate to a great extent any limitations you may have in regard to your dress and grooming. Always and ever, therefore, start with a smile.

Think back and recall to your mind the person whom you consider as the most charming among your friends and acquaintances. Can you imagine that person without a smile? Never! The very first thing that will come to your mind about the charming individual is his or her pleasing, attractive and captivating smile. The first ingredient of charm and attractive personality is, therefore, a happy, friendly and genuine smile.

A smile instantly changes one's personality. Invariably, men are attracted to girls who have a natural smile on their face. The girls on their part find that they could readily repose their faith in those who have a pleasant and friendly smile. A smile ensures that your countenance and mood remain cheerful all the time. Smiling should come to you as a matter of habit. You must consciously practise in the beginning. Once you have developed the smile habit, it will stay with you forever.

A smile is contagious and spreads soon, so it helps you to create a favourable impact. People want to see happy faces because they want friends. Smile signifies sympathy, warmth, interest and understanding. Often we unconsciously return and reciprocate the smile of others, even if they are utter strangers to us. A smile can also help you later in your dealings with the individual to take the sting out of a complaint, refusal or even criticism.

However, the most important thing about the smile is that it should be genuine and sincere. It should come from the core of your heart and must be seen not only on your lips but also in your eyes. The spirit of your smile, the consideration, warmth, interest, friendliness and sympathy that develop in your heart towards the other individual must flow through your voice, words and handshake. We need not worry about your not-so-handsome face, poor complexion, inadequate dress or make-up and so on, when we find a genuine, happy, radiating smile on your face, eyes and heart. You wish to know how much a smile can accomplish. Then read this poem "Keep Smiling!"

"My father smiled this morning when
He came downstairs, you see,
And mother; and, when he smiled, then
She turned and smiled at me;
And when she smiled at me I went
And smiled at Mary Ann
Out in the kitchen; and she lent
It to the baker's man;
So then he smiled at some one whom
He saw when going by,
Who also smiled, and, ere he knew,
Had twinkles in his eye;
So he went to his office,
And smiled right at his clerk,
Who put some more ink on his pen,
And smiled back from his work.
And when his clerk went home he smiled
Right at his wife; and she
smiled over at his little child,
As happy as could be;
And then the little girlie took
The smile to school and when
She smiled at teacher from her book,
Teacher smiled back again.
And then the teacher passed on one
To little Jim McBride,
Who couldn't get his lessons done
No matter how he tried;
And Jimmy took it home, and told
How teacher smiled at him
When he was tired, and didn't scold,
But said, "Don't worry, Jim,"
And when I happened to be there
That very night to play,
Jim's mother had a smile to spare,
Which came across my way;
And then I took for a while
Back home, and mother said,
"Here is the very self same smile
Come back with us to bed."
Therefore, "Try Smiling."
"When the weather suits you not,
Try smiling;
When your coffee isn't hot,
Try smiling;
When your neighbours don't do the right
Or your relatives all fight,
Sure it's hard but then you might
Try smiling."
"Doesn't change the things of course
Just smiling;
But it cannot make them worse,
Just smiling;
And it seems to help your case,
Brightens up a gloomy place;
Then, it sort 'O' rests your face,
Just smiling." ❑

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4	VAIBHAV MEHENDIRATTA	PANIPAT	6
5	SUNNY SANDHU	AMRITSAR	7
6	SAURABH SHARMA	MAHAMAYA NAGAR	8
7	SHASHWAT MISHRA	AGRA	9
8	DEEPSHIKHA GOEL	BATHINDA	10
9	SUNIL KUMAR AGARWAL	NEW DELHI	11
10	RUCHIKA GOEL	NEW DELHI	12
11	GEETIKA SRIVASTAVA	NOIDA	14
12	SIDDHARTH SINGH	NEW DELHI	15
13	AMANDEEP KUMAR	PATIALA	17
14	PRABHJOT K GHUMAN	LUDHIANA	19
15	BANSHI MOHAN RATHI	KISHANGARH	20
16	VINAY GUGLANY	FAZILKA	22
17	VIJAY KUMAR PANWA	DELHI	24
18	MANISH KUMAR	BARNALA	31
19	VAMSHI KRISHNA M	DURGAPUR	33
20	NIKHIL CHOUDHARY	AJMER	35
21	ABHISHEK BANSAL	AMRITSAR	36
22	AMANPAL SINGH	AMRITSAR	37
23	SAURABH SETHI	KURUKSHETRA	38
24	MANUJ GOEL	DELHI	40
25	JYOTI GULIA	DELHI	43
26	KAUSHIK J S	NEW DELHI	44
27	VARUN GUPTA	HARDWAR	46
28	MANMEET SINGH	MOHALI	49
29	YASHDEEP GUPTA	FARIDKOT	50
30	NIDHI RANA	NEW DELHI	52
31	PUNEET GULATI	NEW DELHI	55
32	BIJU VISWANATH	TRICHUR	56
33	BHUPESH GULERIA	CHANDIGARH	58
34	GAURAV JINDAL	NEW DELHI	65
35	KANWAR VISHAL SINGH	AMRITSAR	66
36	ERANKA MUKHOPADHYAY	NEW DELHI	70
37	RAJAT MALOT	BANSWARA	74
38	TANVIR SAMRA	CHANDIGARH	76
39	ANKUR AGRAWAL	JABALPUR	88
40	ANURADHA CHANDRA	CALCUTTA	90
41	RAJAN KOCHAR	NOIDA	91
42	CHERUPARAMBATH VARUN	KOCHI	95

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Questions And Answers From The BBC World TV Quiz Game

Competition Success Review has been serialising selected questions from the BBC book: The Complete Mastermind. Now we are proud of serialising another book—BBC Mastermind India, edited and compiled by India's ace quiz master Siddhartha Basu. CSR hopes that its readers from all over India will find the series useful not only in various competitive examinations but in widening the horizons of their awareness about India and the world.

1. Which of the 'Navaratnas' of Akbar's court was called 'Kavi Priya'?
2. After which Indian scientist are a series of subatomic particles named ?
3. Who succeeded Hitler as the leader of Germany in April 1945, and signed a peace treaty with the Allies four days later ?
4. According to Hindu myth, which goddess is credited with having invented Sanskrit ?
5. What title was adopted by the Turkish moderniser Mustapha Kemal in 1934 ?
6. In 1975, who became the first Indian to win the 'Man of the Match' Award in World Cup cricket ?
7. The 17th Parallel, established in July 1954, marked the ceasefire line between which two Asian countries ?
8. What is the full form of MHOW, the cantonment town in Madhya Pradesh ?
9. Which medal was given to Mahatma Gandhi by the British Government in appreciation of his services during World War I ?
10. What was Nazi Germany's air force called ?
11. Which American socialist's 1919 work on the Russian Revolution was titled *Ten Days That Shook the World* ?
12. In Hindu mythology, what is the name of the auspicious jewel Lord Vishnu wears on a pendant around his neck ?
13. What name was given to the city of Yathrib by Prophet Mohammed ?
14. Which man of letters played the lead role in the Saeed Mirza film, *Mohan Joshi Haazir Ho* ?
15. Name the film directed by Adoor Gopalakrishnan that was based on the prison diaries of the Kerala poet, Vaikom Mohammad Basheer ?
16. Which Academy Award winning actor co-produced the 1975 multiple Oscar winner, *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest* ?
17. What is the legal term for a person who has given false evidence under oath ?
18. Which member of the Kapurthala royal family was the first Indian woman to hold a Central Cabinet post ?
19. Which building serves as the headquarters of the US Department of Defence ?
20. On 15 January 1948, who was appointed the first Indian Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army ?

ANSWERS

1. Birbal
2. S.N. Bose
3. Admiral Karl Doenitz
4. Saraswati
5. Ataturk
6. Farrokh Engineer
7. North and South Vietnam
8. Military Headquarters of War
9. Kaiser-i-Hind
10. Luftwaffe
11. John Reed
12. Kaustubham
13. Medina
14. Bhisham Sahni
15. *Mathilkal*
16. Michael Douglas
17. Perjurer
18. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur
19. Pentagon
20. General K.M. Cariappa

Latest In General Knowledge

Abv. Abbreviations in News

MBRS : Multi-Barrel Rocket System

India's own Multi-Barrel Rocket System, *Pinaka* has proved successful during field testing for assessing its capability during the Kargil conflict. Having a range of 39 kilometres, *Pinaka* can fire a salvo of 12 rockets within 44 seconds. One salvo each (12 rockets) fired from battery of six launchers can neutralise at a time a target area of 3.9 square kilometres.

IPLC : International Private Leased Circuits

The Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited (VSNL) and Singapore Telecom (Singtel) on September 1, 1999 jointly launched managed International Private Leased Circuits between India and Singapore for easier connectivity to transmit data. Under the agreement, VSNL and Singtel will use highly advanced network management tools to provide the new service to customers. It will enable both the telecom organisations to view the international leased circuits status end to end.

Anniversaries, Days, Etc.

Dadabhai Naoroji's Birth Anniversary : The 172nd birth anniversary of the great social and political reformer Dadabhai Naoroji was observed on September 4, 1999.

Teachers' Day : Teachers' Day was observed on September 5, 1999. The Day is marked by the birth anniversary of the great educationist and former President of India, Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan.

Johann Wolfgang Von Goethe's Birth Anniversary : The 250th birth anniversary of Germany's most famous poet Johann Wolfgang Von Goethe was observed in Germany on August 28, 1999.

Mother Teresa's Birth Anniversary : Mother Teresa's 89th birth anniversary was celebrated on August 26, 1999.

Rajiv Gandhi's Birth Anniversary : The nation paid homage to former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi on his 55th birth anniversary on August 20, 1999.

Appointments

Chairman And Managing Director, VSNL : Mr. Shailendra Kumar Gupta was appointed Chairman and Managing Director of the Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (VSNL) on September 7, 1999.

Deputy Chief, IAF : Air Marshal S.G. Inamdar was appointed Deputy Chief of Air Force on September 6, 1999, replacing Air Marshal S.S.H. Naqvi who had resigned on personal grounds. His posting will be effective from October 1, 1999.

President, FFI : Mr. P.V. Gangadharan, director of the Mathrubhumi Group of Newspapers, was elected President of the Film Federation of India (FFI) on September 6 1999.

President, Singapore : Mr. Sellapan Rama Nathan, a veteran diplomat of Indian origin was sworn in as President of Singapore on September 1, 1999. He is the second ethnic Indian after Mr. Devan Nair to hold the position.

Chairman, PTI : Mr. N. Ravi, Editor of *The Hindu*, was elected Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Press Trust of India (PTI) on September 2, 1999.

US Permanent Representative to the UN : Mr Richard Holbrooke was sworn in as the USA's Permanent Representative to the United Nations on August 26, 1999.

Chairman, Company Law Board : Mr. Justice Ajay Kumar Banerji took over as Chairman of the Company Law Board on August 23, 1999 for a period of three years.

Chancellor, University of Wolverhampton : Lord Swraj Paul, a leading NRI and Chairman of the £500-million Caparo group was appointed Chancellor of the University of Wolverhampton, England w.e.f. September 1, 1999. Before it, he was the Pro-chancellor of Thames Valley University in UK.

Director-General, WTO : Mr. Mike Moore, the former Prime Minister of New Zealand took over as the Director-General of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) on September 1, 1999.



Recipients of Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award, Dronacharya Awards and Arjuna Awards with President K.R. Narayanan after receiving the awards at Rashtrapati Bhavan in New Delhi on September 1, 1999

Books And Authors

Listening Now : Written by Anjana Appachana, the book deals with a unique relationship between a group of women. They share a very strong bond which forms the most significant part of the story. The book particularly portrays strange kinds of bonds, governed by patience and affection.

Once Was Bombay : The book written by Pinki Virani, is a portrayal of a city whose days of glory are past. Bombay's vibrant way of life was lost as a result of the riots and bomb blasts which was perpetrated in the name of language, religion and caste.

Faith And Compassion : This book of photo essay on the work of Mother Teresa and the Missionaries of Charity is authored by Mr. Navin Chawla, Principal Secretary in the Delhi Government. The text of the book is in two parts. The first part contains a history of Mother Teresa's life and work while the second part includes first person accounts by the Sisters of the Missionaries of Charity and volunteers.

Commissions And Committees

Railway Safety Review Committee : The Railway Safety Review Committee recommended on September 7, 1999 that matriculation should be the minimum qualification for "any job" in the Railways. According to the Committee, increased mechanisation of track maintenance "demands greater powers of understanding". At present, employees such as gangmen, linemen and gatekeepers, are either illiterate or non-matriculate.

Disinvestment Commission : The Disinvestment Commission Chairman, Mr. G.V. Ramakrishna, on August 26, 1999 sought a national consensus on an eight-pronged economic blueprint, including privatisation of banks, saying reforms had lost steam since 1994 mainly due to "political uncertainty" and absence of a stable government. He advocated for privatising all banks, except the State Bank of India, and bring down Government's equity in financial institutions to below 51 per cent to give them more autonomy, besides merger of weak banks as part of financial sector reforms.

Defence

Nag **Test-Fired** : The indigenously developed anti-tank missile *Nag* was successfully test-fired from the Interim Test Range (ITR) at Chandipur-on-Sea, about 15 km from Balasore, Orissa, on September 4, 1999. *Nag's* speciality is that it can make the tipper part of the tank vulnerable. It was first test-fired on September 9, 1997.

Education And Employment

Public Services MBA Introduced : The Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), New Delhi introduced the one-year Public Services MBA which was inaugurated on August 30, 1999. The programme is jointly conducted by the Department of Economic Affairs, IIPA, Birmingham University and the Civil Services College, UK. It is aimed at equipping middle management cadre of civil service managers with skills to improve the quality of public service and adapt it to the changing environment.

Economic Scene

Inflation Increases to 1.67 per cent : The annual rate of inflation, based on the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) rose by 0.11 percentage points to 1.67 per cent for the week ended August 21, 1999 following a sharp rise in prices of edible oil and fuel. It was, however, less than one-fourth of 8.39 per cent in the corresponding period last year. The inflation rate had fallen to a 20-year-low of 1.19 per cent (provisional) for the week ended July 24, 1999 but had been soaring since then except for the week ended August 14, when inflation fell by 0.14 percentage points to 1.56 per cent.

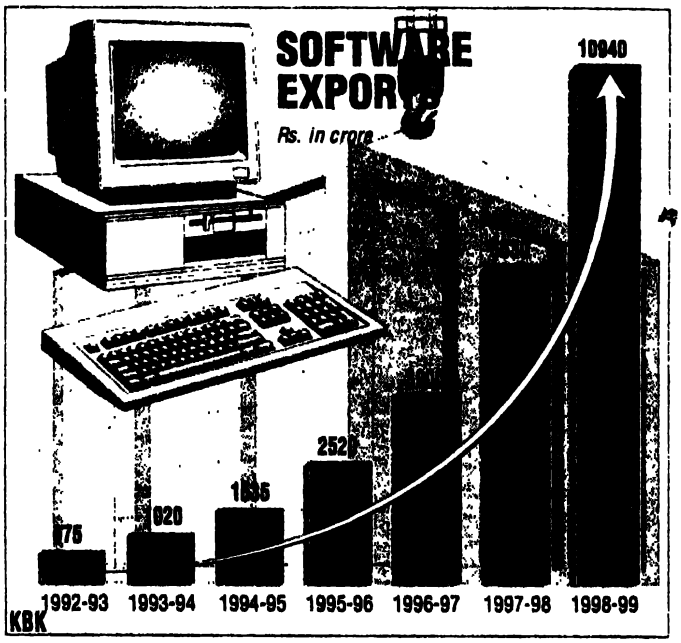
Software Exports : According to Mr. D.P. Gupta, Chief (Co-ordination) of the Electronics and Computer Software Export Promotion Council, India's exports of Computer software and related services could reach $50 billion before the targetted year 2008 if value-added products get priority attention.

India's Exports Up : India's exports in the first four months (April to July) of the current financial year were estimated at $11.04 billion, 4.04 per cent higher than the level of $10.61 billion during April-July 1998-99. In rupee terms, the exports grew by 8.45 per cent during this period.

India's Oil Imports : India's petroleum oil imports in the first four months (April to July) of the current fiscal year registered a 51% increase at $2.75 billion over the corresponding period of 1998-99 ($1.823 billion).

FIPB Approves Satyam Infoway's ADR Issue : The Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) okayed Satyam Infoway Ltd.'s request to raise its proposed American Depository Receipt (ADR) issue by around Rs. 275 crore to Rs. 516 crore on August 30, 1999.

Singtel—Asia's First Trading Portal : Singapore Telecom Ltd. (Singtel), together with subsidiary National Computer Systems Pte Ltd (NCS), launched Asia's first business-to-business electronic procurement portal, SESAMi.NET on September 1, 1999. The portal, operated by a newly-formed SESAMi.com Pte Ltd, allows on-line trading and links buyers and sellers to a market place of 5,000 suppliers with five million products. SESAMi.com also offers electronic solutions across the procurement chain from checking delivery to payment.



RBI Projects GDP Growth at 6.5 Per Cent : According to the annual report of the RBI, released on August 24, 1999, the real growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is projected at 6 to 6.5 per cent for the current fiscal year 1999-2000. The inflation rate during the year is likely to remain low at around 2 to 3 per cent much below the long-term trend, which was about 8.5 per cent a year for the past three decades. However, the RBI warned that the high fiscal deficit cannot be sustained for long even if the country's real GDP grows at an average of 6 to 6.5 per cent annually in the coming years.

Maruti Launches Zen Classic : The auto giant Maruti Udyog Limited (MUL) introduced another variant of its popular small car 'Zen' named Zen Classic, with classic looks and different interiors at a price of Rs. 3.64 lakh on August 23, 1999. Zen Classic is Euro-I emission norms compliant. With this launch, MUL now has five variants of Zen. The Zen LX and Zen VX models are available at a price of Rs. 2.89 lakh and Rs. 3.39 lakh (ex-showroom, Delhi) respectively while both Zen (diesel) and Zen (automatic) are being sold at Rs. 4.18 lakh.

Rajasthan's Vision 2020 : Rajasthan has launched a new prospective plan—Vision 2020 aimed at providing a "sustainable base to the mining industry" in the State to reorient itself to the new requirements. Said Mr. Rajiv Sharma, Secretary to Mines Department in Jaipur on August 22, 1999: 'Presently every year the department is earning Rs. 300 crore from mining exploration works, but with a sustainable mineral development, the target can be geared up to Rs. 9000 crore by 2020".

RBI Classifies 249 Banks in the Weak Group : According to RBI, it has classified 249 banks under the category of weak banks as on June 30, 1999. This is based on the findings of inspection reports and returns received. Such banks either have not followed the minimum capital requirements or their overdues and erosion in asset value are beyond the prescribed norms.

RBI Simplifies Forex Norms for Students : According to the report published on September 1, 1999, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has eased the procedure for release of foreign exchange to students studying abroad. Under the procedure students need not produce journey tickets for availing of foreign exchange and authorised dealers can release the exchange in the form of a draft, telegraphic transfers, traveller's cheques and in the name of the student or educational institution as desired by the applicant.

Honours And Awards

UNDP Race Against Poverty Award : Six persons were selected for 1999 UNDP Race Against Poverty Award on September 7, 1997 in recognition of their success in overcoming poverty or promoting the fight against it. The six recipients are Dietrich Fischer of Germany, Victor Estrada Quispe of Bolivia, Athanase Rwamo of Burundi, Abdallah Mohammed Omar Bagni of Egypt, Mookda Intrasan of Thailand and Elmaz Alimovna Appazova of Ukraine.

Vallathol Award : Prof. S. Gupta Nair was selected for this year's Vallathol Award, a prestigious literary award in recognition of his works in Malayalam on September 6, 1999.

UNESCO Noma Literacy Prize : The National Literacy Mission was selected on September 6, 1999 for Noma Literacy Prize for the year 1999 for initiating a total literacy campaign in India. The award given by UNESCO comprises a cash prize of $15,000 (more than Rs. 6 lakh) and a silver medal. The Noma prize is one of the four literacy prizes awarded by UNESCO.

Indira Priyadarshini Vriksha Mitra Award : Mr. Rongura Hrasel of Mizoram was selected for the Indira Priyadarshini Vriksha Mitra Award for 1997-98 for his outstanding contribution to afforestation and plantation. The award carried a cash prize of Rs. 50,000, a plaque and a citation.

Rajiv Gandhi National Sadbhavana Award : Mr. Jagan Nath Kaul popularly called 'Papaji' of the SOS Villages of India was presented the Rajiv Gandhi National Sadbhavana Award on August 20, 1999 in recognition of his 35 years of service in promoting unity and brotherhood among the younger generation.

Sulabh International Honest Man of the Year Award : Mr. Khushwant Singh, an eminent journalist and author, has been selected for the Sulabh International Honest Man of the Year Award for 1998 in recognition of his honesty and moral courage to speak out the truth through his brilliant and readable writings. The award which carries Rs. 10 lakh in cash, a golden plaque, a gold pendant and a citation, is given by Sulabh International Social Organisation annually to an outstanding personality who has shown the highest level of public honesty and commitment in his/her work.

B.P. Mandal Memorial Honest Leader Award : The former Prime Minister, Mr. V.P. Singh was selected for the B.P. Mandal Memorial Honest Leader Award on August 24, 1999 for his service towards the upliftment of the depressed sections of the society. The award carries a citation and a cash component of Rs. 10,000.

Guru Kelucharan Mohapatra Awards : Four personalities belonging to the world of performing arts were selected for the Guru Kelucharan Mohapatra Awards for 1999. They include celebrated exponent of the Odissi dance-form, Guru Pankaj Charan Das, noted stage artistes Durlabha Chandra Singh and Manimala Devi and renowned exponent of Odissi style of music, Pandit Kashinath Pujapanda, the Director of Srijan, an academy on Odissi dance.

Scholarly Achievement Award : Mr. Sitaram Sharma, Deputy Secretary-General of the World Federation of United Nations Association was presented the Scholarly Achievement Award by the Institute of Oriental Philosophy, the Association release said on August 20, 1999. The award was given to him for his contribution to the promotion of peace and culture throughout the world through his dedication to research and the advancement in the field of philosophy and science.

Women's World Summit Foundation Awards : Six Indian women—Ms. Swarnalata Devi, Ms. Radhaben Bhanabhai, Ms. Suseela Devi, Ms. Agnes Rudrapati, Ms. Sangrami Devi and Ms. Krishnamal Jegannahan were selected for this year's awards for Women's Creativity in Rural Life, by the Geneva-based Women's World Summit Foundation. The award carries a cash prize of $500

Inventions And Discoveries

Inscriptions Found : Three inscriptions in Kannada dating back to the 11th and 12th century pertaining to the Rashtrakoota dynasty, were found at Mulgund village, 60 km from Dharwad in Gadag district of Karnataka. The first inscription with 50 lines, was dated September 1, 1019 B.C. The second inscription, found on a pillar of the Annadameshwara temple, was dated December 16, 1224 B.C. The third found, inside a basachi, mentions the idol of Parshwanatha had been consecrated for the second time.

Miscellany

3-Dimensional Model Maps : Geophisical Information System (GIS) technology scientists are planning to develop what they call as Triangulated Irregular Network (TIN) for building three-dimensional model maps having potential applications in mapping strategic areas such as Kargil or for building dams in difficult terrains with Triangulated Irregular Network, you can measure the slopes of an area on which you would like to construct a dam. It gives you the efficiency to visualise and plan accordingly, said Mr Hujangarao, research associate of the Tata Energy Research Institute (TERI). The ability to map out the third dimension also helps when one is planning to put up windmills or implementing projects on watershed management.

World's Highest Hotel : The Grand Hyatt Shanghai, which is described as the world's highest hotel by the Hyatt group and Chinese officials, has formally opened in Shanghai on August 28, 1999. The Five-Star hotel occupies the top 35 floors of the recently completed 88-storey Jinmao Tower, the third tallest building in the world at more than 421 metres in height.

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Cost of Elections : The Election Commission said on August 29, 1999 that the cost of elections has increased by a whopping 8,000 per cent over the past 32 years with the current elections entailing an expenditure of Rs. 900 crore, up from Rs. 11 crore in 1967.

Pakistan Declares Strikes as Terrorist Acts : Amidst growing threats of a mass movement by opposition parties in Pakistan, Nawaz Sharif Government through an ordinance promulgated by President, Mr Rafiq Tarar on August 27, 1999, declared as "terrorist acts" fomenting any internal disturbance through "illegal" strikes, go-slows or lock-outs. The government warned that such acts would be tried in a special anti-terrorist court

PROJECTS

Integrated Solar Combined Cycle Power Project : The Central Electricity Authority (CEA) approved an Integrated Solar Combined Cycle Power Project, which would be the first of its kind in the world, said a press report on August 31, 1999.

Kaiga Atomic Power Project : The Unit II of the Kaiga Atomic Power Project is poised to go critical by mid-September this year. After its criticality, the unit would become ready to generate power The project is located at the foot of the Western Ghats, about 47 km from Karwar in Uttara Kannada in Karnataka.

Cuddalore Power Project : According to the report published on August 25, 1999, the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has given techno-economic clearance to the Cuddalore Power Project, the largest in the country with an estimated cost of Rs. 6400 crore. The project which comprises two units of 660 mw each, would be installed in South Arcot Vallar district in Tamil Nadu.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

UNICEF Study : According to a UNICEF study, 55 per cent of Indian children die of malnutrition alone under the age of five. It was UNICEF message on National Nutrition Week which began on September 1, 1999.

Global Emissions Decline : According to a study by the World Watch Institute released on September 2, 1999, global emissions of carbon from combustion of fossil fuels declined last year by 0.5 per cent to 6.32 billion tonnes for the first time since 1993 despite moderate growth in the world economy.

Anti-Cancer Herb : According to a Press report dated August 30, 1999, Dr. Sushil Kumar, Director, Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants, has said that the scientists favour further research on the ancient herb *Ashwagandha* that has emerged as the Indian Ginseng with its remarkable aphrodisiac properties. Latest studies have revealed that Withaferin A, present in the leaves of plants, has anti-tumour effects without any noticeable toxity. This could prove a good source of a potent and relatively safe radio sensitiser or therapeutic agent. Further studies are required to explore the plant's potential for cancer therapy.

SPACE RESEARCH

Ariane Puts Korean Satellite Into Orbit : Western Europe's 120th Ariane rocket blasted off from French Guyana on September 4, 1999 putting into orbit a communications satellite for South Korea. The launch was the fourth Ariane mission this year and the 46th consecutive successful launch of an Ariane-4 rocket.

Russia Launches Proton : Russia safely launched a Proton rocket carrying two Russian satellites from the Baikonur Space base in Kazakhstan on September 6, 1999 This was the first launch since a similar rocket exploded after lift-off two months ago scattering toxic debris across the Kazakh steppe.

***Mir* Full-Time Crew Returns To Earth :** The final full-time crew of Russia's *Mir* space station landed safely in a deserted steppe in Kazakhstan on August 28, 1999 after bidding farewell to the 13-year-old orbiter as a prelude to its abandonment in 2000. The crew included the cosmonauts—Commander Victor Afanasyev and Mr. Sergei Axdeyev and French astronaut Jean-Paul Haigneré. The Soyuz capsule hit the ground smoothly about 1,100 km northwest of Almaty, Kazakhstan. Next year, the *Mir* is scheduled to leave outer space, burning up in the atmosphere and scattering some remnants in the Pacific Ocean. ❑

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And Now

Super Brain Awards
Super Personality Awards

CSR Gold Awards 2000

It was indeed a mindblowing extravaganza that saw the rallying point of India's brains and beauties at the CSR Awards '99 ceremony at the Convention Hall of the Ashok Hotel in New Delhi on the glittering evening of February 14, 1999.

It goes to the credit of *CSR* to have assembled under one aegis a rich mosaic of India's beauties and brains, a feat never before accomplished by any other organisation, government, private or voluntary.

While Nobel Laureate and Bharat Ratna, Prof. Amartya Sen won the prestigious *CSR* Man of the Year Award, eminent journalists, educationists and, intellectuals Mr. Justice P.B. Sawant, Chairman, Press Council of India, Prof. V.R. Mehta, Vice-Chancellor, University of Delhi, Prof. P.K. Dave, Director All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, Mr. Virender Mohan, Editor-in-Chief, United News of India and Mr. Joginder Singh, former CBI Director bagged the Super Brain of India Awards. Besides Film, TV, and stage personalities Kumar Sanu, Mamta Kulkarni, Varsha Usgaonkar, Satish Kaushik, Anand Raj Anand, Penaz Masani, Bhupinder Chawla 'Bhupi', Bali Brahmabhatt, Divya Chauhan, Sapna Awasthi, Raju Manwani and Vikas Bhalla, the celebrities from the world of entertainment walked off with the Super Personality of India Awards.

For *CSR* the evening of February 14, 1999 was also a fascinating rendezvous with the future of India—the youth fired with a mission to change the course of events for the better. While Ms. Abhijita Kulshrestha and Mr. Arnav Medhi wrested the Super Brain Youth Awards, Ms. Purva Merchant and Mr. Iqbal Wani bagged the Super Personality Youth Awards.

The Super Brain Super Personality Contest 2000, open to all citizens of India in the age group of 20 - 27 as on June 1, 1999, will be conducted in *two stages*. As part of **Stage I**, there will be a Super Brain Essay Contest every month. Four new topics for the Essay Contest will be announced. The candidates will write an essay on any one of the following topics.

FIFTH SUPER BRAIN ESSAY CONTEST 2000

Topics	:	**(i) Elections '99** **(ii) Whither Indian Democracy** **(iii) Knowledge is Power** **(iv) India—A Tourists' Paradise**
First Prize	:	**Intellectual Trophy of the Month (Three Days/Two Nights Stay in Mussoorie—Rs. 6000 Hotel vouchers), Books worth Rs. 750 and a Certificate**
Consolation Prizes (Eight)	:	**Books worth Rs. 300 each and a Certificate**
Finalists (Twelve)	:	**A Fully Paid 4 Days-3 Nights trip to Delhi.**

As suggested by most of you, there will be four First Prize Winners every month. In other words, four essays on four different topics will be chosen for the Four First Prizes. In each contest will thus emerge four Intellectuals. All the four first prize winning essays will be published in *CSR*. The duration of the Contest will be six months.

At the conclusion of the 6-month Essay Contest, all the 24 prize winners will be sent a General Knowledge Paper (Descriptive Type) as the second part of the Stage I of the Contest. On the basis of the evaluation of the answers of the General Knowledge Paper, there would be a final selection of 12 contestants out of the 24.

As part of the **Stage II** of the Contest, all the 12 finalists will be invited to participate in the **Super Brain Youth Contest 2000**, to be held in New Delhi in February/March, 2000. The second stage of the Contest will comprise the following three phases: (i) A Short Essay Writing contest on a given topic (Maximum marks 100); (ii) Personality Assessment, Group Discussion, Interview, etc. (Maximum marks 100); and (iii) General Knowledge round. (Maximum marks 100).

The General Knowledge and Extempore Speech rounds will take place before a large gathering of invited guests.

On the basis of the performance of the second stage of the Contest, the panel of judges will select **Super Brain 2000.** Two **Runners-up (I and II)** will also be selected.

Winners of Super Brain Youth Awards will get many other prizes in addition to a Return Ticket to LONDON, **Super Brain Trophy and a Gold Medal. There will be a lot of other prizes and surprises for winners.**

THERE IS NO ENTRY FEE. Entries for Essays should not exceed 2000 words and should be typed double-spaced on one side of the paper and must be accompanied by latest (1) passport size (bust) and (2) full-length black and white photographs. **Photographs should be taken in formal dress, i.e., men wearing a suit/shirt with tie and women wearing a blouse and saree/top and skirt/ salwar kameez as if appearing for an interview/Personality Test.** Name, address and telephone number (along with STD Code) of the contributor along with biodata must be written on the first page of the entry and only name on the back of the photograph. Do not write anything, or sign or affix rubber stamp on the front of the photograph. Mutilated or old photographs will not be accepted. **Handwritten entries or entries without photographs and incomplete biodata will not be considered.** All entries received will be the exclusive property of *Competition Success Review*. Only original essays will be considered. The contributor will be solely responsible for any violation of the Copyright Act where the material submitted for the Contest is not original. Editor's decision will be final and binding. Prizes can be substituted. No correspondence will be entertained in this regard. Entries should be marked "**CSR Super Brain Contest 5**" and addressed to Competition Review Pvt. Ltd., 604 Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110 008. Last date for receiving the entries for the **Fifth Super Brain Essay Contest 2000 is October 30, 1999.**

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ELECTIONS '99

What Are We Heading For ?

Prof. Rajinder S. Dhillon
Recipient Of 'H R Gokhale & The Hindustan Times' Medals in Journalism

The Grim Picture

Poverty, misery, starvation, squalor, under-nourished, ill-clad children, population explosion, illiteracy, unemployment, communalism, regionalism, caste and faction-ridden society, sponsored-cross border terrorism, infiltration, deteriorating security environment, broad daylight murders, dacoities, gangrapes, drug trafficking, smuggling, rampant corruption, bureaucratic red tapism, adulteration, spurious drugs, drug addiction, high rate of infant mortality, child abuse, bonded labour, labour unrest, social tensions, sad plight of ever-suffering, rarely complaining womenfolk, dowry related deaths, massive tax evasion, rising fiscal deficit, slackening export growth rate, rising cost of living, unfavourable balance of payments, high debt service ratio, infrastructural lacunae, ill-equipped hospitals, the general ill-health of the nation, moral bankruptcy and a shredded political fabric.

Is this the India of 1999. India on the threshold of the new millennium ? What a contrast to the dreams envisaged by the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, the Nobel Laureate Rabindranath Tagore, and numerous other heroes who sacrificed everything to free India from the foreign shackles!

Perhaps the responsibility is ours—we, the people of India, who gave unto ourselves the Constitution of India and got adult suffrage. What a wielding of power—sending our representatives to the 11th, 12th and 13th Lok Sabha in a span of three years!

And what kind of representatives ? Does the plight of India, which sends shivers down one's spine, stir the conscience of our representatives in whose hands lies the destiny of this nation ? The cries of the common man fall on their deaf ears who, glued to their chairs, have turned a blind eye to the woes of the nation, by which it is plagued.

A Flashback—April 1999

The drama unfolds itself. It had been in the making for all of the 13 months the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) and its allies shared power at the Centre. Ms. Jayalalitha had made BJP dance to her tune and made its leaders airdash to Chennai more often than they visited their own constituencies. Madam had to be pacified every time she came up with a set of fresh demands. And when Vajpayee government thought enough was enough, she pulled the carpet from under their very feet. With the support of 18-member AIADMK party withdrawn, Vajpayee government (with a razor thin majority) was left tottering.


Sonia Gandhi

In a debatable move, the President asked the Prime Minister to seek a vote of confidence when the Parliament was in session and the budget was to be passed. Finally, after three days of acrimonious debate, the Lok Sabha took up the crucial voting on April 17. The volte-face by the BSP, whose leader Ms Mayawati had declared a day before the crucial vote that her party would abstain from voting, the National Conference member Saifuddin Soz voting against the party's whip and the Orissa Chief Minister Giridhar Gamang exercising his controversial voting right according to his "conscience", contributed to the defeat of the Vajpayee government by a solitary vote (269/270).

The efforts to install a new government began but were doomed from the very beginning. Mr. Mulayam Singh Yadav, leader of the Samajwadi Party, put icy cold water on the hopes of the Congress Party of forming Government at the Centre with Sonia Gandhi as Prime Minister. Even West Bengal Chief Minister, Mr. Jyoti Basu, as Prime Minister, was not acceptable to all political parties and groups (including his own-CPI (M) who had conspired to topple the BJP Government.

Finally, the 12th Lok Sabha, constituted on March 10, 1998, was dissolved on April 26, 1999 by President Mr. K. R. Narayanan. It had the shortest term of 412 days.

THE 12 LOK SABHAS

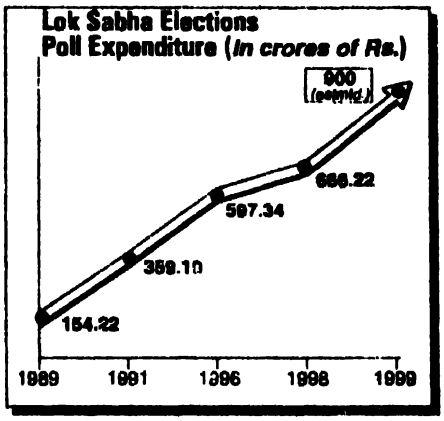
	Date of Constitution	*Date of Dissolution*
First Lok Sabha	17.04.1952	04.04.1957
Second Lok Sabha	05.04.1957	31.03.1962
Third Lok Sabha	02.04.1962	03.03.1967
Fourth Lok Sabha	04.03.1967	27.12.1970
Fifth Lok Sabha	15.03.1971	18.01.1977
Sixth Lok Sabha	23.03.1977	22.08.1979
Seventh Lok Sabha	10.01.1980	31.12.1984
Eighth Lok Sabha	31.12.1984	27.11.1989
Ninth Lok Sabha	02.12.1989	13.03.1991
Tenth Lok Sabha	20.06.1991	10.05.1996
Eleventh Lok Sabha	15.05.1996	04.12.1997
Twelfth Lok Sabha	10.03.1998	26.04.1999

Role of the Election Commission

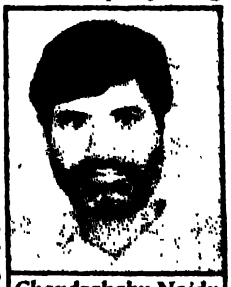
With the dissolution of the 12th Lok Sabha, the onerous task of conducting free and fair polls finally rested on the Election Commission (EC) comprising Chief Election Commissioner, Dr. M.S. Gill, and Election Commissioners Mr. G.V.G. Krishnamurthi and Mr. J.M. Lyngdoh.


Atal Behari Vajpayee

With the requirement of 45 lakh full time personnel for ensuring a free and fair poll, setting up of 8 lakh polling stations, involving the elaborate work of printing of ballot papers and stocking of poll material and costing the exchequer an estimated Rs. 900 crores, it was indeed a mammoth exercise. According to the Chief Election Commissioner, Dr. M.S. Gill, who was summoned by the President from the US to start the massive exercise, an Indian general election is "the mother of all elections... 600 million voters ... the scale would worry anyone."



The Commission announced a five-tier election schedule on July 11. But it clashed with the festivals and posed administrative and logistic problems. The revised poll schedule was announced on August 3 with the polls scheduled to take place in five phases on September 5, 11, 18, 25 and October 3, 1999, the counting beginning on October 6 and the election process expected to be over by October 19. The five-phase election, spread over four weeks, was necessitated not only by the extraordinary situation prevailing in Jammu and Kashmir but also due to seasonal factors. The


Chandrababu Naidu


George Fernandes

Commission also announced simultaneous Assembly elections in Karnataka, Sikkim, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Arunachal Pradesh and assembly bye-elections in eight States.

The Election Commission decided to use electronic voting machines (nearly one lakh) in 46 Lok Sabha constituencies in 17 States and Union Territories for about six crore voters in 65,000 polling stations. All seven Lok Sabha constituencies in Delhi had this privilege. The Commission launched a major awareness and training campaign through print and electronic media before introducing the machines on such a large-scale. It also decided to take the services of the NCC for the first time in view of the diversion of the Central Paramilitary Forces to Jammu and Kashmir.

Opinion and Exit Polls Controversy

The Election Commission directed the media not to be partisan in the coverage of the election. It also imposed restrictions on the publication of opinion polls and exit polls. However, the guidelines stated that the exit polls could be conducted but results cannot be published or telecast prior to October 3, the last date of the five-phase polling. This direction of the EC became controversial. Some welcomed the action saying that publication or dissemination of opinion polls on the eve of election could influence the voters' opinion and the publication of the results of an exit poll after one phase could influence the electorate slated to vote in the other phases. Those against the action wondered how the EC could infringe upon the Fundamental Right to information and expression under the garb of its guidelines. The matter ultimately went to a five-member division bench of the Supreme Court.

The controversies apart, one must appreciate the Commission's efforts to conduct free and fair elections in the largest democracy, with the fear of booth capturing, bogus voting, disruptions, riots, murders always looming large.

TWELVE GENERAL ELECTIONS AT A GLANCE

Year	Elective seats	Candidates	Electorate	Voter turnout**	Polling stations
1952	489	1,864	173,213,635	61.2%	196,084
1957	494	1,591	193,652,069	62.2%	220,478
1962	494	1,985	216,372,215	55.0%	238,244
1967	520	2,369	249,003,334	61.3%	267,555
1971	518	2,784	274,094,493	55.3%	342,944
1977	542	2,439	321,174,327	60.5%	358,208
1980	542	4,620	355,590,700	56.9%	434,442
1984	542	5,481	399,816,294	64.0%	505,751
1989	543	6,160	498,906,429	62.0%	579,810
1991	543	8,699	514,126,380*	61.0%	594,797*
1996	543	13,952	592,572,288	57.9%	767,462
1998	543	4,750	605,884,103	62.0%	773,494

* Excluding Jammu & Kashmir. ** Based on valid votes for 1952 & 1957
Source : PIB, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting

Preparing for the Fight

The Bharatiya Janata Party's astute leaders understood the public pulse and realising that while on its own strength the party may emerge as the single largest party, but was in no position to secure an absolute majority in the Lok Sabha, decided to carry in its wagon two dozen minor and major satraps and thus, was formed the National Democratic Alliance (NDA). The BJP allies also wanted to take advantage of the rising popularity of Mr. A.B. Vajpayee and have woven their dreams around him.

NDA Manifesto

The NDA proposes to provide a stable, honest, transparent and efficient government. The BJP forsake its three contentious issues of the Ram Mandir, abolition of Article 370 (special status for J & K) and the uniform civil code to facilitate the formation of the alliance. Its manifesto promises 33% reservation for women, primary education for children and development bank for women entrepreneurs, among others. On the economic front it proposes a strong *swadeshi* thrust to ensure that 'India is built by Indians'. It proposes to eradicate unemployment and earmark 60 per cent of the planned funds for agriculture, rural development and irrigation.

Congress Manifesto

Congress, for sometime, harped on the tune of going to the polls all by itself. However, the stark reality looked it in the face and the stance started changing. An understanding to restrain the 'communal onslaught of BJP' has been reached with the RJD (read Laloo Prasad Yadav), the AIADMK (read Ms Jayalalitha) and some of the left parties who are not averse to lending support to Congress on the plea of fighting communalism.

The 1999 Congress manifesto and its proposals show the extent of its subtle evolution in recent years. It rediscovers itself as the major political party of the country and envisages its role in the modernisation and growth of India in the new millennium. On the same note, it also identifies itself with the grassroot level of society comprising the poor, deprived and the *dalits*. With an eye on Mulsim vote bank, it promises a 10% reservation for jobs for them. It proposes to build an economy on the basis of self-reliance, which seems to echo the BJP ideology of *swadeshi*. It also plans to create one crore jobs annually and provide double agricultural credit to small and marginal farmers. The manifesto ridicules coalition governments for their failure to provide good governance and prevent frequent polls. The choice it has offered is between a 'cohesive' Congress alternative and the 'failed BJP-led coalition'.

Other Manifestos

Because of the emergence of the coalition era, smaller parties based on castes, regions and other considerations are receiving prominence on the national level. Hence, one cannot ignore their presence and overlook their ideologies. The Janata Dal (Secular) promises to provide reservations in government jobs for minorities. The Communist Party of India in its manifesto claims, 'equidistance is not a sustainable policy.' It proposes to work for the defence of secularism. The All India Forward Bloc (AIFB), however, proposes to remain equidistant from both the Congress and the BJP. The Rashtriya Janata Dal (RJD) manifesto promises a decentralised economy, to revamp the National Security Council and to fight corruption. The breakaway group of the Congress, the National Congress Party (NCP), has chosen to remain equidistant from "the communal BJP" and "the authoritarian and undemocratic Congress". Its manifesto suggests electoral reforms and the transformation of administration in "a neutral, transparent and accountable entity".


Mamata Banerjee

Politics Sans Ideology

The proliferation of parties has given rise to politics sans ideology. And since no ideologies are involved, swapping allies to form pre-poll or post-poll alliances has become a matter of electoral convenience.

According to the Director of the Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR), 'Both Congress and NDA manifestos seem remarkably similar. And that is a positive sign.' In a desperate attempt to woo the voters, the parties have made a concerted effort to sound similar in their manifestos. They have, however, talked of tall promises which in no manner would appeal to the common man for whom such promises have made no difference in his standard of living in the past five decades. In such a situation, it becomes a dilemma for an average voter to distinguish between one party and the other, one politician and the other and one ideology and the other. This is reflected in the fractured verdict by the electorates in the successive elections in the recent past.

Issueless Fight

There is no hesitation in calling the India's 13th general elections as one of the dirtiest elections in the country. There are no issues involved and the so-called issues are non-issues. In the past, personalities were important but there were always issues to fight over : 1977—Emergency; 1980—Failure of the Janata


Sharad Pawar

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- Applications of foreign nationals under ITEC and Self Financing Scheme should be routed through Ministry of External Affairs/Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India & received by the Institute by 31 March 2000.
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9. Educational Qualifications with percentage of marks/grades obtained
10. Demand Draft No with date and full postal address of the issuing Bank
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Passport size Photograph

Signature of the Applicant.
Date

Enclosures to the Application

- Two passport size photographs - One pasted on the application and the other, with name of the candidate written on the back, stapled along with it
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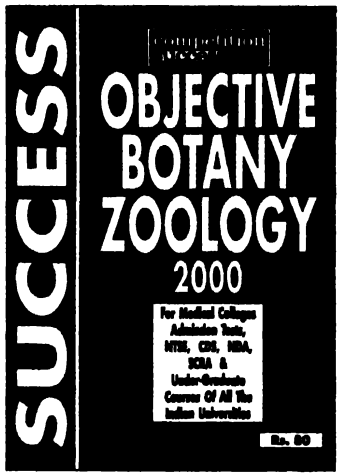
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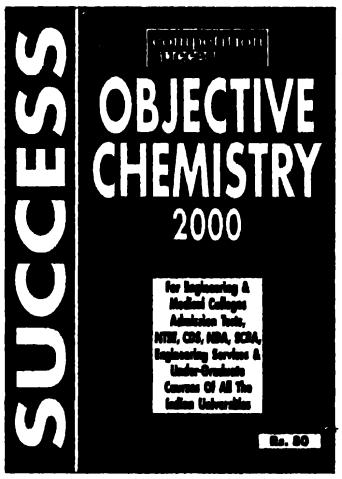
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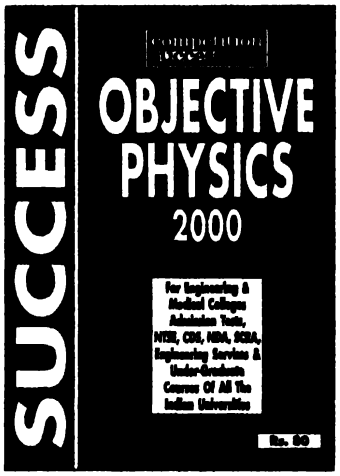
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Government; 1984—Under the shadow of Indira Gandhi's assassination; 1989—Bofors; 1991—Mandal Commission and Ram Temple overshadowed by Rajiv Gandhi's assassination; 1996—Hawala and other scams.

The present election campaign is being conducted entirely at the level of personalities. It's a campaign of denigration where abusive language and slander remarks make an Indian's head bow in shame. It seems the Congress has only one-point agenda—"Mr. Vajpayee lied about Kargil and is involved in telecom, wheat and sugar scams". Similarly, it appears "Mrs. Sonia Gandhi is a foreigner" is the national agenda for the BJP. Let's see how the two main rivals—BJP and Congress fought over the following so-called issues :

Kargil

While India was basking under the glory of the success of the 'bus diplomacy' at Lahore, Pakistan infiltrators, backed by Pakistani soldiers intruded the Line of Control (LoC) in gross violation of all earlier agreements. The government, under Prime Minister Mr. A. B. Vajpayee, after an initial reluctance to respond to the "some kind of movement" in the snow-clad Batalik region, launched *Operation Vijay* to flush out the infiltrators from the Indian soil. After over two months of intense fighting and heavy casualties, India was successful in pushing back the intruders across the LoC. Kargil exposed the intelligence failure and ill-preparedness of the defence forces. Kargil also made it clear that Pokhran II was successful in posing as a nuclear deterrent against a full-fledged war, but not against a clandestine war.

The BJP harped on the Kargil victory in its election campaign. It claimed that the government meted out a humiliating defeat to Pakistan in Kargil. The BJP portrayed Prime Minister, Mr. Vajpayee as the real Kargil hero, showing him with the defence chiefs.

The Congress criticised the BJP for usurping the credit from the country's soldiers who fought successfully at Kargil. It blamed that intoxicated by the bus ride, the government was negligent. It countered the BJP's claim of victory by saying that it was because of the government's intelligence failure that hundreds of brave jawans lost their lives. It severely rebuked the BJP for gaining undue political mileage out of the issue.


Mulayam Singh Yadav

Thus, we see how the death, destruction and sorrow brought to our soldiers was overcast by the sense of victory of those in power and how the same was used for fighting the elections in a democracy.

Foreign Origin

The foreign origin of the Congress president, Mrs. Sonia Gandhi and the xenophobia of the BJP catapulted into the *swadeshi-videshi* fight with Mrs. Sushma Swaraj in Bellary constituency contesting against Mrs. Sonia Gandhi.

The BJP remarked that Mrs. Sonia Gandhi, though an Indian citizen, is a person of foreign origin and so, should not occupy the highest post in the Executive after the Lok Sabha elections. It pointed out that Mr. Sharad Pawar, Mr. P. A. Sangma and Mr. Tariq Anwar left the Congress because they were against the idea of having a foreigner as the country's Prime Minister. The party contended that only a natural born Indian should become the Prime Minister and no self-respecting nation could allow a 'foreigner' to occupy the highest seat in the Executive.

The Congress belittled the issue on the context that the Constitution does not make it mandatory for a candidate standing for the prime ministership to be an Indian by birth (the candidate should be an Indian citizen). The Congress President said that the issue was for the people to decide and that she was hopeful of garnering the people's mandate.

Is it not surprising that the issue of the foreign origin has taken precedence over poverty, unemployment, corruption, backwardness, economic instability etc. ?

Coalition Experiments

The BJP blamed the Congress for the collapse of two governments at the Centre.

The Congress on the other hand vociferated that all the coalition experiments had always remained short-lived. It criticised the BJP for its failure in coping with its allies, each trying to pull the alliance in different directions. But the party changed its stance later by saying that it does not mind coalition in the case of hung Parliament.

Would the country mind if the coalition government is able to attend to its needs and bring prosperity to it ?

Scams

The Union Cabinet cleared the telecom package to give relief to the private telecom services operators on July 7, 1999. The package was to be effective from August 1 and was to allow all cellular, basic, paging and value-added service operators to migrate from licence fee system to revenue sharing system The measure was taken up to provide relief to the service providers who were hard hit by the poor demand for services.

However, the package could not be implemented as scheduled, as the Congress and other opposition parties strongly condemned the move since the package was cleared on the eve of elections.

The Congress, during the election campaign, also put Prime Minister, Mr. Vajpayee in the dock over sugar deal. It questioned Mr. Vajpayee's integrity by alleging that he actively connived in the import of sugar worth Rs 900 crore from Pakistan. It also alleged that the deal benefited the ISI-controlled Army Welfare Trust and Pakistan premier Mr. Nawaz Sharif's family. The party called it 'the scandal of the century, Sugargate'.


M. Karunanidhi

The BJP leaders talked of Congress and its allies as the people with soiled hands, who over the long period in which they ruled the country, wrecked it. Besides the much-publicised Bofors scandal, there have been a large number of scams during the Congress regime. Starting with multi-crore securities scam, urea scam, JMM bribery case, Chandraswami cheat-ing case, Jain hawala case, fodder scam, dhoti purchase scam, sugar scam, housing scam—the list is fairly long.

Propaganda

Political Vendetta and Personal Vilification

Since no major issues have been dealt with by the political parties, they blended the election campaign with propaganda. The print media ads for the BJP project Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee as *'The leader you can trust. In war. In peace.'* The series of ads projects the achievements of the leader in his tenure of 13 months and questions Mrs. Sonia Gandhi's foreign origin. The headline of one goes, *'Don't vote for him because HE was born in India, vote for him because YOU were'*. The headlines of another ad claim *'In just 13 months, he transformed recession into growth. Imagine what he will do in 5 years.*

The Congress campaign ridicules the achievements of the government and lampoons the Prime Minister. It claims the governance of the 18-party coalition government as *'13 months of bungling....* The campaign identifies the BJP government with *'confusion'*, *'amateurishness'*, *'cowardice'* and *'paralysis'*. It claims the bus diplomacy was a gimmick. It questions, *'If Pokhran II was a deterrent, why was there the Kargil war ?'* Another ad accuses him of following the policy of appeasement towards Mr. Bal Thackeray *'in order to keep his squabbling flock together'*. One accuses him of the sugar imports scandal, which claims, *'Sugar imports allowed by the Vajpayee government paid for Pakistani weapons in Kargil'*. The slogan for all


Laloo Prasad Yadav

Congress campaigns is *'Vote Congress—elect a government that lasts'*.

In the 1999 elections, two significant innovations have been visible in the election campaign. First were the number of print media campaigns in which the identity of the advertiser has been underplayed, but not fully concealed. The second being the increase in the slanderous comments mouthed by seasoned politicians. In Lok Abhiyan's half-page advertisement which resembles the Congress' ads in its presentation, points out, *'A responsible opposition does not play political games while the nation is at war.'* The text poses the question, *'But then, what can we expect of a party that needs to import its own leader ?'* It makes it obvious that the ad is drawing a caricature of the Prime Ministerial candidate of the Congress.

In the absence of clear-cut and drawn-out issues, political vendetta has transcended to personal vilification in the election campaigns. Though the code of conduct has been laid down which urges the contenders to focus on issues rather than personalities, politicians are resorting to dirty talk. The alleged comparison of Congress President Mrs. Sonia Gandhi with Ms. Monica Lewinsky by the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Mr. Pramod Mahajan shot into national prominence. He, however, denied the accusation. The Congress spokesman Mr. Kapil Sibal accused Mr. Vajpayee of being a *"habitual liar"* who was *"not only sleeping with the enemy when the enemy came, but also actively connived and consorted with the enemy"*. Some of the derogatory remarks made by the politicians were unexpected of them. Ms. Jayalalitha entertained the crowds gathered for her election campaign with the song *Yeamathi poittingale ayya Vajpayee ayya* (Vajpayee, you have cheated me). Her rival Mr. M. Karunanidhi made a pun out of the word *"cheated"* and asked, *"what does it mean?"* He even referred to the possibility of Jayalalitha resorting to a dance performance in her next campaign. According to Defence Minister Mr. George Fernandes, the contribution of Mrs. Sonia Gandhi is that *"she contributed two people to the 100 crore population."* When BJP decided to field actor Nitish Bhardwaj against Mr. Digvijay Singh's brother Mr. Laxman Singh from Rajgarh, the Chief Minister said, *"had they fielded an actress, she should have at least entertained my brother."* Mr. Mahajan drew a comparison between Mr. Sharad Pawar and Elizabeth Taylor when he said, *"he marries, divorces, remarries and again divorces."* The Prime Minister was taken aback by the scandalous remarks levelled against him by the Opposition about his marital status and said, *"In my long political life, never have I seen anybody in the opposition make such personal attacks against me."*


Mayawati

Mrs Sonia Gandhi remained unfazed by the remarks and said, *"Their slander campaign does not bother me one bit. It reflects their bent of mind and attitude towards women."*

Opinion Polls—Some Indicators

The *Lokmat-CMCR-IMS* Poll survey indicates that the Congress will emerge as the single largest party. However, it predicts a hung Parliament which may herald a period of political uncertainty.

The surveys conducted by the *CMS-Outlook, India Today* and *The Times of India* indicate that BJP will substantially increase its tally in Parliament and with its allies, be in a comfortable position to form the government.

Conclusion

In the political scenario, where the agenda of political parties seems similar, where personal vilification campaigns are launched and gratuitous references made to filmstars and others to appeal to the baser instincts of the gallery, where citizens' sensibilities are assaulted, civility kept at bay, all developmental themes—poverty eradication, reducing unemployment, removing illiteracy, expanding education, caring for the environment, generating power, working for social justice, improving public health— obliterated, the picture is bound to look gloomy.

A way out has to be found. The electorate of the largest democracy of the world must sit and do some introspection, as to where the problems lie. The intelligentsia must debate and come up with solutions : Is the Presidential system appropriate for the country? Should only the national parties be allowed to contest Lok Sabha elections? Should their number be restricted? Should some kind of qualification be made mandatory for those aspiring to sit in the Parliament? While one cannot become a clerk in Government of India without qualifying the examination conducted by the Staff Selection Commission, one can boss over all the I.A.S and P.C.S. officers without receiving any formal education or entering the portals of a school (Read : Rabri Devi). What are we in for? Does all this call for serious thinking and concerted action before the political fabric of the country gets completely shredded ?

What kind of elections are these with hardly 50% of voter turn-outs; an overwhelming majority of which does not know the basic issues confront-ing the nation and are simply swayed by considerations of caste, creed, religion region, language; bought over by money power or simply made to vote for a particular party/candidate under threat of muscle power. What type of democracy is this where fake votes and fake ballot boxes are being freely used to rig elections; where impersonation is rampant and where candidates are attacked, wounded and even killed. Indeed, it is a slur on the biggest democracy of the world to have to hold five-phase elections under the protection of the guns of security forces. In the first two phases of on-going 1999 elections, the Election Commission had to order repolling in as many as 150 polling booths spread over the length and breadth of the country following detection of serious electoral malpractices.


Jayalalitha

After the elections, things do not seem to be that rosy. In the event of either NDA or Congress combine securing majority; the former may have to confront the designs of JD(U)-combine of Samata, Lok Shakti and break-away faction of JD for a bigger pound of flesh and the latter the wily antics of Ms. Jayalalitha and soaring ambitions of Mr. Laloo Prasad with an eye on Prime Ministership like Mr. Mulayam Singh of Samajwadi Party. There are thus no prespects for smooth sailing for either combine. On the other hand, in the event of a hung Parliament, there will be once again "horse trading" with MPs being bought over through allurement of office, cash and other incentives. Why can't we have a law that if an MP wants to change affiliation, he must resign first and seek re-election. Why don't we make it mandatory that only a candidate securing at least 40% of votes polled will be eligible to be elected ?

Why don't we incorporate a clause from German constitution that in case a no-confidence motion is passed against an incumbent Prime Minister, he will continue to remain in office, unless in the same sitting of House, another Prime Minister is elected. This would ensure full term of five years for Lok Sabha and avoid frequent elections.

Lastly, what is thus "good governance" if the Government cannot ensure even security to the man in the street. The fact is that the experiment of Parliamentary Democracy has failed to yield the desired results. Then why oppose Presidential form of Government? Why not try it? It will weave the co-hesiveness of the country politically and bring up right persons to man ministerial posts irrespective of the fact whether they have passed through the rigours of elections or not. ❑

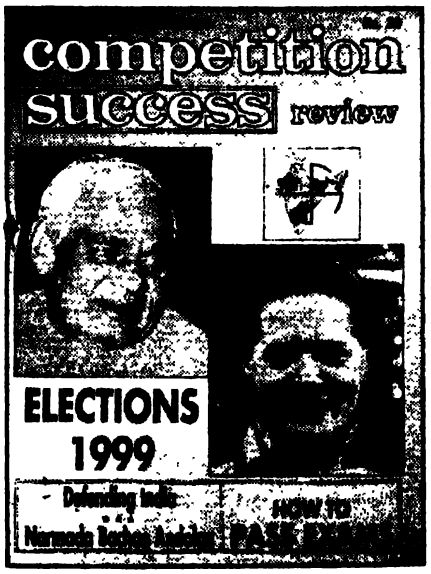
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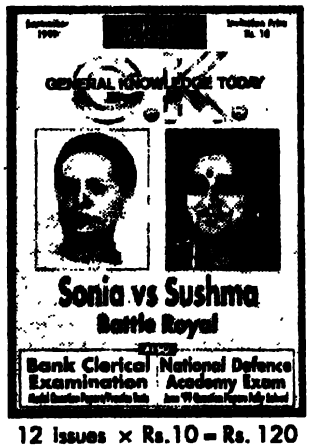
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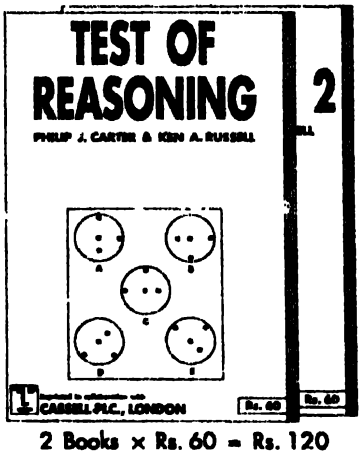


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RRB, Bangalore
(Last Date : October 5, 1999)

RRB Examination for Tr. Section Engineers (C&W), Tr. Section Engineers (Elect.), Prob. Asstt. Station Masters
RRB, Bhubaneshwar
(Last Date : October 11, 1999)

Common Admission Test (CAT) For Admission to Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs)
Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Calcutta, Indore, Kozhikode, Lucknow
(Last Date : October 12, 1999)
(Exam Date : December 12, 1999)

UPSC National Defence Academy/ Naval Academy Examination, October 1999
(Exam Date : October 10, 1999)

SSC Combined Preliminary Exam For Matric Level Posts, 1999
(Exam Date : October 24, 1999)

Recruitment Examination for Clerks, Typists (English), Typists (Hindi & English), Stenographers (English)
BSRB, Bangalore
(Exam Date : October 24, 1999)

Recruitment of Clerks Grade II/ Coin-Note Examiners Grade II
Reserve Bank of India : New Delhi, Hyderabad, Patna, Ahmedabad, Jammu, Kanpur, Guwahati, Thiruvananthapuram
(Exam Date : November 14, 1999 [Expected])

Recruitment Exam for Bank Clerks, Stenographers and Typists
BSRB, Chandigarh
(Exam Date : November 21, 1999)

Recruitment Exam for Clerks, Typists and Stenographers
BSRB (Central Group), Lucknow
(Exam Date : December 12, 1999)

University of Roorkee Entrance Exam. for Admission to B.E./B.Arch.
(Date of Qual. Exam. : December 29, 1999)

Joint Entrance Examination-2000 for Admission to Undergraduate Courses at Indian Institutes of Technology : Chennai, Delhi, Guwahati, Kanpur, Kharagpur, Mumbai, IT BHU, Varanasi and ISM, Dhanbad
(Date of Screening Test : January 2, 2000)

Memory Retention Contest ANNOUNCEMENT

We are glad to announce a unique Memory Retention Contest for the candidates appearing for the following examinations :

(1) National Defence Academy/ Naval Academy Examination, Conducted by UPSC on October 3, 1999

(2) SSC Combined Preliminary Exam For Matric Level Posts, 1999 on October 24, 1999

(3) Recruitment Examination for Clerks, Typists (English), Typists (Hindi & English), Stenographers (English) Conducted by BSRB, Bangalore on October 24, 1999

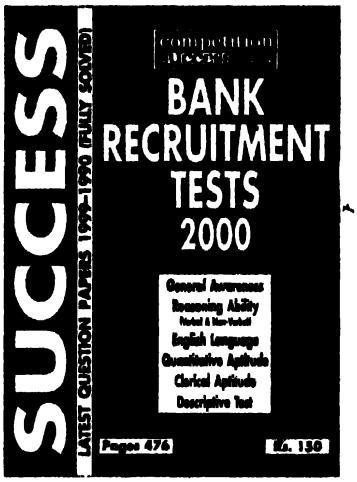
The three candidates, who collect the maximum number of questions asked and send the same to us, will be awarded First, Second and Third Prizes of Rs. 1000, Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively. Ten Consolation Prizes (Books worth Rs. 100 each) will also be awarded.

Each of the above examinations will count separately for the purpose of the award.

Decision of the Editorial Board will be final. Entries should be addressed to the Editor, Competition Review Private Limited, 604 Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110 008. Last date for receipt of entries is **November 10, 1999.**

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Careers & Courses

Management ★ Forest Management

MANAGEMENT

The Indian Institutes of Management IIMs) Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Calcutta, ndore, Kozhikode, Lucknow invite pplications from interested candidates for Common Admission Test (CAT) to be held n Sunday, December 12, 1999 for admission o their following programmes :

(A) Post Graduate Programmes in Management (PGP)

IIM Ahmedabad : PGP (General) & PGP-ABM (Agri Business Management)
IIM Bangalore : PGP
IIM Calcutta : PGP-PGDM, PGP-PGDCM and PGP-PGDBM
IIM Indore : PGP
IIM Kozhikode : PGP
IIM Lucknow : PGP

(B) Fellow Programme in Management equivalent to Ph.D.)

IIM Ahmedabad : FPM
IIM Bangalore : FPM
IIM Calcutta FPM
IIM Lucknow FPM

Eligibility : For all IIMs, the minimum eligibility criterion for admission to PGP is t least a 3-year Bachelor's degree or quivalent in any discipline recognised by he Association of Indian Universities AIU)/AICTE as eligible for Post Graduate tudies. Special eligibility requirements for IM Ahmedabad : PGP (ABM) 15 months . re either (1) a Bachelor's or a Master's Degree in Agriculture, allied subjects or llied life science, or (2) a Bachelor's degree n any discipline with at least one year of work experience after graduation in fields losely related to agriculture, agro/food rocessing, rural development or allied ctivities; IIM Calcutta : Candidates can pply to more than one of the Post Graduate rogrammes viz., PGDM, PGDCM and GDBM.

For PGDCM programme, a candidate is equired to send a typed application nentioning the name, mailing address, CAT ulletin Number and/or CAT Registration umber along with a demand draft of s. 500 in favour of Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta. An Aptitude Test in Mathematics (ATM) will be held for hortlisted candidates only prior to Group Discussion and Personal Interview. The GP-PGDBM is a 3-year evening rogramme. For this course, an applicant nust have (1) a minimum of 2 years work xperience (by May 31, 2000) at an Executive/Supervisory level after graduation and (II) must be employed in a ull time job at the time of admission.

Candidates appearing for final year examinations for the Bachelor's degree (or n equivalent examination) can also apply. uch candidates, if selected, will be admitted rovisionally, provided they complete all equirements for obtaining the degree before June 29, 2000 for IIM Ahmedabad; June 26, 2000 for IIM Bangalore; June 21, 2000, for IIM Indore; June 30, 2000 for IIM Calcutta, IIM Kozhikode and IIM Lucknow. In addition, they must produce evidence of having satisfied the eligibility requirements by the following dates :

IIM Ahmedabad : October 9, 2000
IIM Bangalore/Indore/Kozhikode : October 5, 2000
IIM Calcutta : December 31, 2000
IIM Lucknow . October 6, 2000

The CAT Bulletin containing the CAT Application Form and other information can be obtained at the branches of State Bank of India, between August 27, 1999 and September 27, 1999 for Rs. 900 (Rs. 450 for SC/ST candidates). A candidate needs to buy only one CAT Bulletin irrespective of how many IIMs he/she is applying to. All Candidates must enclose the bank counterfoil with the CAT Application Form.

Candidates who are not able to obtain CAT Bulletin, under such and other exceptional circumstances, a copy of CAT Bulletin can be obtained directly from Incharge—Admissions, Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, Bannerghatta Road, Bangalore-560076 by sending a crossed demand draft payable at Bangalore for Rs. 950 drawn in favour of "Indian Institute of Management Bangalore" latest by October 4, 1999.

Issue of CAT Bulletins by SBI ends : September 27, 1999

Last Date for Submission of CAT Applications: October 12, 1999

Common Admission Test (CAT) · December 12, 1999.

The Indian Institute of Planning and Management (IIPM), C-10, Qutab Institutional Area, New Delhi-110016 invites applications for the following courses :

(a) Two year Full-Time Programme in Planning Management.

(b) Fellow Programme in Planning and Entrepreneurship.

Eligibility Criteria : I. For two year Full-time Programme in Planning & Management, the candidate should possess 10 + 1/2 with 2/3/4 years of education in colleges/institutes in any discipline. Those expecting final year results by September 2000 may also apply.

II. For Fellow Programme in Planning and Entrepreneurship the candidate should possess First Class Master's Degree or equivalent in any discipline.

Selection Procedure : Admission is given on the basis of entrance test-cum-interviews and group discussions.

Examination Centres : Delhi, Mumbai, Calcutta, Chennai, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Chandigarh, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jammu, Jaipur, Lucknow, Patna, Shimla and Thiruvananthapuram.

Prospectus and Application Forms : Application forms and prospectus can be obtained by M.O./D.D./ crossed IPO of Rs. 600 drawn in favour of the Indian Institute of Planning and Management with a forwarding letter mentioning clearly the name of the programmes or by cash of Rs. 600 from IIPM, C-10, Qutab Institutional Area, New Delhi-110016.

Last Date of Registration : October 15, 1999.

FOREST MANAGEMENT

The Indian Institute of Forest Management, Post Box No. 335, Nehru Nagar, Bhopal-462 003, an autonomous Institute under Ministry of Environment & Forests, Govt. of India, invites applications from interested candidates for admission to Two-year Post Graduate Programme in Forestry Management (PFM) 2000-2002 batch.

Eligibility Applicants should have

(a) at least a three-year Bachelor's Degree in any discipline obtained through 10+2+3 system or equivalent qualification recognised by Association of Indian Universities (AIU) with minimum 50% aggregate marks (45% for SC/ST candidates);

(b) secured 50% aggregate marks (45% for SC/ST candidates) at High School/ Higher Secondary level.

Candidates appearing for final year graduation examinations are also eligible to apply, provided they complete their graduate examination by June 30, 2000.

Selection Procedure :

I. All applicants seeking admission to PFM at IIFM, Bhopal have to appear for Common Admission Test (CAT) conducted by Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) to be held on December 12, 1999. The IIFF will use the CAT, only for short-listing the candidates for the programme IIMs however, have no role either in the selection process or in the conduct of the programme.

II. In addition to CAT, the candidate should also fill up a separate form for admission to PFM, available from IIFM, Bhopal.

III. Candidates (who meet IIFM's PFM eligibility criteria) short listed on the basis of CAT score will be called for Group Discussion and Interviews at IIFM, Bhopal during April/May 2000.

Application Forms : Application forms for admission to PFM, can be obtained from coordinator-PFM Admissions, Indian Institute of Forest Management, Post Box No. 335, Nehru Nagar, Bhopal-462003 by sending demand draft only of Rs. 400 (100 for SC & ST) in favour of Director IIFM, payable at Bhopal accompanied by a self-address and stamped (Rs. 12) envelope of 28 x 22 cm.

Last Date for Submission of Application Form : December 7, 1999. □

Letters

ELECTIONS-99

The article on "Elections-99" (*CSR* September, 1999) gives an excellent analytical account of the poll prospects of various political alliances and parties, in particular of the main contending parties–BJP and Congress in the run-up to Elections '99, supplemented by pre-poll Opinion Surveys conducted by the leading magazines/newspapers such as *India Today, Outlook* and *Times of India*. However, the comprehensive and balanced study by CSR itself appears more convincing. Let's see how far its election trends fit in the results to be announced in October.

Delhi — *G. Gehani*

DEFENDING INDIA

Thanks for a very comprehensive article "Defending India" (*CSR* September, 1999) emphasising post-Kargil defence scenario. I feel that we must allocate more funds for Defence for acquiring sophisticated latest weapons to equip our brave jawans to give a befitting reply to the Pak marauders to defeat their declared objective to "create more Kargils". No doubt we have developed a nuclear deterrent, we should also strengthen our conventional war capability, for neither India nor Pakistan can afford a nuclear conflagration. At the same time, there is no sense in holding Indo-Pak dialogue to resolve Kashmir and other issues till Pakistan stops cross-border terrorism through training, arming and infiltrating mujahideens into Kashmir as also ISI-sponsored insurgency in North-East and bomb blasts elsewhere.

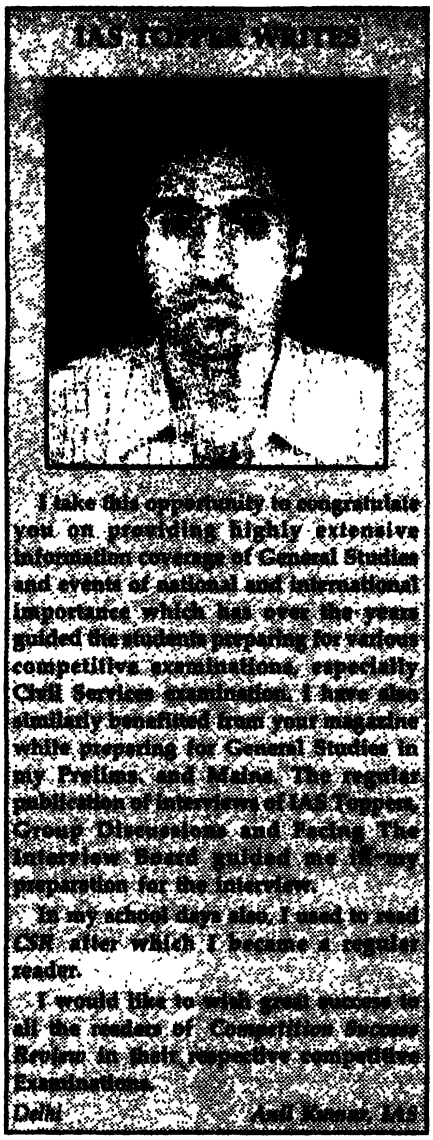
At the same time, we have to maintain national unity as witnessed during Kargil conflict. We must avoid criticism regarding handling of Kargil conflict which would only strengthen Pakistan's hands.

Bikaner (Rajasthan) — ***Arun Bhatia***

KUDOS TO *CSR* FAMILY

I am extremely grateful to the *CSR* family for my success in the "Uttar Pradesh Management Combined Admission Test" (UPMCAT'99), and last year in the written part of CDS (MAY' 98) examination.

I have been reading the *CSR* for the past two years and the credit of my success in the above examinations goes, to a large extent, to the *CSR* family. The interviews of IAS Toppers, Group Discussions, Latest General Knowledge and the up-to-date



I take this opportunity to congratulate you on providing highly extensive information coverage of General Studies and events of national and international importance which has over the years guided the students preparing for various competitive examinations, especially Civil Services examination. I have also similarly benefitted from your magazine while preparing for General Studies in my Prelims and Mains. The regular publication of interviews of IAS Toppers, Group Discussions and Facing The Interview Board guided me in my preparation for the interview.

In my school days also, I used to read *CSR* after which I became a regular reader.

I would like to wish good success to all the readers of *Competition Success Review* in their respective competitive Examinations.

Delhi — *Anil Kumar, IAS*

knowledge about current national and international affairs helped me a lot in my preparation. Moreover, your thought-provoking Editorials helped me up a lot in preparing my mindset and motivating me in the darkest hour of my life.

Kindly accept my thanks and congratulations. I wish all the readers of *CSR* all the best and success in their career.

Delhi — *Neeraj Agarwal*

II

It gives me immense pleasure to inform you that I have obtained No. 3 rank in the C.P.O's 98 exam for the post of Asstt. Comdt. in Central Reserve Police. I thank you and the *CSR* family with a sense of gratitude for my success which is entirely due to the valuable guidance and information provided to me.

I would like to recommend a regular study of *CSR* to all aspirants for posts under various competitive exams.

Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh) — ***M. Mantruddin***

CORPORATE WORLD

I am a regular reader of your magazine, *Competition Success Review*. It is the best all round magazine available in India. Your Editorial page is always inspiringly excellent while the coverage of Current Affairs, various competitive exam papers etc., is just fantastic. But remember Sir, there is always a scope for improvement and nothing on this earth is 100% perfect.

In this connection, I would like to suggest addition of a corporate company e.g., Reliance, Tisco etc., titled "Company of the Month" describing its origin : Group to which it belongs, its history and market status etc. Similarly, another item on "Political Personality of the Month" e.g., Mr. A.B. Vajpayee, Mr. T.N. Seshan, Mr. P. Chidambram detailing how they entered politics, their way to success, their life before and after joining politics, their strategies, their future plans would be a welcome addition. Really, this can help the young readers to grasp some good qualities of these personalities and assimilate them in their personality.

Mumbai (Maharashtra) — ***Abhijit Panchal***

DISCRIMINATION ?

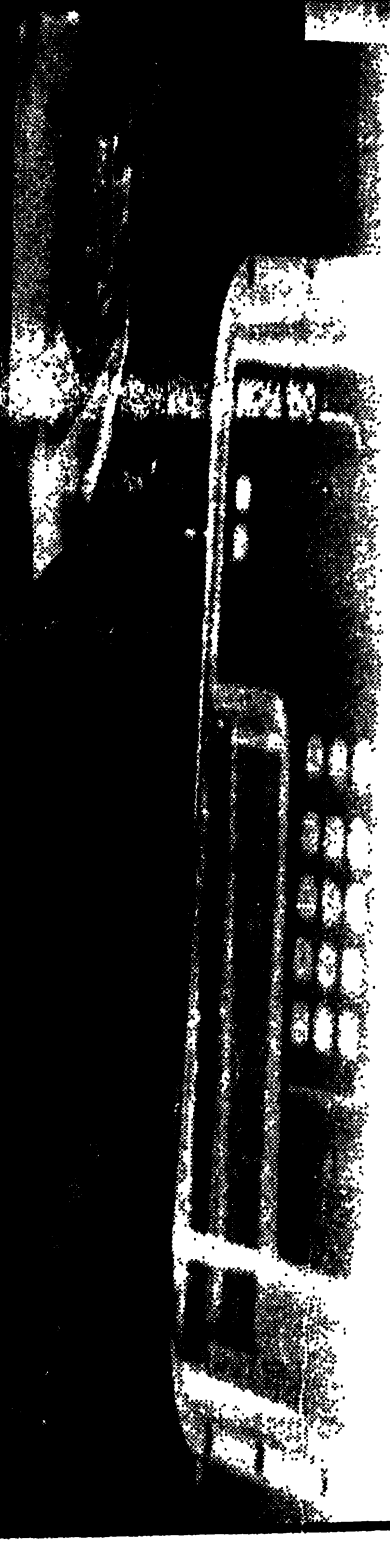
Though *CSR* has established its credentials as a unique magazine on General Knowledge catering especially to the needs of candidates appearing in all higher competitive exams conducted by UPSC and State Public Service Commissions yet the pre-dominant importance accorded to only Civil Services is, to say the least, discriminatory as is evident from the award of Gold Medals, Cash Prizes etc., to 1999 IAS Toppers at a glittering ceremony (*CSR* July, 1999). Why can't other Toppers in MBA, MBBS, Engg. Services, SCRA, NDA, CDS, IFS etc. be privileged to have the same honour from your side? They have also come up the hard way like IAS Toppers.

Hoshiarpur (Punjab) — ***Ashwani***

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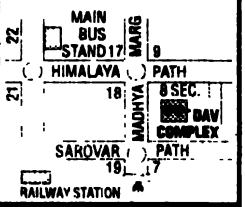
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Persons And Places In News

Persons

Lord Swraj Paul : The leading Non-Resident Indian and Chairman of the $500-million Caparo Group, has been appointed w.e.f. September 1, 1999, Chancellor of University of Wolverhampton (UK). 68-year-old Lord Paul is the first Asian to head this premier university with a student strength of 25,000. The university's Vice-Chancellor, Prof. John S. Brooks hoped that Lord Swraj Paul would "both enjoy the task and bring great value and standing to the university" which is regarded as a leading light in redefining higher education in the United Kingdom. Prior to it, Mr. Swraj Paul was the Pro-Chancellor of Thames Valley University (UK)



Lord Swraj Paul

Sellapan Rama Nathan : The 75-year-old ethnic Indian, born in Singapore, who is a veteran diplomat was sworn in as the Sixth elected President of Singapore on September 1, 1999, succeeding Mr. Ong Teng Cheong. The Singapore-based *The Straits Times* daily said : "He is a good, stout-hearted man to have around, particularly in times of crisis, as his track record shows " He is the second ethnic Indian after Mr. Devan Nair to hold the position.

Mike Moore : The former New Zealand Prime Minister, took over as the Director-General of World Trade Organisation (WTO) on September 1, 1999 Fifty-year-old Mr. Mike Moore, a former trade unionist and a committed left-winger, is scheduled to remain in the office for three years.

Mireya Moxoso : The 53-year-old Panamanian business woman, who had won elections on May 2, 1999, was sworn in as Panama's first woman President on September 1, 1999. She is the widow of former three-time President of Panama Arnulfo Arias. The new President promised a smooth transition when the Panama Canal passes under the Panamanian control, under the terms of the 1977 agreement hammered out by the then two Presidents--Mr. Jimmy Carter of the United States and Mr. Omar Torrijos of Panama.

Khushwant Singh : The eminent Indian journalist and author, was selected for the Sulabh International Honest Man of the Year Award 1999 for his honesty and moral courage to speak out truth through his brilliant and readable writings.

Gauri Prasad Goenka : The group Chairman of Duncan-Goenka Group, which has a total turnover of Rs. 2,500 crore, was elected the President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI). He will take over from Mr Sudhir Jalan after the 72nd annual session in November 1999.

David Howell : The eight-year-old Chess whiz-kid went down in chess history as the youngest player ever to beat a Grandmaster—GM John Nunn, more than 30 years his senior, in a rapid-play exhibition match at the Mind Sports Olympiad in London on August 29, 1999. Howell began playing Chess at the age of five and is national under-10 champion.



David Howell

Raj Reddy : A highly distinguished Indian-American engineer was appointed by the US President, Mr. Bill Clinton to serve as a co-chair of the President's Information Technology Advisory Committee (PITAC) on September 1, 1999 for a 2-year-term alongwith Mr. Irving Wladawsky, a physicist. Mr. Raj Reddy, an engineering graduate from University of Madras, has been a member of the PITAC since February 1997. Winner of several awards, including the Legion of Honor awarded by President Mr Francois Mitterrand of France in 1984, Mr. Reddy obtained his Master's Degree in Technology from the University of South Wales, Australia and his Doctorate Degree from Stanford University, California.

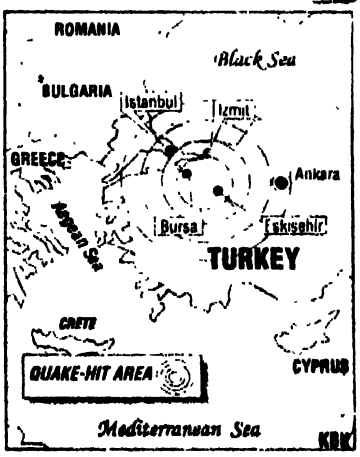
Tavlin Singh : The London-based percussionist became the first Asian to win the prestigious Technics Mercury Music Award, the musical equivalent of the Booker Prize in London on September 8, 1999 for his album OK. Tavlin Singh's music is a fusion of Indian Classical Music with the contemporary British dance melody.

Bulla Choudhary : Ace long-distance Indian swimmer became the first Asian woman to cross the English Channel twice on September 2, 1999. (Earlier, she crossed the channel in 1989). She accomplished the stupendous task in the early morning hours after covering the 26-mile stretch between Shakespeare Beach in England to Cap Gris Nez in France in 13 hours 15 minutes. Bulla Choudhary said, "It was a big challenge for me to come back and swim after marriage and a five-year old child. It was my dream."

Dr. S. Srinivasan : The Director of Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre of the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) passed away at Thiruvananthapuram at the age of 58 following cardiac arrest in Chennai on September 1, 1999.

Places

Turkey : More than 12,000 people were killed in a devastating earthquake (6.7 on Richter Scale).



East Timor : The province in Indonesia witnessed the UN sponsored "popular consultation" (referendum) on August 30, 1999.

Sharm-El-Sheikn : The Red Sea Resort in Egypt was in the news when Israeli Prime Minister, Mr. Ehud Barak and Palestinian leader, Mr. Yasser Arafat signed a revised Wye River accord agreement on September 5, 1999.

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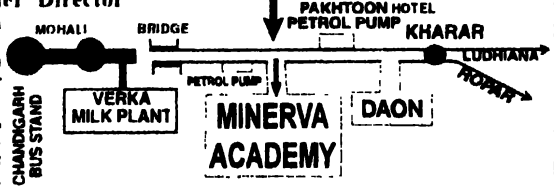
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SPORTS ROUND-UP

Athletics

IAAF World Athletic Championships : Michael Johnson of USA became the most decorated gold medalist in the athletics world championships history by bagging a record ninth gold medal of his career in 4 x 100 m relay on the final day of the IAAF World Athletic Championships held at Seville, Spain from August 20 to August 29, 1999. Johnson now has two 200 m gold medals (1993 and 1995), four straight 400 m gold medals (1993, 1995, 1997 and 1999) and three 4 x 400 relay gold medals (1993, 1995 and 1999).

His team-mate Maurice Greene completed a hat-trick by winning his third gold in 4 x 100 m relay. Winner of 100 m and 200 m sprints golds also, Greene becomes the second man to accomplish this feat after Carl Lewis (1983 and 1987). The two athletes raised the US final gold medal tally to 11 golds, four more than in 1997. In other events, Denmark's Kenya-born world record-holder, Wilson Kipketker won his third straight world title in 800 m in one minute 43.30 seconds beating South Africa's Hezekiel Sepeng. In men's javelin throw, Finland's Aki Parviainen—world leader this year—won the title with a throw of 89.52 m. Russia's Svetlana Masterkova, the Olympic champion in 800 m and 1500 m, won the first gold for a Russian woman at the Championships by winning 1500 m in 3:59.53. In women's high jump, Inga Babakova of Ukraine won gold clearing the bar at 1.99 m. In the women's relays, the Russian quartet of Tatayana Chebykina, Svetlana Goncharenko, Olga Kotlyarova and Natalya Nazarova won the 4 x 400 m gold leaving the minor medals for the US and defending champions Germany. The next World Championships will be held in 2001 in Edmonton, Canada.



esident K.R. Narayanan presenting Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award to athlete Jyotirmoyee Sikdar in New Delhi on September 1, 1999.

Badminton

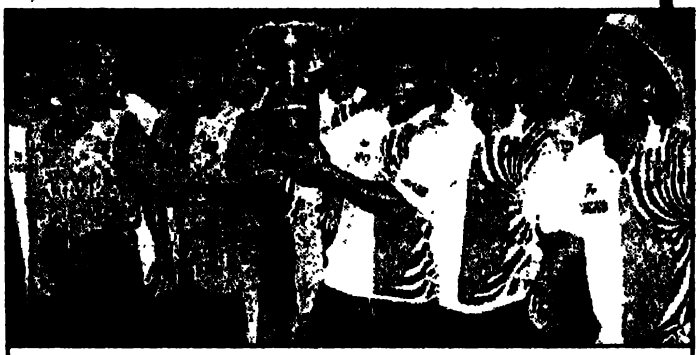
All India Junior Grand Prix Badminton Tournament : Arun Vaidya of Railways won the boys singles finals under-19 defeating Chetan Anand of Air India 1-15, 15-2, 15-10 at the All India Junior Grand Prix Badminton Tournament at Thane on August 26, 1999. In the girls section, Divya Ramesh of Karnataka defeated Trupti Murgunde of Air India 11-7, 11-6.

Chess

FIDE World Chess Championship : Grandmaster Alexander Khalifman of Russia became the 14th world chess champion beating his Armenian opponent Vladimir Akopian at the FIDE World Chess Championship in Las Vegas, US on August 29, 1999.

Cricket

Coca-Cola Singapore Cricket Challenge Trophy : West Indies clinched the Coca-Cola Singapore Cricket Challenge Trophy defeating India by four wickets in Singapore on September 7, 1999. Man of the Match—Ricardo Powell; Man of the Series—Ricardo Powell.



Sri Lankan skipper Sanath Jayasuriya (C) lifting the AIWA Cup along with his team-mates after winning the AIWA Cup Triangular Cricket Tournament in Colombo on August 31, 1999

AIWA Cup Triangular Cricket Tournament : Sri Lanka won the AIWA Cup defeating the World Cup Champions Australia by eight wickets with 10.3 over left, at the AIWA Cup Triangular Cricket Tournament on August 31, 1999. Man of the Match—Romesh Kaluwitharan of Sri Lanka.

Football

Bangabandhu International Football Tournament : Japan won the Bangabandhu International Football Tournament defeating Ghana 3-2 in Dhaka on September 6, 1999.

General

SEA Games : Thailand became the champions of the 10-nation South East Asian Games (SEA) in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei on August 15, 1999. The overall medals tally is as follows : Thailand won 65 golds, 48 silvers and 56 bronzes while Malaysia took second position by clinching 57 golds with Indonesia on third position winning 44 golds compared to a record 194 two years ago in Jakarta. The next SEA games will be held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia in 2001.

National Sailing Championships : Nitin Mongia of Naval Sailing Club, Mumbai retained the laser standard full rig title with eight points at the National Sailing Championships in Hyderabad on September 4, 1999. Lt. Cdr. R. Mahesh came second with 9 points while Rajesh Chaudhary of EME Sailing Association finished third with 18 points.

Golf

NEC Invitational World Golf Championships : World No. 1 golf champion Tiger Woods of the US clinched the $5 million NEC Invitational World Golf Championships title at Akron,

Ohio on August 29, 1999. He started the final round five strokes ahead of the field, and seven clear of his compatriot Phil Mickelson who shot the day's beat round of five-under-par 65. But Woods even with three bogeys in the last five holes, was able to hang on with a one-over 71 for his sixth world-wide victory of the year.

Tianjin Teda Open Golf : Thailand's Thammanoon Sriroj won the $200,000 Tianjin Teda Open Golf at Tianjin, China on August 22, 1999. Sriroj emerged victorious by a stroke against Korean Park No-Seok while Indian professionals Jyoti Randhawa and Amritinder Singh shot identical 70 in the last round to finish at joint 24th place.

PGA Championship : Tiger Woods of the United States edged out the teenager Sergio Garcia of Spain to win the PGA Championship at Medinah, Illinois on August 15, 1999. Woods who shot even-par 72 for the day, won the silver Wanamaker Trophy with an 11-under-par total of 277, while Garcia posted a one-under 71 for 278.

Hockey

Three-Test Hockey Series : Sita Gussain scored three goals to lead India to a 5-0 victory over New Zealand, in the final match in a three-test hockey series.

Honours

Golfer of the Year : Vijay Kumar of Lucknow, winner of the recent Cosmo-*The Hindu* open in Chennai, was named Mahindra Golfer of the Year for the second consecutive season on September 8, 1999 following his outstanding performance on the Indian professional golf circuit in 1998-99. He will be given an award of Rs. 5.76 lakh.

International Badminton Federation (IBF) Rankings : According to the International Badminton Federation (IBF) rankings released on September 2, 1999, Sun Jun of China tops the men's rankings followed by Peter Gade of Denmark while Dai Yun of China leads the women's rankings in the world. Six of the top 10 women in the list are from China; India's national champion Aparna Popat attained a career high ranking of 16 in the world.

Swimming

Pan-Pacific Swimming Championship : USA reigned supreme in the world swimming after furious last-race victory over Australia to emerge champions in the Pan-Pacific Swimming Championship in Sydney on August 29, 1999. Both Australia and the USA won 13 gold medals but the Americans won a total of 35 medals while Australia clinched 32. The USA scored 391 to the Australian's 372 after eight days of Competition that saw 12 world records broken.



Mahesh Bhupathi
Winner of the US Open Mixed Doubles 1999

Asia-Pacific Swimming and Diving Championship : Kerala's M. Usha stole the limelight winning two gold medals to enable host India finish sixth in the 13th Asia-Pacific Swimming and Diving Championship in New Delhi on August 24, 1999. On the last day, India bagged 14 gold medals to take their tally to 48 with 4 gold, 18 silver and 26 bronze. Of the four gold, Usha won three and Rakhi Mehra clinched one. Chinese Taipei retained the overall championship title with 136 medals including 46 gold. Thailand finished runners up with 43 medals including 12 gold, 9 silver and 13 bronze while Hong Kong was placed third with 45 medals—18 gold, 14 silver and 13 bronze.



Serena Williams (R) of the US, Winner of the US Open Women's Singles 1999 and Martina Hingis (L) of Switzerland, runner-up, holding their trophies

Tennis

US Open : Indian duo Mahesh Bhupathi and Leander Paes failed to maintain their winning spree in men's doubles (after their splendid victories in French Open and Wimbledon) in US Open '99 when they went down to Sebastian Lareau of Canada and Alex O'Brien of the US, 6-7, (7-9), (4-6) at Flushing Meadows on September 10, 1999. However, Mahesh Bhupathi, teaming with Ai Sugiyama of Japan, retrieved the position by clinching the Mixed Doubles defeating Kimberly Po and Donald Johnson of the US 6-4, 6-4.

In women's singles finals, Serena Williams of the US clinched her first Grand Slam title defeating World No. 1 Martina Hingis of Switzerland 6-3, 7-6, (7-4) while in the men's singles finals, Andre Agassi of the US defeated his compatriot Todd Martin 6-4, 6-7, 6-7, 6-3, 6-2.

In the women's doubles, Serena Williams and Venus Williams of the US defeated Chanda Rubin of the US and Sandrine Testued of France 4-6, 6-1, 6-4.

Great American Insurance Tennis Championship : Pete Sampras of the US clinched his 60th career title at the Great American Insurance Tennis Championship beating Patrick Rafter of Australia 7-6 (9-7), 6-3. In the doubles final, Jonas Bjorkman of Sweden and Byron Black of Zimbabwe beat Todd Woodbridge and Mark Woodforde of Australia 6-3, 7-6 (8-6) in Ohio on August 16, 1999. ❑



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BEAUTY

The Face Artist



Why did Mickey Contractor choose make-up as his profession? The expert's views are very logical. "It is a pride for me that I have mastered the art of making people beautiful," he says, "My profession gives me an access to beautiful people and lovely locations. I get incredible travel opportunities. My efforts to perfect my art bring me fame and money. What more could any ambitious person ask for?"

Though a celebrated make-up Guru, Mickey says that a face sans any make up is probably the most beautiful countenance. "Cosmetics should be used sparingly to create a natural look. They should only be used to enhance one's looks, not to overpower them with layers of cosmetics or drown a face in paint and layers of colours. The best features of a face should be highlighted and those features which are not the best, should be underplayed artistically. I personally like a clean, well-groomed, healthy look possibly because I handle make-up all the time."

Mickey is an 'eye faddist'. "If a woman's eyes are beautiful, she is truly memorable," he says. "Mascara, eyeliner and kajal are therefore the most powerful cosmetics. Enhancing eyes, making them look radiant and creating sultriness in them, gives a woman an aura of glamour and sensuality. Lipstick, blusher, a little eye-shadow and a brushing of moisturiser and powder create a complete look. But a healthy skin is the best basis for good looks."

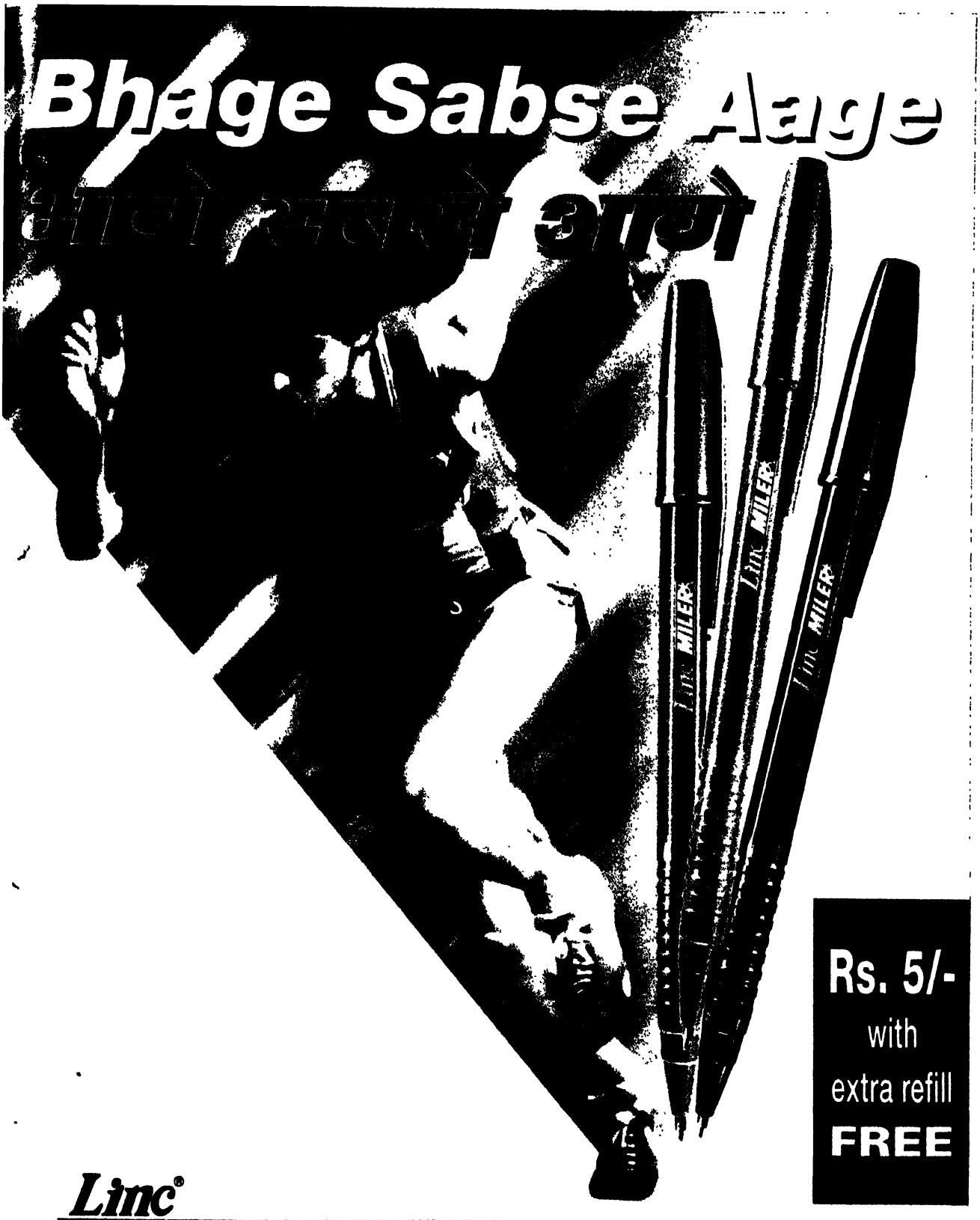
Mickey Contractor is perhaps the greatest make-up Guru in India. He has made every beautiful woman look spectacular and redesigned many a film star's personality with his creative genius...

by Vimla Patil

Mickey Contractor is credited with creating ever-new looks for super-stars and mega-models. He is the artist who has changed the personalities of *Kajol*, *Manisha Koirala*, *Aishwarya Rai*, and *Sushmita Sen* and electrified their riveting looks. He even chooses clothes for a film heroine, thus creating an entirely new personality. Mickey dreams of making up faces of celebrity-international models like Glinda Evangelista some day. For the moment, however, he can truly boast that he has touched almost every beautiful face in India with his magic wand and turned it into an immortal icon of beauty. ❖

Mickey Contractor created the 'look' which took Kajol to the top star position





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To participate you need to be in the age group of 18 - 25 years. You should also be 5'-4" (162 cm) or more in height. Please send your bio-data mentioning your name, address, telephone and fax numbers with three colour postcard size photographs, one front close-up upto waist and two full length in trendy outfits (Western and Indian ethnic). Please also write your date of birth, height, vital statistics, colour of eyes, colour of hair, etc., along with details of your extra-curricular activities/achievements which include debates, elocution, dance, music, sports and other talent-related activities.



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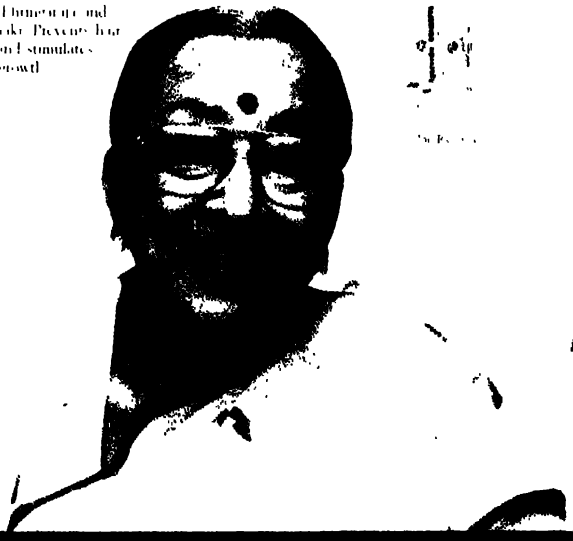
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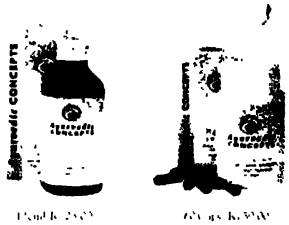
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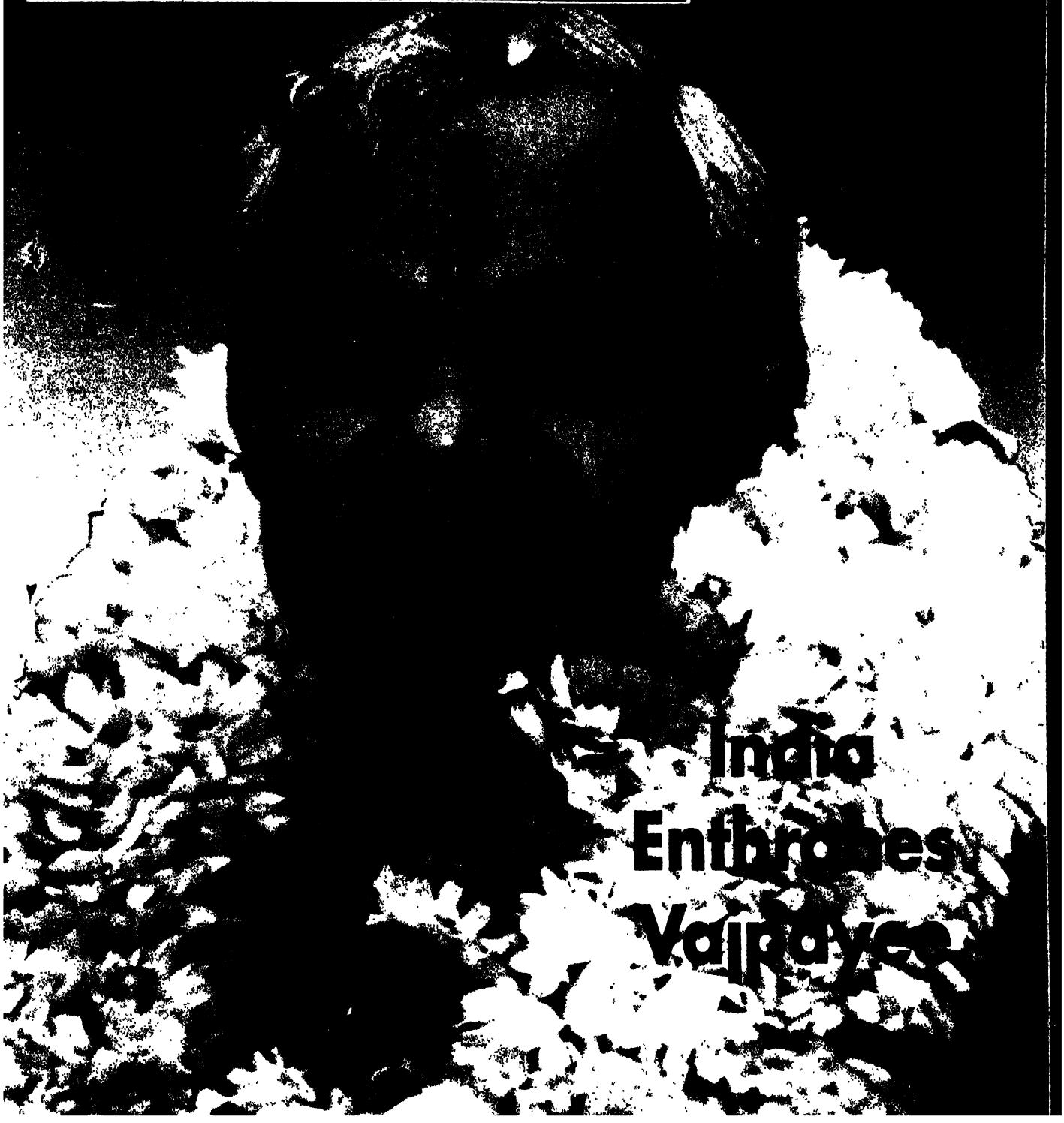
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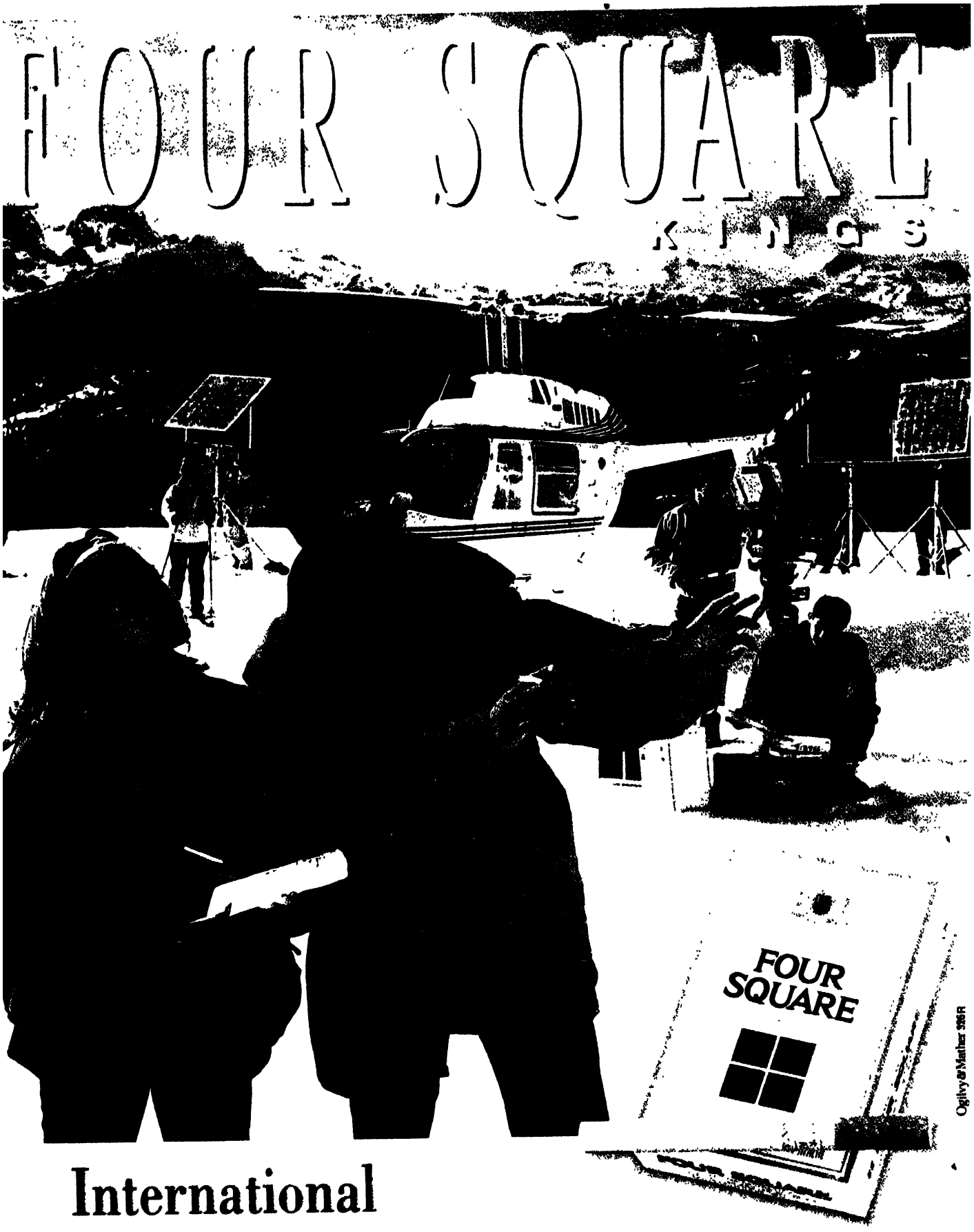
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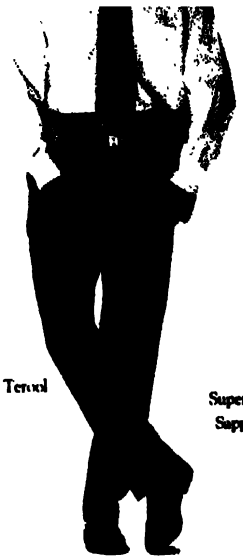


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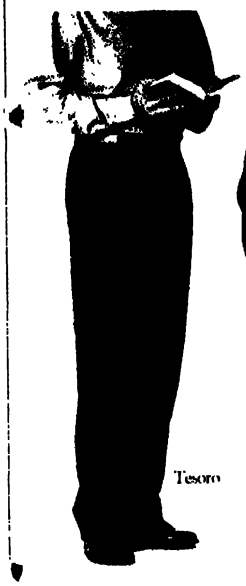



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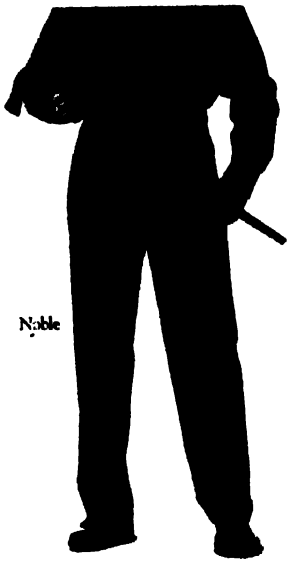

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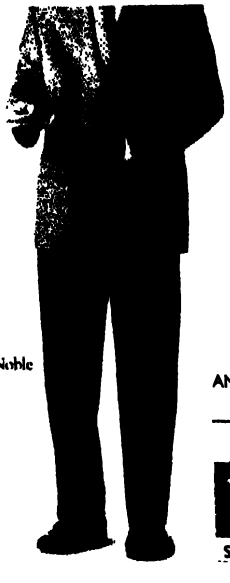

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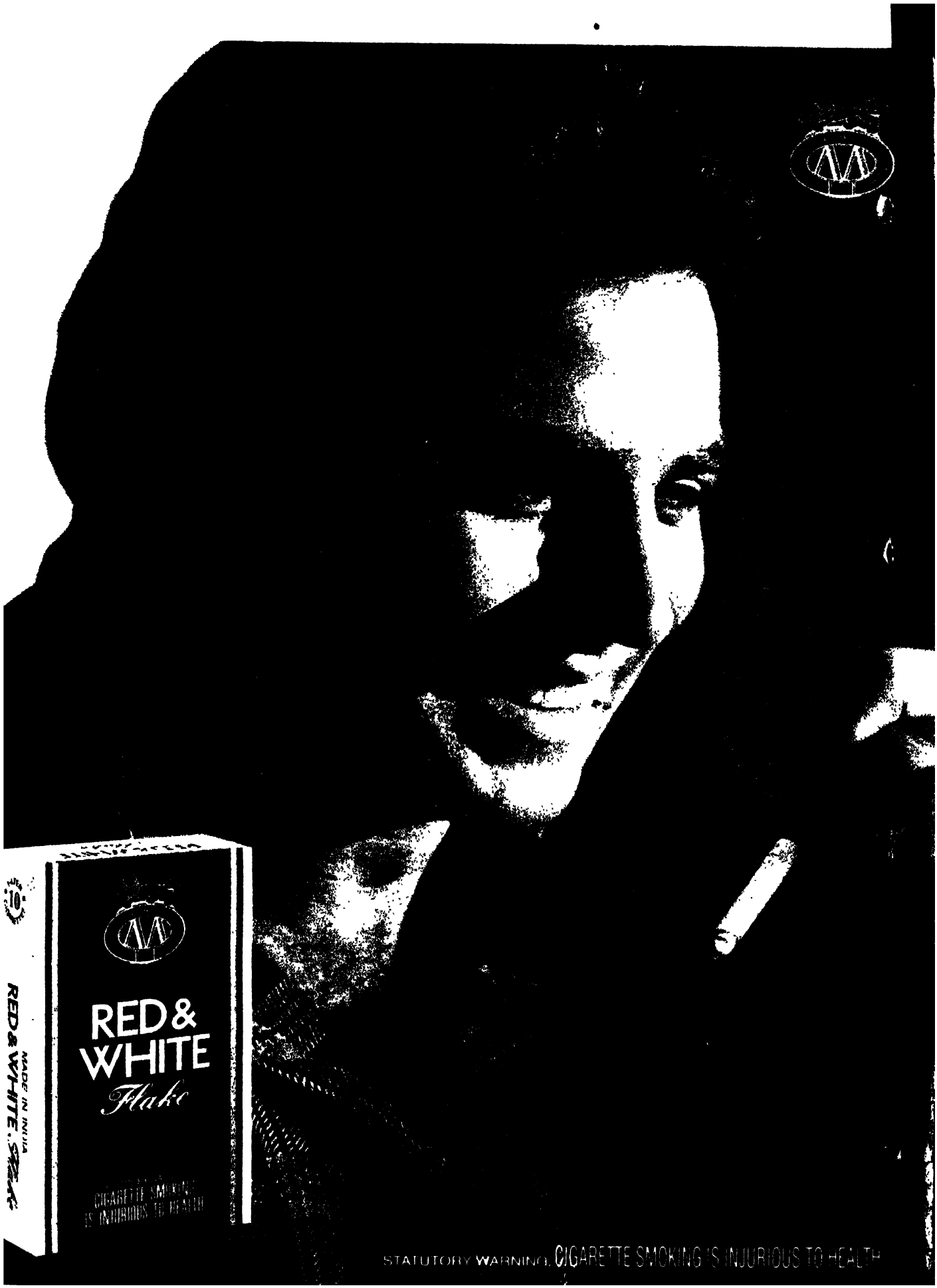
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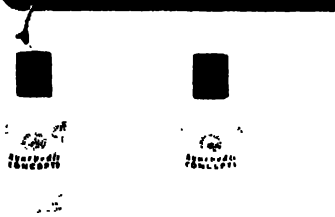
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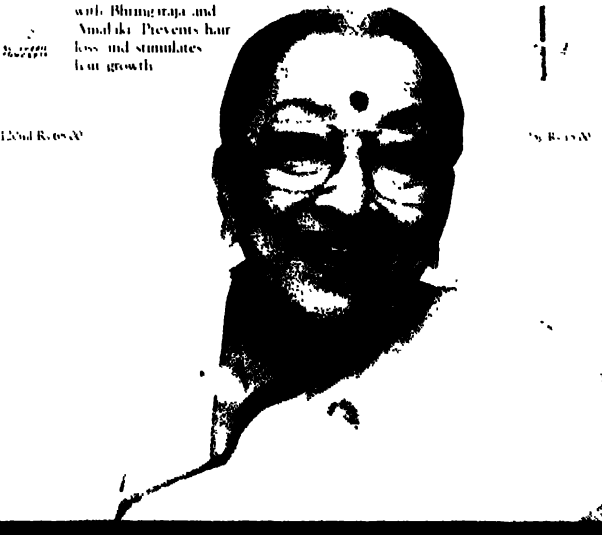


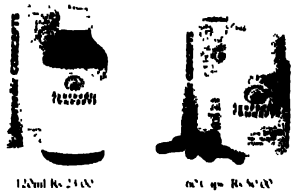
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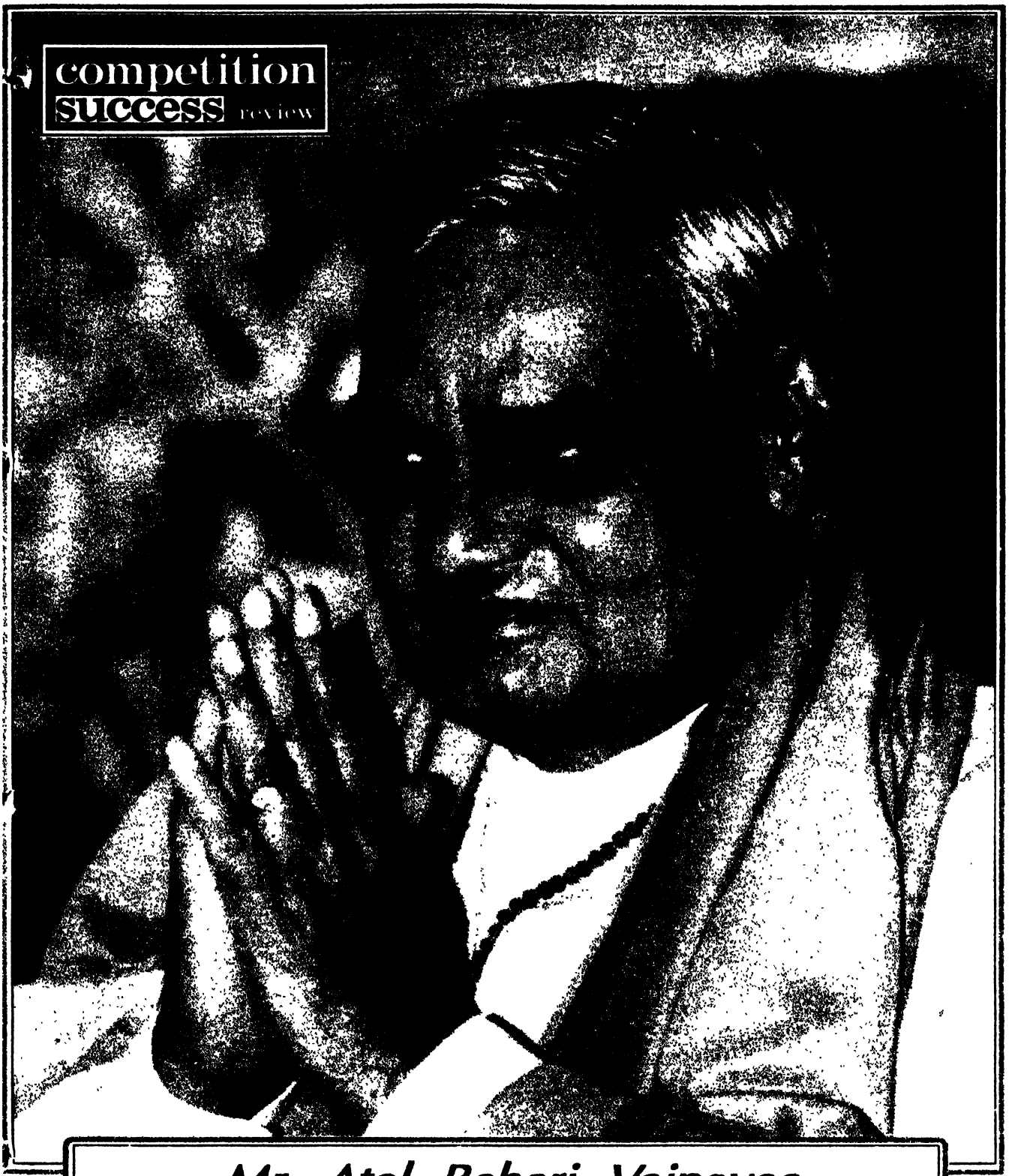
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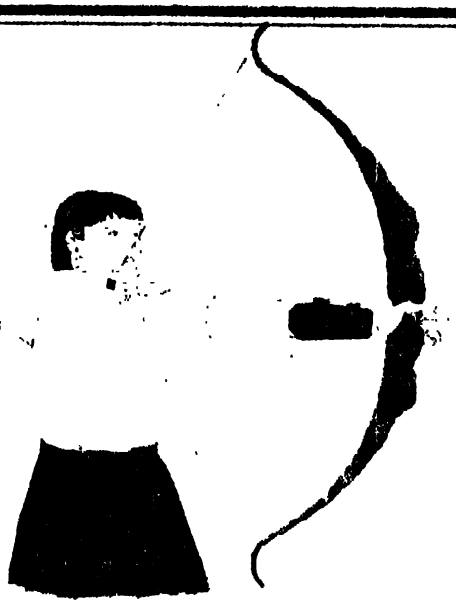
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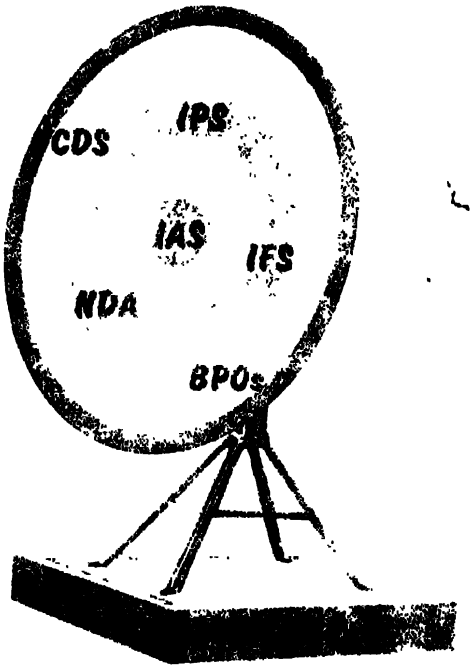
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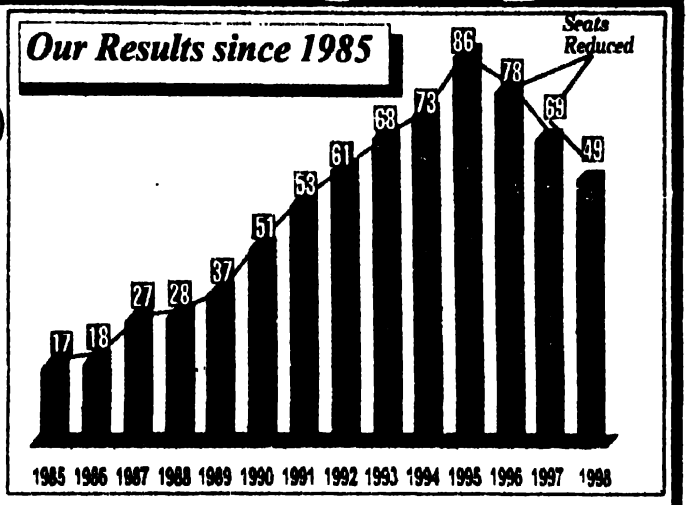
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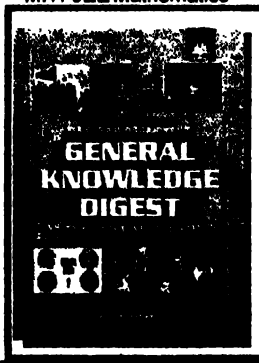
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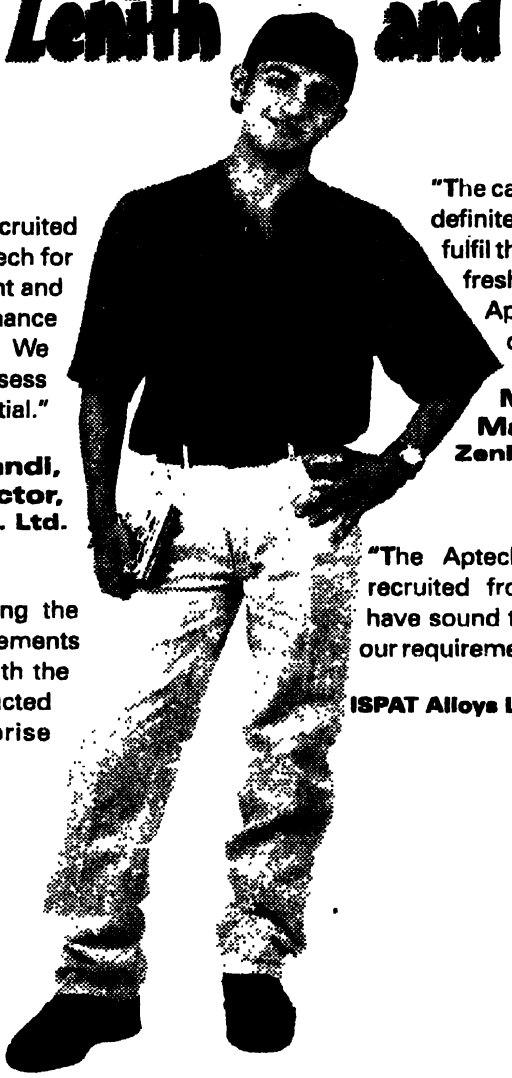
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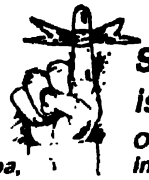
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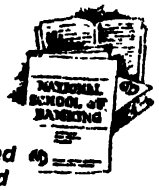
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Success starts and grows with your will power. Sooner or later, the man who wins is the man who thinks and believes he can. Thus, the strength of your will power ultimately spells your success. With a firm will, you can face any obstacle or challenge and with optimism and hope crown yourself with success. Success is not merely a question of luck or genius. It mostly depends on hard work and the ability to persist, despite odds, temporary setbacks and adverse circumstances. Your success will be all the more greater if you can master and overcome the challenges, obstacles and adverse circumstances. It is the will power which makes you meet every adverse circumstance as its master and does not allow it to master you.

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Yours sincerely,

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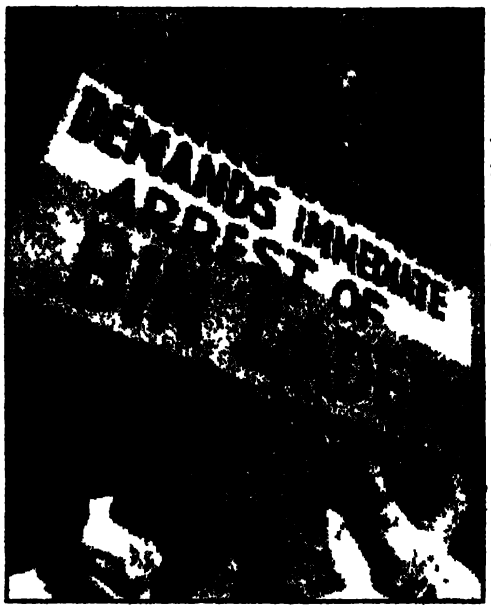
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Global War On Terrorism



For ten years and more, the serenity of the Kashmir Valley has been disturbed by gunfire and the access to some of the most beautiful spots in the world has been denied to tourists from within the country and abroad Worse still, enemies from across the border sowed the seeds of discord and hatred between communities in the name of religion, driving the Hindu Pandits out of their moorings to seek sanctuary elsewhere in India. People have lost count of the killings, massacres, lootings kidnappings and other heinous crimes in the course of the last ten years, all perpetrated by the hardcore militants—trained, armed and transported by India's neighbour Pakistan which has now become a *de facto* "terrorist" state, though its allies refuse to recognise its *de jure* status as the springboard of international terrorism due to their own enlightened self interest Hundreds of civilians and members of India's security forces, the BSF and the CRPF have paid with their lives for the proxy war waged by Pakistan

The Kargil War was the grand climax of the systematic and sustained campaign of terrorism Pakistan has been waging against India Even during the war and thereafter there has been no let-up in the scale of violence and bloodshed let loose by the Pak-trained terrorists For over a decade India has been crying hoarse about international terrorism but none paid any heed to her complaints Things are now slowly changing and even USA and Russia are now veering round to India's viewpoint that they should mount a united front against terrorists training their guns at the heart of the stability of their countries The US concerns were triggered by June 1996 bomb attack on its military personnel in Daharan in Saudi Arabia The bomb attacks on the US Embassies in Nairobi and Dar-es-Salaam in '998 allegedly masterminded by the Saudi millionaire, Osama bin Laden from his hideouts in Afghanistan convinced Washington that international co-operation is a prerequisite to curbing state sponsored terrorism

Next to India the worst country to bear the brunt of terrorism this year has been Russia that lost more than 300 people in the bomb blasts that destroyed many apartment blocks in Moscow and other urban areas Russia traced the hotbed of terrorism as originating from the besis of disgruntled elements in Chechnya and Dagestan on closer scrutiny Russia found that it was all the handiwork of mercenaries trained in Pakistan and Afghanistan And the mastermind again was once again the dreaded Osama bin Laden! Russia protested to Pakistan in vain A desperate Russia took things seriously and launched both a combined air and land assault on Chechnya to flush out the terrorists presumably shielded by the government of the breakaway Chechnya

On September 17 1999, Osama bin Laden added India to USA as the two countries against which he and his followers have declared *'jehad'*. A Press release issued in Jalalabad said India and USA were the *mujahideen's* "biggest enemies" and they would target these "imperialist" forces wherever possible. He said he was ready to help the Kashmiri *mujahideen* and he did "help" them during the recent Kargil War. India can illafford to ignore the threat of Osama bin Laden and India's Home Minister, Mr. L.K. Advani said that India would take every step to meet any eventuality. Defence sources in India are aware that bin Laden has an unspecified number of Stinger missiles, the Russian-made SAM 7 surface-to air missiles and vast quantities of sophisticated small arms. And when he has the backing of Pakistan, why on earth bin Laden should worry at all about the arms for his 'holy war'. There is now enough flourishing business in drugs trade and they have enough money to buy arms

Against this background, glowing tributes should be paid to the farsightedness of the Prime Minister, Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee and the astute diplomacy of Mr Jaswant Singh in taking up the diplomatic initiative to forge concerted action to fight international terrorism with its "deadly cocktail of violence, religious extremism and narcotics trafficking" On September 17, 1999 India and the United States began high consultations to find ways of countering the looming spectre of terrorism across the world The US Coordinator for Counter-terrorism, Mr Michael Sheehan met Indian officials to define common parameters for bilateral co operation to prevent terrorist bombings USA is keen on evolving an international legal framework to punish terrorists This includes proposals for extraditing suspects or the right to prosecute them in third countries Both India and USA also discussed the terrorism in Kashmir and the rapid spread of extremist violence from Afghanistan into the Central Asian States which include Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan and the Moscow blasts, all seen as part of the terror network spreading across the globe from Afghanistan and Pakistan

In recent months, USA has reprimanded Pakistan, at least behind the scene, over its naked support for terrorists in Kashmir It is an open secret that the terrorists could not have held Kashmir to ransom for so long without the material support of Pakistan How far USA is prepared to take on Pakistan in its war on terrorism without jeopardising its traditional relations with Islamabad remains to be seen The issue of terrorism and how to fight it through fora like the UN Security Council was a major item in the agenda of the discussions held between India's External Affairs Minister, Mr Jaswant Singh and his Russian counterpart, Mr Igor Ivanov, during the UN General Assembly deliberations in New York in September, 1999 At the UN itself India signed on September 18, 1999 the International Convention for Suppression of Terrorist Bombings Once ratified, the convention will enable the countries to either prosecute or extradite those accused of terrorist bombings India is the 47th country

to sign the convention which has been so far ratified by only six nations. It needs ratification by 22 countries to come into force. The convention was adopted by the UN General Assembly in December 1997.

It is now India's finest hour with the growing worldwide awareness on the dangers of international terrorism. No country can afford to remain complacent with the mad exporters of terrorism even daring to steal nuclear material to do their dirty and heinous job. One should hope that USA and Russia, together with other Permanent Members of the UN Security Council, would join together to tackle the international blackmail at its very source. ❑

China At Fifty : An Appraisal

Together with Indian Independence in 1947, the ascendancy of the Communists to power in China marked a watershed in the history of the world, highlighting the resurgence of Asia and the retreat of colonialism and imperialism. India celebrated the Golden Jubilee of her independence in August, 1997 China too is celebrating the 50th birthday of the Communist Revolution. While Gandhiji led the march to freedom at midnight, Mao as the leader of China's millions brought to a close the long century of China's 'humiliation' by imperialist powers, including Japan. There couldn't be any comparison between Gandhiji and Mao, though both played distinctive roles in moulding the future of their countries. Just as Gandhiji left his inimitable stamp on every facet of Indian life, the father of the Communist Revolution too had revolutionised the Chinese social, economic and cultural life. For good or bad in fifty years, China has matured as a powerful economic and military giant that is sure to throw its weight in the new millennium.



A dance troupe from one of China's different ethnic minorities performing in front of a miniature white pagoda in Beijing, China

In the avalanche of criticism over the excesses of the Cultural Revolution, the Great Leap Forward, the regimentation of a closed society and the massacre at the Tiananmen Square, the rest of the world underestimates China's stupendous achievements. Most of the Sinologists are so carried away by the achievements of the last twenty years that they tend to ignore the substantial contribution made by Mao Zedong. Beyond doubt, it was on the firm foundation laid by Mao Zedong that Deng Xiaoping raised the superstructure.

Whoever has been the Chinese leader and whatever be the reforms they sought to achieve in the last fifty years, there are certain motivations that underlie every Chinese action. It is this distinctive Chinese psyche that strikes China observers most and that should inspire the developing countries including India. High ambition to become an important power in world politics, iron resolution, discipline, dedication and perseverance, adherence to the small family norm, importance of education and literacy, and the belief that they know much better than anyone else as to what is good for them and high individualistic and independent thinking and reverence for Chinese values have been the hallmark of every programme China undertook be it political, economic, social and cultural. It is not the sheer number of 1.2 billion people only, but the fact that the Chinese *believed* that they were, are and will be a great people and this unshakeable faith in their own greatness that permeated their domestic and foreign policies and their relations with USA and USSR (now Russia) and other countries, big and small. The Chinese wanted the rest of the world to treat them for what they are, no less and no more.

Wherever they floundered, they were prepared to learn from their mistakes and mend matters. The Chinese leaders spoke with authority on matters they considered right whatever the rest of the world might construe about their actions. And they had the cheek to tell the World Bank and IMF to mind their own business when both of them talked about corruption in China. It was Mao who instilled the national pride in every Chinese, uniting the nation and raising his country to a standing of equality among the nations.

Fifty years on, China is slowly getting back the territories that, China believes, belong to her. Hong Kong became part of China in a smooth transition in 1997 under the innovative one-country, two systems formula, and so will be Macao by the end of this year. There cannot be two Chinas ... the Dragon spitting fire and brimstone on the mainland and the puny Taiwan propped up by USA for more than two decades. Both USA and Taiwan must yield to the overwhelming currents of geopolitics and let Taiwan become part of the mainland under the same formula that holds valid for Hong Kong–one country, two systems.

The way China stormed the citadel of power politics shows its "never say die" spirit. For 23 long years US intransigence barred Chinese entry into the UN and today it is one of the five Permanent Members of the UN Security Council. In five decades China has achieved an average annual growth rate of 9.8 per cent. In 1997, its gross domestic product (GNP) reached $ 1,055 billion, making it in terms of purchasing power parity (PPP) the third largest economy in the world. Per capita income rose to $ 860, having doubled over the past decade; adult literacy rose to 87 per cent and average life expectancy climbed to 70 years. In just 25 years, China has attracted a direct foreign investment of $ 140 billion and has accumulated foreign exchange reserves of $ 120 billion and a trade surplus with the US of about $ 40 billion. Striking statistics that should inspire our planners and administrators!

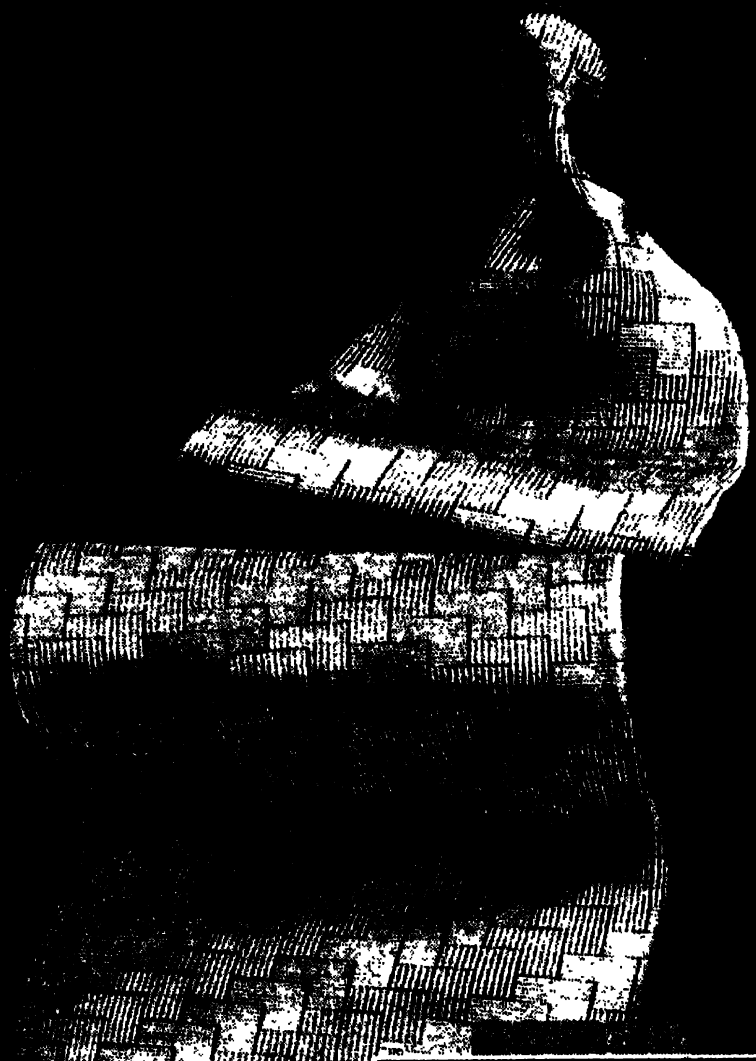
Take any field and the average Chinese is possessed of the "killer instinct". In the last Olympics, the Chinese, with their record-breaking medal haul, replaced Japan as the fourth country with the largest number of medals.

While making the most of the best from our neighbour across the Himalayas, India needs to gain a lot by leaving the past and opening a new chapter with China. Even China is keen to settle the border dispute with India and start things anew; they have already settled the border disputes with Russia and the Central Asian Republics. During the first ever visit to India of a Chinese head of state in 1996, Mr. Jiang Zemin said : "We, the two great nations of wisdom that pioneered human civilisation, will surely bring a cooperative and constructive partnership into the 21st century."

As India and China are about to enter the threshold of the new millennium, one should hope that under the dynamic leadership of Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee and the diplomatic skills of Mr. Jaswant Singh, a new twin star will rise on the international firmament. ❑

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INDIA

BJP And Allies Surge To Victory

It was poetic justice to the leaders of the BJP and their allies, left midstream by crass political opportunists, but the enlightened electorate of India came to their rescue to help them reach the farther shore so that they can accomplish their unfinished task. Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee, acknowledged today as the number one leader of the country and the well-knit team he led, were betrayed only months ago by AIADMK, in collusion with the Congress, and a few other parties whose only agenda all along had been that "either they would rule, or they wouldn't let any other party or combination rule". But the people of India scripted a different verdict in the elections to the 13th Lok Sabha avenging the wrong done to the BJP government.

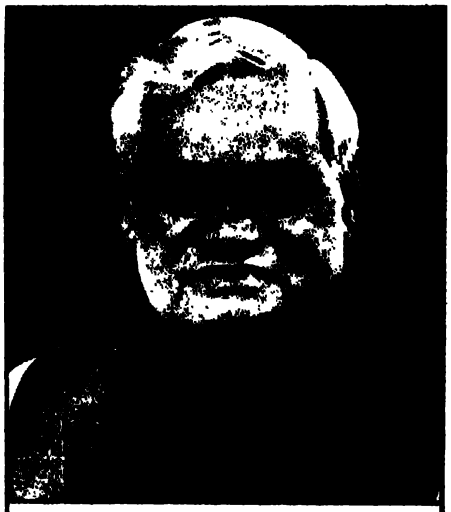
The Bharatiya Janata Party and its allies in the National Democratic Alliance have secured a comfortable majority in the Lok Sabha and Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee has become the Prime Minister of India for the third time; thanks to the machinations of the Opposition he has risen like a Phoenix. He was Prime Minister for just 13 days in 1996, but he never gave up, fought again like a brave and honest soldier and became the Prime Minister in April 1998 and faced yet another trial early this year. And he is back again. He is the last one to run away from the battlefield. Like the jawans who stood their ground in the Kargil War, Mr. Vajpayee and his illustrious colleagues and partymen wrested victory fighting the battle from the vantage ground of moral strength and rectitude.

The people's verdict in favour of the BJP and its allies was clinched not only by the way the coalition handled the Kargil War but also by the resentment over the way the coalition was thrown out of office through the conspiracy hatched by the AIADMK supremo and the Congress. India's oldest national party, the Congress, once again stands discredited, hoist with its own petard.

The BJP stormed the Capital with a kind of ferocity that surprised the party itself; it made a clean sweep of all the seven Lok Sabha seats. The Congress that came to power in Delhi in the Assembly elections on the fall-out of the 'onion crisis' just ten months ago had to eat the humble pie. BJP staged a strong comeback in Rajasthan where it had to be content with five seats in the 1998 Lok Sabha and had later suffered humiliating defeat in the Assembly elections. While in Orissa, the BJP-BJD alliance dealt a stunning blow to the Congress, the Indian National Lok Dal-BJP combination in Haryana won all the seats by big margins blanking Congress. The BJP emerged as the biggest gainer in the elections in Andhra Pradesh which saw the virtual marginalisation of smaller parties due to the near-total polarisation of votes between the TDP-BJP combine and the Congress. While the BJP and its ally DMK in Tamil Nadu, the BJP-Shiv Sena alliance in Maharashtra and the BJP in Gujarat marched ahead of others, the NDA suffered setbacks in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Karnataka. In Laloo's Bihar again the BJP-JD (U) combine stole the limelight. Laloo Yadav himself bit the dust, falling like a giant oak weakened by the small strokes caused by his own misdeeds.

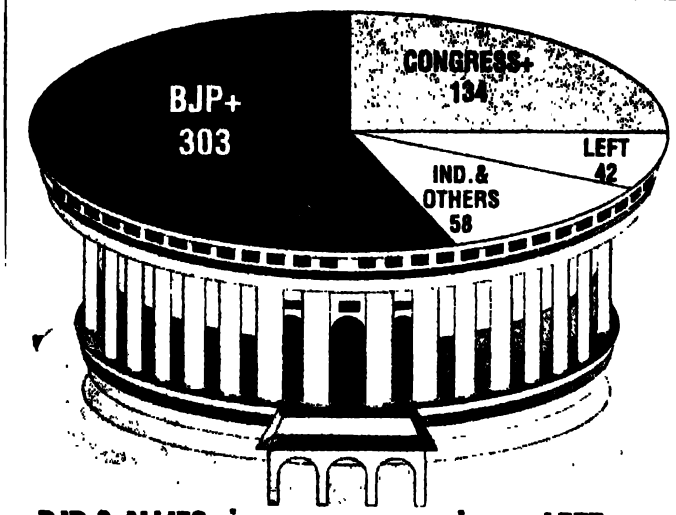
With the results announced by October 8, 1999, the NDA has crossed the 300-mark bettering its record in 1998, with BJP improving its tally of 1998, paving the way for the easy formation of government.

The 1999 elections proved to be the most disastrous blow to the Congress Party since Independence. Its tally of 112 seats is the lowest since 1952 when democratic India went to poll for the first time. Stunned by the humiliation at the hustings, the Congress President, Mrs. Sonia Gandhi called for introspection over party's poor showing leading to resignations by four of its General Secretaries owning moral responsibility for the party's debacle in the states under their charge. Dr. Manmohan Singh, the leader of Congress Party in Rajya Sabha, has also put in his papers. Meanwhile, Mrs. Sonia Gandhi has got herself elected as leader of Congress Parliamentary Party. Yet another casualty



Atal Behari Vajpayee

THE TALLY



BJP & ALLIES	
BJP	182
BJD	10
DMK	12
HVC	1
INLD	5
JD(U)	20
Loktantrik	1
MDMK	4
MGDK	1
MSCP	1
NC	4
PMK	5
SAD	2
Shiv Sena	15
Trinamool	8
TDP	29
Ind. & Others	3
TOTAL	303

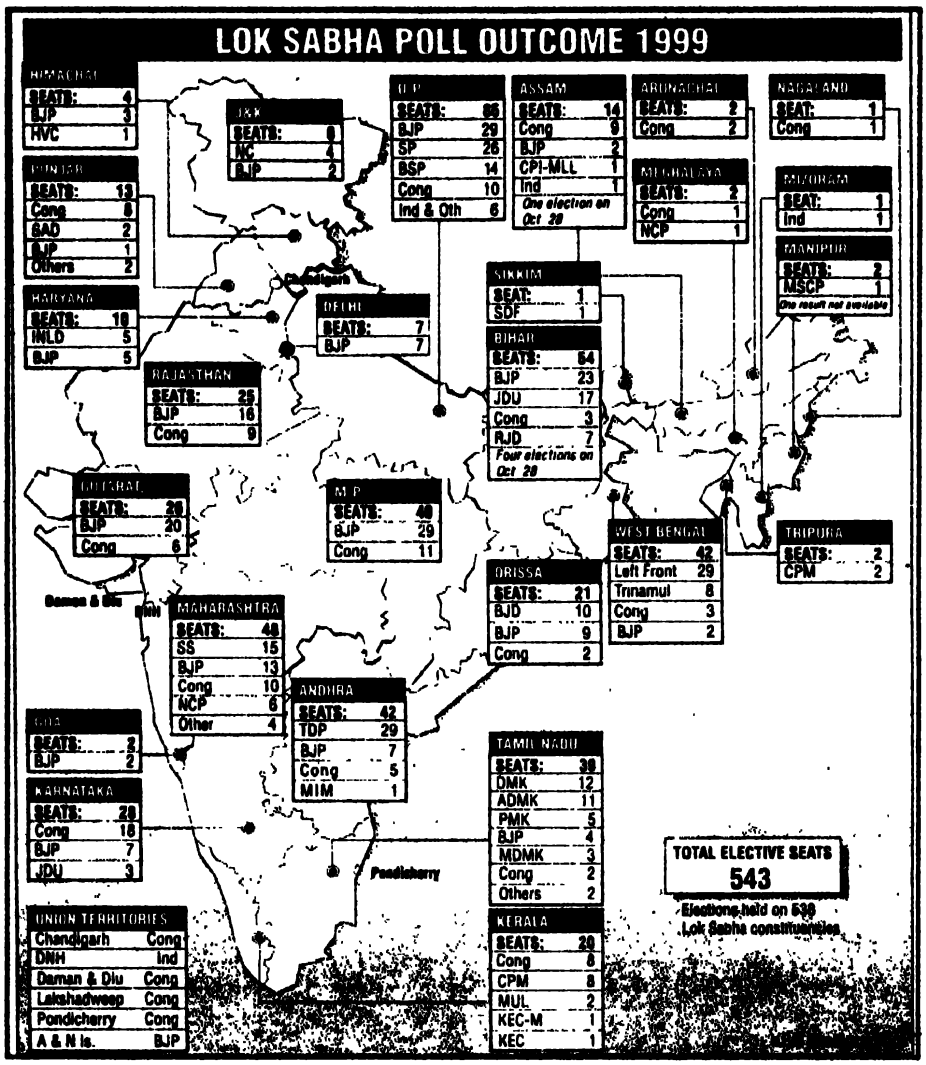
CONG & ALLIES	
Congress	112
AIADMK	10
KECM	1
MUL	2
RJD	7
RLD	2
TOTAL	134

LEFT	
CPI	4
CPI(M)	32
FBL	2
KEC	1
RSP	3
TOTAL	42

OTHERS	
BSP	14
Samajwadi	26
Ind. & Others	18
TOTAL	58

Total Elective Seats: 543; Election Held: 538;
Graphic based on: 537 Results

KBK Polligraphics



of the polls has been the socalled Third Front that suffered greater shrinkage at the hands of the electorate.

However, the Congress has made spectacular gains both in Uttar Pradesh and Punjab (where it rose from ashes to capture 10 and 8 seats respectively to Lok Sabha) as also in Karnataka with a bag of 18 seats (62%) in Lok Sabha.

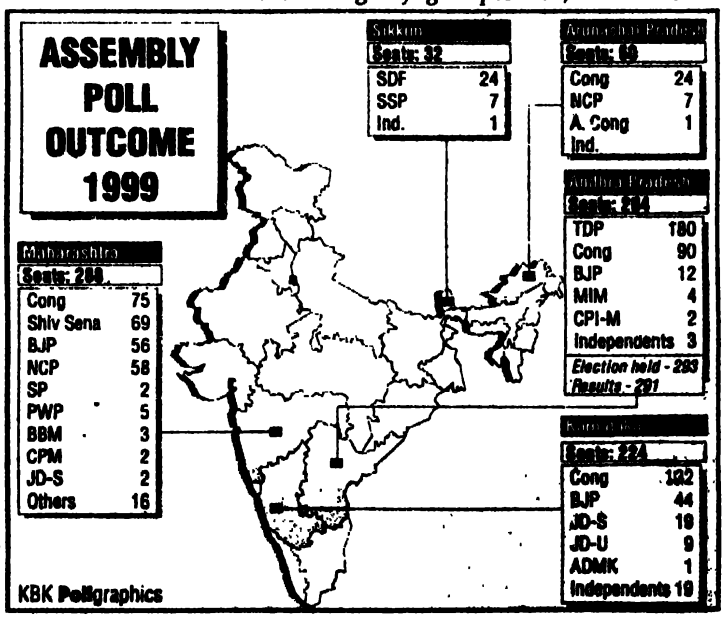
State Assemblies Elections

In Karnataka, the Congress emerged with an overwhelmingly big majority in Assembly elections. Mr. S.M. Krishna, KPCC (I) President took oath of office on October 11, 1999 as Karnataka Chief Minister marking the return of Congress rule in the State (Fortunately, the new Chief Minister has stated that he would not scrap the August 1998 Cauvery Accord with Tamil Nadu).

In Arunachal Pradesh, Congress Chief Minister, Mr. Mukut Mithi, riding on a two-third majority, is already in the saddle since October 11, 1999.

However, just as the anti-incumbency factor did not work in the case of the BJP-led coalition at the Centre all because of the enviable record they had left behind, in the case of Andhra Pradesh too that went to the Assembly polls, the anti-incumbency factor was relegated to the background because the people of the State were carried away by the style of governance of its Chief Minister, Mr. Chandrababu Naidu who streamlined the administration at every level. As the Chief Minister himself admitted, the verdict was a "positive vote for development". Mr. Naidu has for the second time assumed office of Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister on October 11, 1999.

In Sikkim, Mr. Pawan Kumar Chamling, President of Sikkim Democratic Front was sworn in second time as Chief Minister of the State on October 11, 1999.



In Maharashtra, the Congress is trying to oust BJP-Shiv Sena combine in collaboration with Nationalist Congress Party (NCP) of Sharad Pawar.

Elections 1999 : Apathy And Violence

Between 1989 and 1999 the largest democracy in the world has had as many as five general elections and if the people of India have become sick of the whole exercise, the political parties, the politicians and the system have to blame themselves. Anxiety is writ large on the face of electorate; voters are reluctant to vote for those who are simply not concerned about the day-to-day problems the people face. Fifty-two years on, the people are struggling to stay afloat, denied of access to proper medicare, sanitation and housing. Unemployment is mounting and drinking water has become a luxury. Their litany of woes is unending and with most election promises reduced to a sham, every election has become another act of betrayal. In Keonjhar district in Orissa, nearly 20,000 voters in the tribal belt boycotted the poll to protest against the government apathy towards them. Many voters in constituencies like Sambalpur in western Orissa, Dhenkenal and Cuttack did not go to the polling booths just because many of their villages did not have basic facilities like roads, drinking water, health care facilities and schools.

Large-scale violence in Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh and the North-East during the different phases of the election to the Lok Sabha showed that the polls would have taken still a higher toll if the Election Commission had not made adequate security arrangements. In Andhra Pradesh, the Telugu Desam candidate for the Sirpur constituency was gunned down along with his three security guards in the fourth major attack by the outlawed Naxalite outfit, the People's War Group. In a daring daylight operation, the extremists

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Last date for receiving the completed CAT applications by the IIMs	**12th October '99**
Start of issue of EMPI Prospectus and application forms	**15th September '99**
Last date for receiving completed EMPI application at EMPI office	**10th December '99**
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VOTER'S PARTICIPATION IN LOK SABHA ELECTIONS

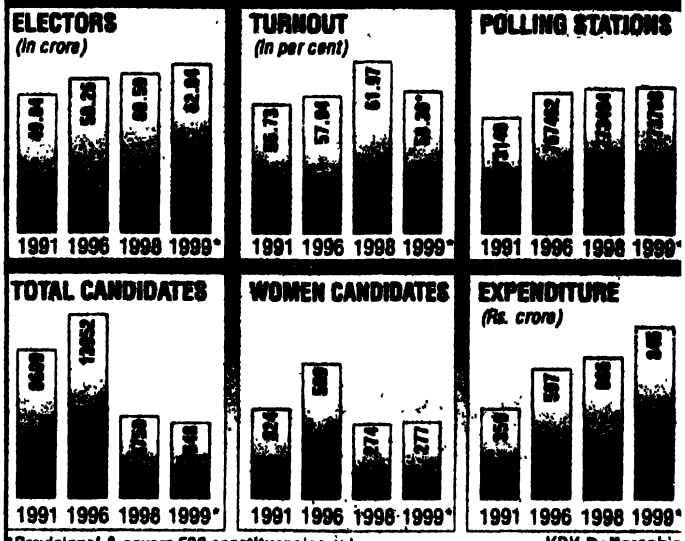
There has been a phenomenal increase in the number of voters in India over the years. The total number of voters on the roll during the first General Elections in 1952, was 17,32,13,635. In 1991 it crossed fifty crore mark and within seven years, that is, by 1998 it crossed sixty crore mark to reach 60,58,84,103 during the last elections.

Year	Total no. of Electorate	Votes actually polled
1952	17,32,13,635	10,59,44,495
1957	19,36,52,069	12,34,61,815
1962	21,63,72,215	11,99,04,315
1967	24,90,03,334	15,27,24,611
1971	27,40,94,493	15,15,36,802
1977	32,11,74,327	19,42,63,915
1980	35,55,90,700	20,24,05,413
1984	39,98,16,294	24,95,85,344
1989	49,89,06,429	30,90,50,509
1991	51,41,26,380	27,52,05,803
1996	59,25,72,288	33,48,73,286
1998	60,58,84,103	37,54,54,034



KBK Poligraphics Source: PIB

ELECTIONS '99: KEY FACTS AT A GLANCE



*Provisional & covers 538 constituencies only

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INDEPENDENTS: FADING FORTUNES

Over the years, general elections to the Lok Sabha, the chances of independent candidates getting elected have fallen consistently.

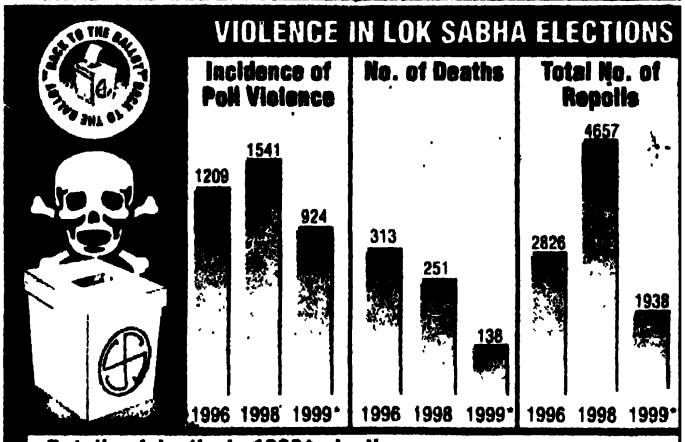
Year	Total no. of Independent candidates	Elected	Percentage forfeiting deposits
1952*	849	36	59.25
1957*	667	73	51.27
1962	480	20	78.96
1967	865	35	86.36
1971	1,134	14	94.00
1977	1,224	9	97.22
1980	2,821	8	98.94
1984	3,792	5	98.79
1989	3,712	12	98.90
1991**	5,687	5	99.52
1996	10,635	9	99.70
1998	1915	6	99.11

*Including other parties (except National parties)
**Including Punjab which went to poll in 1992



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VIOLENCE IN LOK SABHA ELECTIONS



Details of deaths in 1999* election:

Land mine blasts and violence by insurgents and extremists	83
Violent incidents during the poll period	55
Total	**138**
Of these Security and Poll Personnel	74

*Provisional

KBK Poligraphics

shot down an Assistant Inspector-General of Police in Hyderabad on September 4, and a few days later blasted a police station in Medak district and carried away weapons after killing five constables. The statewide bandobust notwithstanding, the Bihar State witnessed one of the worst acts of violence on the polling day; the outlawed Maoist Communist Centre that had called for poll boycott struck with fiendish savagery, setting up landmines that took away the lives of 30 people in the districts of Palamu, Hazaribagh and Chatra. Most of the victims were those on official duty, either police officials or poll officials.

Elsewhere in Baramula in Jammu & Kashmir, at least eight people, including two jawans of the Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) were killed, and several others were injured in poll-related violence.

Caste divisions too have played a significant role in the pattern of voting in different States, especially in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

As regards the issue of 33% reservation for women in the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies, notwithstanding the clamour of political parties to this effect, the number of women candidates stood at absymally low of 247—far lower than 1991 (324), 1996 (599) and 1998 (274). The Congress fielded maximum number (50) followed by BJP (25), Samajwadi Party (12). However only 47 women candidates emerged victorious-Congress and BJP (15 each), Left parties (4), Samajwadi Party and TDP (3 each), Trinamul Congress (2) others (5).

Redeeming Features

However, the redeeming features of Elections '99 have been a marked decline in incidence of poll violence, deaths and number of repolls as compared to 1996 and 1998, a better turn-out of voters 58.3% (barring 1998-62%) and a drastic fall (46.5%) from 8699 in 1991 to 4648 in 1999 in total number of candidates. The independent candidates have been getting worst drubbing in these elections with over 99% getting their security deposits forfeited i 1991, 1996, 1998 and 1999 in contrast to 59% in 1952. A 22.5% increase in number o voters to 62.04 crore in 1999 from 49.84 cro in 1991 has entailed a whopping highe (130%) expenditure of Rs. 486 crore in 199 (Rs. 840) as compared to 1991 (Rs. 359 crore

Another interesting feature of thes elections is that the Congress despite havin won fewer seats (112) than BJP—in fact was the lowest score since 1952—secure higher percentage of votes (28.42%) than BJ (23.07%). However in terms of percentag of votes polled in seats contested (339), BJ leads with a percentage of 39.67% followe by CPI(M)—35.40%. The Congress secure only 33.9% on 453 seats contested by it.

Meanwhile, both CPI and newly-emerge JD (Secular) led by former PM, Deve Gowd could lose national status in view of the respective poor poll percentage of 1.45 an 0.92 which is far below the prescribe minimum percentage.

Cauvery Dispute Boils Over

Mother Nature never wants her people to miss her eternal message : "Our patience will achieve more than our force." So it was the case with the sparring riparian States, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka, that squabbled over the sharing of the waters of the Cauvery, with the Centre being forced to intervene and as the tempers seemed to go out of control, there came the showers of mercy from the heavens giving the farmers enough water for their fields and easing the tension between Chennai and Bangalore.

It all began around the middle of September 1999 when Tamil Nadu pressed the crisis button with the water level sharply coming down in the Cauvery delta region of Tamil Nadu. The State Government swung into action taking steps to rationalise the use of available water to ensure irrigation of the standing *kuruvai* crops. Tamil Nadu complained that the *kuruvai* crops would be badly hit if the Cauvery water was not released by Karnataka as per the interim award of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal. The State claimed that it had till then received 95 tmc ft of water against 125 tmc ft. The problems of farmers in Tamil Nadu became more acute following the drying up of inflow into the Mettur reservoir. Karnataka too has been facing difficulty in view of the failure of rains; it, however, claimed that up to September 14, 1999, it had released to Tamil Nadu 106.2 tmc ft of water as against 121.4 tmc ft of water it should have released in accordance with the June 1991 interim award of the Cauvery Tribunal. The then Karnataka Chief Minister, Mr. J.H. Patel said on September 23, 1999 that he would abide by the decision of the Monitoring Committee of the Cauvery River Authority headed by Prime Minister.

An emergency meeting of the Monitoring Committee held in New Delhi on September 24 failed to bring immediate relief to Tamil Nadu, as Karnataka turned down the recommendation that it release 3 tmc ft of water to Tamil Nadu before September 30 and another 6 tmc ft of water by October to save the standing crops in the Cauvery delta. The Committee suggested that Karnataka make good a deficit of 20 tmc ft of water in addition to the mandatory releases by December to Tamil Nadu.

At the instance of the Prime Minister, Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee, a three-member team comprising the Union Water Resources Secretary, Mr. Z. Hassan, Mr. Mohile, Chairman, Central Water Commission and Mr. C.D. Kochi, member-secretary to the monitoring committee of the Cauvery River Authority visited on September 27, 1999 the catchment areas of the Krishna Raja Sagar, Kabini, Hemavati and Harangi in Karnataka and the Mettur Reservoir in Tamil Nadu for a spot assessment of the water situation.

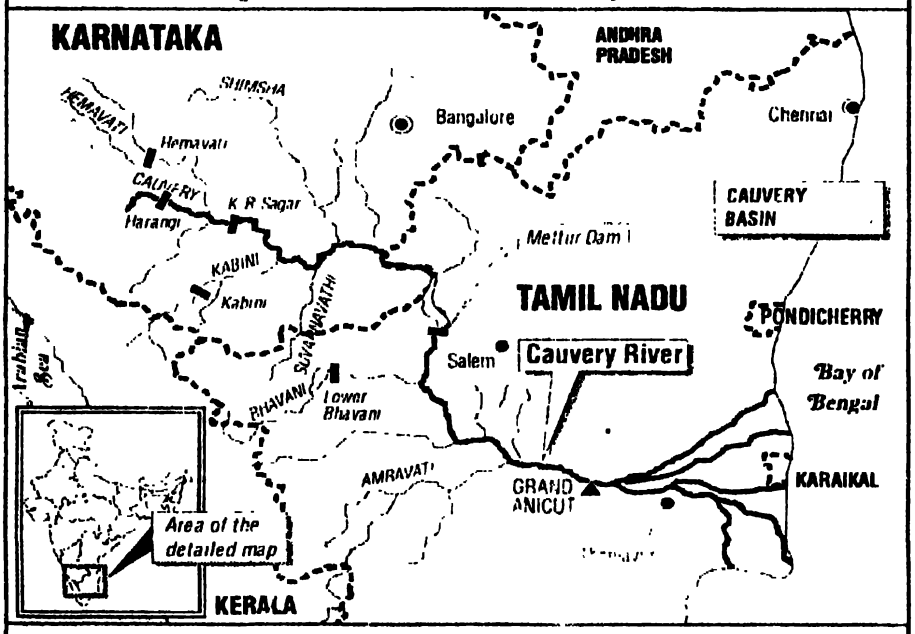
Karnataka told the visiting Central team that as against the requirement of 49 tmc ft of water to irrigate a command area of 1,92,000 hectares under Krishna Raja Sagar, only 30.826 tmc ft of water was available. Till the end of December 1999, 44 tmc ft of water was earmarked for standing crops, 3.25 tmc ft towards evaporation loss and 1.5 tmc ft for drinking water supply to Mysore city.

Thus there developed a stalemate with both Karnataka and Tamil Nadu—the two ruling allies of NDA—sticking to their rigid stands at a crucial juncture amidst run-up to 1999 elections. Then, all of a sudden the looming crisis seemed to dissipate itself as rain-bearing clouds gathering on the horizons in Tamil Nadu and Karnataka seemed to pacify the frayed nerves. The scheduled meeting of the Cauvery River Authority summoned by the Prime Minister on September 29, 1999 did not take place because of the illness of the Karnataka Chief Minister. And all the concerned knew there was no point in having a meeting without the presence of a leading party to the Cauvery water dispute. The sudden rainfall in the catchment areas of the Cauvery reservoirs in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu cheered up all—the riparian States and the Centre.

The Central team of experts which inspected the Cauvery reservoirs in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu submitted its report to the Prime Minister's Principal Secretary on September 29, 1999, but with bountiful rains raising the levels of reservoirs, it is anybody's guess whether there would be a meeting of the Cauvery River Authority or not. The crisis seems to have blown over; thanks to rain god.

CAUVERY WATER DISPUTE

The Cauvery water sharing dispute has flared-up once again with Karnataka refusing to release waters as demanded by Tamil Nadu.



KEY FACTS:

Drainage Area

Karnataka: 34,273 sq km
Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry 44,016 sq km
Kerala. 2,866 sq km

No. of districts covered

Karnataka: 8
Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry. 11
Kerala: 3

Net irrigated area in Cauvery basin

Karnataka: 11 2 lakh acres
Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry: 28 lakh acres
Kerala: Marginal acreage
Total: 39.2 lakh acres

Ratio of net sown area to drainage area

Karnataka 42.2%
Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry 47.3%
Kerala 39.6%

KBK Infographics

Law Commission Focuses On Poll Reforms And Women's Rights

In its 170th report, the Law Commission headed by former Supreme Court Judge, B.P. Jeewan Reddy has recommended sweeping electoral reforms in order to have cleaner politics that would ensure stability of the government. The Commission wants the electoral system to be more representative, fair and transparent to strike deeper roots for democracy and eliminate the deleterious trends of proliferation and splintering of political parties.

For instance, in the just concluded elections to the 13th Lok Sabha there were seven national parties, 35 State parties and a staggering over 620 unregistered parties, besides thousands of independent candidates, exasperating the Election Commission in finding out new symbols.

The Law Commission would like the government to introduce a fresh chapter in the Representation of the People Act, regulating the formation and functioning of political parties, all with an intent to ensure internal democracy. It stressed the necessity

of having elections once in five years for the Lok Sabha and the Assemblies. The Commission also has suggested revision of the anti-defection law and has proposed that a pre-election front or coalition of political parties should be treated as a "political party" for the purpose of the Tenth Schedule.

The Report of the Law Commission has suggested that any political party that receives less than five percent of the total valid votes cast in the general elections to the Lok Sabha or the State Assembly should not be entitled to any seat in the Lok Sabha or State Assembly even if it wins any seat. The Commission has suggested the desirability of adopting a rule by which only a candidate obtaining 50 per cent and above of the votes should be declared elected.

A major recommendation of the Commission is that independent candidates be barred from contesting elections for the Lok Sabha and the State Assemblies.

On the state funding of political parties, the Commission has reiterated the recommendations in the Indrajit Gupta Committee report, subject to certain changes. Similar provisions can be found in several other democracies. The Commission has recommended that in case of electoral offences, the framing of a charge by a court should itself be a ground for disqualification in addition to conviction.

The other major recommendations of the Commission cover the use of electronic voting machines and the restriction on "no-confidence motion".

The 15th Law Commission is trying to simplify the Central Acts. Among others, the Commission has also recommended changes in the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority Act to ban the export of vegetables, meat and fruits in view of acute scarcity and sky-rocketing prices of these products.

It has also begun a study of certain provisions of the property rights of Hindu women, especially of the daughters to ancestral property. The study is intended to bring about an amendment in the Hindu Succession Act of 1956 to provide Hindu women, especially the daughters, the right to ancestral or inherited property. There are two schools of Hindu law— *Mitakshara* and *Dayabhaga*. While *Dayabhaga* law prevails in West Bengal, Assam and part of Orissa, *Mitakshara* prevails in the rest of India.

Under the *Mitakshara* law, a son, a grandson and a great-grandson have a right by birth in the ancestral properties in the hands of the father and their interest is equal to that of the father. However, this is confined to the male members of the joint family and women enjoy no rights here whatsoever.

The amendment to be suggested by the Law Commission would seek to eliminate the gender discrimination in *Mitakshara* coparcenary by including daughters as legal heirs. The Commission is also considering the inheritance certificate on the death of an individual by all the heirs to indicate their shares, which would be regarded as a proof of their right in property or properties. The objective of the Law Commission's study is to amend the law in order to do away with the long-standing gender injustice.

Is It OK, With Y2K Just Days Away ?

There was a stale joke in circulation several years ago when it was said that you don't have to pay for coconuts in Canada simply because coconuts are not available there ! The same is true of the Y2K spectre as far as India is concerned just because we are not as much concerned as the West just because our system is not that computerised. Or we are living in both the bullock age and the age of computer technology.

The IT industry realised about five years ago that when the year 2000 succeeds 1999, won't the computer get confused, mistaking the last two digits '00' for 1900 instead of 2000. There is a universal fear that this could happen and hence there is a worldwide alert to set right old computer programmes by restoring the full four digits to the year.

The Government of India started working on the Y2K compliance after international rating agencies categorised India along with China as among the risk-prone areas in regard to Y2K problem. The National Informatics Centre is monitoring the Y2K preparedness situation on a day-to-day basis and taking appropriate steps. According to the Electronics Secretary, Mr. Ravindra Gupta, the Company Law Board has directed the statutory auditing authorities to look into the Y2K preparedness of each company.

Harshad Mehta : "The Bull Impounded"

The infamous securities scam rocked the Bombay Stock Exchange seven years ago, sending a chill down the spines of thousands of small and first-time investors.

After an agonising seven long years, the nemesis has overtaken the arch villain of the securities scam, the "Big Bull" Harshad Mehta. In a long-awaited and significant verdict, a special court in Mumbai convicted him and three others on September 27, 1999 for misappropriating the surplus funds of Maruti Udyog Ltd. (MUL) to the tune of Rs. 38.97 crores between April 1989 and May 1991. All the four have been convicted for being a party to criminal conspiracy, criminal breach of trust and dishonest appropriation.

The verdict was pronounced by Mr. Justice M.S. Rane in a packed courtroom. Besides Harshad Mehta, others convicted were Pramod Kumar Manocha, former deputy finance manager of MUL, Vinayak Narayan Deosthali, former assistant manager of the United Commercial Bank and Ram Narayan Popali, former officer of ANZ Grindlays Bank. The court held Harshad and others guilty of conspiracy (Section 120-B) to divert MUL funds deposited at Canara Bank's Parliament Street Branch in Delhi to the account of "Big Bull" at Grindlays Bank there.



Harshad Mehta

Manocha was found guilty of abusing his position as a public servant by causing and/or allowing the MUL's funds to be wrongfully gained by Mehta. He was also found guilty of dishonestly delivering 35 lakh units of the Unit Trust of India (UTI), valued at Rs. 4.99 crore and belonging to the MUL to Khandelwal, the then manager of Mehta's firm and now an attorney. Khandelwal had turned approver and deposed against Mehta. The court held Deosthali guilty of forging and using valuable securities of the UCO Bank to cheat the MUL.

Illegal Migrants From Bangladesh

Most of the States in the North-East have been facing the problem of illegal migrants from Bangladesh over the years resulting in a steady impact on the political, cultural and socio-economic life in these States. Neither legislation nor any executive action by the Centre has been able to solve the problem.

The 'explosive' matter of illegal migration of Bangladeshis into the North East came to the notice of the Supreme Court of India in September 1999 when the apex court expressed its concern and asked the Central Government to make "honest and serious" attempts to stop the flow. A Bench comprising Chief Justice Adarsh Sein Anand, Justice M. Sreenivasan and Justice R.C. Lahoti said that the large scale migration of Bangladeshis into the North-Eastern States posed the danger of changing the demography of the region.

The Supreme Court made these observations during the hearing of a public interest petition filed by the All India Lawyers Forum for Civil Liberties which alleged that both the Central and State governments were doing nothing to prevent illegal migration from Bangladesh.

In his deposition, the Additional Solicitor-General, Mr. R.N. Trivedi said that the Centre was actively considering the suggestion of the Assam Government to "repeal the Illegal Migrants (Deportation by Tribunals) Act as the State complained that it was posing various problems in deporting illegal migrants. ❑

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The World

Fifty Years After The Communist Revolution

At the end of 1947, with the Communist forces making steady inroads, the United States pulled out of China. After losing several major battles throughout the span of 1948-49, the Kuomintang (KMT) forces retreated to Taiwan and in Beijing, Mao Zedong proclaimed the establishment of the People's Republic of China on October 1, 1949. A new chapter began in the colourful history of China.

Fifty years on, China and the rest of the world are taking stock of China's successes and failures. It is quite natural for China to gloat over their achievements and camouflage their failures. Any other country would have done the same while basking in the glory of a Golden Jubilee. Like any other nascent nation, China too toddled its way before it learnt to stand on its own.



A picture released by Chinese official news agency, Xinhua on the eve of 50th anniversary of People's Republic of China shows Mao Zedong, Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party from 1935 until his death in 1976, riding a horse on his trip to Shaanbei in 1947 during the civil war with Kuomintang

Though China was quickly granted diplomatic recognition after the Revolution in 1949 by the Soviet bloc nations and some Western nations like Britain, it was being isolated in international affairs by the US which continued to support Taiwan or the Nationalist China confined to its offshore possessions, while Taiwan still retained the seat in the UN, claiming to represent the entire China. Enlightened self-interest and its antipathy to Communism made the USA stubborn in opposing the entry of China into the UN year after year. A country like India pleaded for China's admission in the UN on the simple logic that the USA could not wish away the presence of a big country with a huge population just because it was totally opposed to the Communist ideology. But the ways of the world are inscrutable that while China chose to attack her neighbour and *bhai bhai* India, once her great friend at the UN, while decades later in the 90s the USA and China have become—once both sworn enemies—economic benefactors and beneficiaries in one go. Where the hell the ideologies are gone? When self-interest supervenes, ideologies are given a decent burial. Even when China is known to have violated the NPT several times over, the capitalist USA flinches back at penalising the Red China! The simple fact is that it is no longer Mao Zedong's China; it is Jiang Zemin's—a pragmatic, futuristic leader who does not want his 1.2 billion people live in the 20th century as the rest of advanced societies in the West crosses the threshold into the 21st century.

In 1956, Mao announced a policy of "let a hundred flowers bloom, let a hundred schools of thoughts contend," inviting criticism of the party and government, but the father of the Communist revolution was least prepared for the whirlwind of criticism that soon swept the country. The critics soon found themselves in labour camps. The idea was a boomerang.

When Russia refused to share its nuclear secrets with China, Mao broke with the Soviet Union and expelled all Soviet personnel in 1958. There followed the Great Leap Forward—a people's plan without any aid from abroad. Huge rural communes replaced peasant small holdings and co-operatives and agriculture was placed under the direction of the central planning. It was indeed a great leap backward that caused widespread famine and social dislocation as Mao himself admitted in 1960.

It was around this time that China was piqued by the unrest in Tibet which was quelled by an iron fist. The Dalai Lama and hundreds of his followers fled to India. But the border war with India that followed sent shock waves throughout the subcontinent and punctured the dreams of pacifist Jawaharlal Nehru. It was the end of a dream.

Mao's Cultural Revolution too ended in smoke. The 1968 Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia convinced Mao that the USSR was potentially a great threat to China than the USA. China became closer to the USA than ever before. On October 25, 1971 China replaced Taiwan as the member in the UN and the following year the US President, Richard Nixon visited China.

After the death of Zhou Enlai, the Prime Minister of China, in January 1976 and of Mao on September 9, 1976, Deng Xiaoping became China's paramount leader.

On January 1, 1979, China and the USA entered into formal diplomatic relations. In the 80s, China dismantled its rural communes and returned land to individual peasant holdings under long term leases. Small scale enterprises came up in rural and urban China.

The ruthless massacre at Tiananmen Square has left a black spot on the face of China in terms of gross violation of human rights. The USA and many other countries imposed economic sanctions against China, but soon there was a thaw and in the 1990 the USA renewed China's most favoured nation status.

While political dissent was stifled, China embarked on massive economic reforms in the 1990s, the momentum of which has not suffered any let-up as China enters the millennium after her Golden Jubilee. The most stunning has been her economic miracle, thanks to her rapid integration into the global economic system. It is predicted that by 2020, the Chinese economy could be the largest in the world.

Likewise, the USA may be the sole superpower, but China is poised to become the potential second superpower, thanks to the investment of 10 per cent of its GDP in defence.

In fifty years the political and economic maps of the world have changed beyond recognition and inevitably China too has changed. The worst victim of this change has been ideology and the so-called 'communism' has been made irrelevant in most parts of the world. The first to jettison the ideology was the former Soviet Union and then followed the East European countries; for China to hug this outmoded ideology, she must have her own compulsions. One pities the leftover of this ideology in Kerala, West Bengal and Tripura states of India where what is left of CPI and CPM is prepared to go to any length to change their spots and shed their skin if only it would help stop the BJP juggernaut.

Even at the colourful Golden Jubilee celebrations in Beijing on October 1, 1999, the Chinese leaders couldn't offer anything beyond the usual platitudes. What they did not say was more important: the survival instinct has killed Marxism, Leninism and Maoism. "Let a hundred flowers bloom !"

APEC Summit In Auckland

As the world gears up to open yet another chapter in the history of international economic co-operation, with the proposed launching of a new trade round at the WTO meeting in Seattle, US, in November 1999, the APEC (Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation) summit held on September 12-13, 1999 finalised various proposals of the 21 members of the APEC that represent $16 trillion in gross domestic product and almost half of the world trade.

In fact, the world leaders discussed more of the same trodden ground such as steps to reduce trade barriers and improve financial markets in the wake of the Asia crisis. The members of the APEC, backed the US call for a short, substantive WTO agenda under a three-year deadline that would cover global trade in all farming, services and manufacturing areas.

APEC members also called for the abolition of all agricultural export subsidies—a stance aimed at pressuring the European Community to reduce its bloated export payment and other subsidy programmes.

APEC leaders also agreed to explore regional banking standards and push for a more open airline market, including an end to restrictions on air freight, ground handling, computer reservation systems and shared flights, known in the industry as 'code-sharing'.

Some of the world leaders who attended the Auckland summit, were the US President, Mr. Bill Clinton, the Chinese President, Mr. Jiang Zemin, the Philippines President, Mr. Jose Estrada, the Russian Prime Minister, Mr. Vladimir Putin, the Singapore Prime Minister, Mr Goh Chok Tong and the Thai Prime Minister, Mr. Chuan Leekpai.

The 21 members of APEC are Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, the Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Russia, Peru, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, the United States and Vietnam.

East Timor : Tragedy After Triumph

Even at the hour of triumph the leaders of the independence movement in East Timor could feel tremors of a backlash: the ring leaders of the pro-integration movement crying for the blood of the East Timorese who voted for secession on August 30, 1999. Thus, at the dawn of the first crimson rays began a hideous nightmare of looting, burning and killing by anti-independence militias, all with the connivance of the Indonesian army. As the rest of the world and the UN watched helplessly, more than 200,000 East Timorese were forced to leave their homeland; nearly 50,000 people were shipped to militia-run camps in West Timor, where refugees unburdened real stories of the massacres and arson attacks.

The conspiracy of the Indonesian army to hijack the results of the referendum stirred up a hornet's nest around the world. US President, Mr. Bill Clinton announced the suspension of all military sales to Indonesia and even threatened a review of the economic ties with Jakarta if the latter continued to scuttle the UN moves to send a multinational peace-keeping force to safeguard the lives of East Timorese and cry a halt to the orgy of violence unleashed by the pro-integration militia. While aid agencies feared that more than 7,000 of East Timorese had already been killed, the Indonesian government dilly-dallied on the international pressure for a UN force to restore order in East Timor. At long last the Indonesian President agreed on September 12, 1999 to the proposal for a UN Peacekeeping Force in East Timor. On September 15, 1999 the UN Security Council authorised the setting up of a multinational force to secure peace and security by 15 to 0 vote.



East Timorese looting furniture from the burning Dili Governor's residence in Dili on September 24, 1999, after it was allegedly set on fire by pro-Indonesia militia

Meanwhile, the UN representatives and the Indonesian authorities signed an agreement in Jakarta for the smooth facilitation of a massive humanitarian relief operation in East Timor. Under the accord, the Indonesian military units would clear areas for the airdrop of food and other relief materials by or under the UN supervision. Jakarta is bound by the new accord to ensure that pro-independence militia among the East Timorese would not block this humanitarian exercise.

Led by Major-General Peter Cosgrove of Australia, the International Force for East Timor (INTERFET) started arriving in Dili, the East Timorese capital, from September 20 to carry out "Operation Stabilise".

The UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Ms. Ogata, came down to Jakarta on September 20 to hold talks with the Indonesian President, Mr. B.J. Habibie after visiting West Timor to make an announcement of the conditions of the East Timorese who had either fled there or been forcibly "re-located" there by the anti-independence militia.

On September 29, 1999 Indonesia allowed the UN to undertake civilian duties in East Timor. With water, electricity and sanitation and telecommunications in shambles, the UN has been keen to restore normal life.

Uncertain of the future, the independence crusader, Mr. Xanana Gusamo is contemplating a provisional government-in-exile in Australia as a first step towards his eventual goal of shifting base to Dili.

Events fast unfolding in the rest of Indonesia will have their fallout over the future of East Timor. An uncertain future haunts even the President, Mr. B.J. Habibie with the Presidential elections just a few weeks away. Mr. Habibie is already under fire for submitting to the UN-sponsored referendum in East Timor and the induction of the multinational force in the wake of the violence in the break-away province.

In East Timor itself, the anti-Independence militia commander has warned that the militia would wage guerilla war against the UN forces in Timor.

The UN admits that it would take more than $ 100 million in the next six months to rebuild the shattered lives of hundreds of thousands of East Timorese.

UN And Human Rights

Human rights are being violated the world over in countries, big and small, by the State itself or institutions supposed to safeguard them. The UN itself framed several years ago the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and on several occasions it has found itself not acting on time.

Opening the last UN General Assembly debate of the 20th century, the UN Secretary-General, Mr. Kofi Annan, said on September 20, 1999 that the UN could not sit back and do nothing when gross human violations occurred, even if this meant military action He said that if the Security Council did not act on human rights violations, none would take its directives, issued often, seriously. "If States bent upon criminal behaviour know that frontiers are not an absolute defence, if they know that the Security Council will take action to halt crimes against humanity, then they will not embark on such a course of action in expectation of sovereign impunity," said Mr. Annan.

The Security Council has been faced with China, and at times by Russia, balking at military intervention, on one hand, and the USA, on the other, turning down substantial UN peacekeeping operations with increasing regularity. In the politics played by the so-called big powers—the permanent members of the Security Council—they have turned a blind eye to the violations by certain States and recommended UN action where their interests were affected. The world body looked on supinely when hundreds upon thousands were massacred in Rwanda in

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1994. Said Mr. Annan. "The choice must not be between the Security Council unity and the inaction in the face of genocide—as in the case of Rwanda, on one hand, and Council division, with regard to action, as in the case of Kosovo, on the other." The UN cannot afford to be "selective" where human rights are violated.

This was a point taken up by the Algerian President, Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika who challenged the trend towards intervention in internal conflicts in the name of human rights, saying it often ignored the economic and social roots of such crises. "When does aid stop and interference begin?" He asked: "Is interference valid only for weak or weakened States or for all States without distinction?" He said intervention should occur only with the consent of the State in question "not only because sovereignty is our final defence against the rules of an unequal world but because we are not taking part in the decision-making process by the Security Council."

The French Prime Minister, Mr. Lionel Jospin who also intervened in the UN debate said that the UN's mission is not limited to the settlement of conflicts among States.... The mission extends to defending human dignity within each State and where necessary—as the Charter permits—against States." The British Foreign Minister, Mr. Robin Cook, said that while intervention must always be the last resort, "we have a shared responsibility to act also when confronted with genocide, mass displacement of people or major breaches of international humanitarian law. To know that such atrocities are being committed and not to act against them is to make us complicit in them. And to be passive in the face of such events is to make it more likely they will be repeated."

Meanwhile, India has strongly criticised the rising interventionist impulse under the pretext of defending human rights and warned that it runs the danger of exacerbating conflicts, between and within nations. Reacting to UN Secretary General's plea for military action by nations or groups of nations without UN authorisation, India's permanent representative to UN, Mr. Kamlesh Sharma stated, "It is clear that emergence of a principle of armed intervention to redress humanitarian issues woule set the world on a perilous slope; in principle atleast there would be no limits to it."

Terrorists Strike At Will In Russia

Osama bin Laden! A terrorist at large who has of late given sleepless nights to Russia's President Boris Yeltsin. Osama has declared *jehad* on India and USA, arrogating to himself the imaginary powers of the undeclared *'budshah'* of Islamic fundamentalism worldwide. Osama shot into limelight just 13 months ago when he was said to have masterminded the twin bombings of the US embassies in Kenya and Tanzania which killed 220 innocent people and left thousands wounded. In late August and September this year one could smell the stench of more or less the same conspiracy in yet another part of the world, all hatched by the same arch villain, who used more or less the same methods to strike terror. This time Osama chose Russia using as his conduits Chechen warrior Shamil Basayev and Khattab, the militant of Jordanian origin, who led the invasion into Dagestan in August last, to give vent to his venom.



Russian soldiers carry rounds of heavy machine gun ammunition during training held in Kyzyl Yurt after their arrival from Siberia on September 21, 1999. Military technicians and new Russian detachments are arriving in Dagestan everyday to reinforce the Russian army on the Chechen border

It was a kind of serial bombing that caught President, Mr. Yeltsin napping and found the enforcement wing of Russia wanting. On September 5, a car bomb ripped through a five-storey block of flats in Buinaks, Dagestan, killing 60 people. Four days later, 300 kg of explosives blew up a nine-storey apartment house in Moscow, burying 95. And on September 14, a bomb blast flattened an eight-storey Moscow block of flats, killing as many as 118 and two days later a truck bomb exploded outside an apartment block near a dam and an unfinished nuclear plant in Volgodonsk, killing 14 people. Home to atomic factory workers, Volgodonsk, 1,200 km south of Moscow, was founded for workers building a Stalin-era hydel plant and dam. It later grew to a town of 200,000 after a factory opened to build equipment for nuclear plants.

A panicky Russian government soon beefed up security at its nine nuclear power stations following the serial bombings that claimed nearly 300 lives.

In mopping up operations in Russia, the Interior Ministry uncovered 521 tonnes of explosives leading to the arrest of 101 suspects. Seventeen warlords in Chechnya were declared wanted and the Interpol has been informed.

While the Chechen rebels are held responsible for the series of bombings in Moscow and elsewhere, the experts draw a parallel between the blasts in Russia and the terrorist attacks on the US Embassies in Nairobi and Dar-es-Salam. A Russian security expert claims in an article in a Russian daily that the terrorists who targeted the embassies last year and the buildings in Russia seemed to have "learned from the same textbooks". He points out that in the bomb attacks in Nairobi and Dar-es-Salam the terrorists used a mixture of aluminium powder, sugar powder and saltpeter to make bombs. Also, in two of the four bomb blasts in Russia, the terrorists planted the explosives in trucks parked near the targeted buildings—the way they did in Kenya and Tanzania.

Meanwhile, at the Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation Forum (APEC) in Auckland, the Russian Prime Minister, Mr. Vladimir Putin announced that Russia and USA would join hands against their common foe, Osama bin Laden. In the mean time, US federal judge has set a target date of September 5, 2000 for trial of Osama bin Laden and some of his followers charged with planning to kill US nationals abroad

In a desperate move to stall cross-border terrorism Russia asked Pakistan on September 19, 1999 to immediately stop the use of its territory for financing, training and shipping terrorists to Chechnya and Dagestan. The Russian statement follows amid reports of Osama bin Laden's plans to send reinforcements to Chechnya.

And at long last in a concerted bid to flush out the terrorists from their 'sanctuaries', Russian warplanes started bombing specific targets in Chechnya from September 24, 1999 and the Russian military commanders declared that the air raids would continue "until the job of killing off the fighters, destruction of their bases and sites supporting them is completed," Russia that had effectively lost control of Chechnya since a 1994-96 war in the region, says the territory is teeming with guerillas trying to seize control of the neighbouring region of Dagestan. The Russian air raids for days running have triggered an exodus: thousands of civilians have packed their bags and fled to neighbouring north Caucasus provinces. Meanwhile, Chechan president, Aslan Maskhad has declared martial law and threatened *jehad* against invading heavily armed and armoured estimated 30,000 Russian forces which have already occupied a third of the rebel republic upto Terek River. According to Russian Prime Minister, Mr. Vladimir Putin, "People in Chechnya are tired of bandits and don't want to live among their settlements any more. Our aim is not to occupy entire Chechanya but to create a Russian controlled security zone where people who want to live under federal law may find refuge." Russia has also spurned the offer of talks by Chechnya's President till Chechnya's war-lords are eliminated.

Meanwhile, USA has called upon Russia to exercise restraint in using "indisciminate force" against Chechnya and Dagestan rebels in the on-going conflict in that area. It has also accused Russians of racism for arresting thousands of people of 'dark complexion' from Caucasus region in connection with the recent blasts in Moscow and other places in Russia for their alleged involvement in these explosions. ☐

Constitution Of India

Prof. (Dr.) M. V. Pylee
Former Vice-Chancellor, University of Cochin



The Directive Principles

As the title itself indicates, the principles embodied in this Chapter are in the form of directives to various Governments and Government agencies (including even village panchayats) to be followed as 'fundamental' in the governance of the country. It shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles while making laws. Thus, they place an ideal before the legislators of India while they frame new legislation for the country's administration. They lay down a code of conduct for the administrators of India in the discharge of their responsibilities as agents of the sovereign power of the nation. In short, the Directive Principles enshrine the fundamentals for the realisation of which the State in India stands for. They guide the path which will lead the people of India to achieve the noble ideals which the Preamble of the Constitution proclaims: Justice, social, economic and political; Liberty, Equality and Fraternity. It is this realisation that impelled a member in the Constituent Assembly to demand the placing of this Chapter immediately after the Preamble, in order to give it "greater sanctity" than others. There was also a suggestion to change the title of the Chapter to "Fundamental Principles of State".

There are sixteen Articles of the Constitution, from 36 to 51, that deal with the Directive Principles. These cover a wide range of State activity embracing economic, social, legal, educational and international fields. The most important of these are the following:

(1) To ensure and protect a social order which stands for the welfare of the people. Art. 38)

(2) In particular, the State shall direct its policy towards securing:

(a) adequate means of livelihood to all citizens; *(b)* a proper distribution of the material resources of the community for the common good; *(c)* the prevention of concentration of wealth to the common detriment; *(d)* equal pay for equal work for both men and women; *(e)* the protection of the strength and health of workers and avoiding circumstances which force citizens to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength; and *(f)* that children are given opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity and the protection of childhood and youth against exploitation or moral and material abandonment. (Art. 39)

The State shall secure that the operation of the legal system promotes justice, on a basis of equal opportunity, and shall in particular provide free legal aid, by suitable legislation or schemes or in any other way, to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities. (Art. 39A)

(3) To organise village panchayats as units of self-government. (Art. 40)

(4) To secure the right to work, education and public assistance in cases of undeserved want, such as unemployment, old-age sickness, etc. (Art. 41)

(5) To secure just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief. (Art. 42)

(6) To secure work, a living wage, a decent standard of life, leisure and social and cultural opportunities for people, and in particular to promote cottage industries. (Art. 43)

(7) The State shall take steps, by suitable legislation or in any other way, to secure the participation of workers in the management of undertakings, establishments or other organisations engaged in any industry. (Art. 43A)

(8) To secure a uniform civil code applicable to the entire country. (Art. 44)

(9) To provide, within ten years from the commencement of the Constitution, free and compulsory education to all children up to the age of fourteen years. (Art. 45)

(10) To promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, especially the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. (Art. 46)

(11) To secure the improvement of public health and the prohibition of intoxicating drinks and drugs. (Art. 47)

(12) To organise agriculture and animal husbandry on scientific lines and preserve and improve the breeds and prohibit the slaughter of cows, calves and other milch and draught cattle. (Art. 48)

(13) The State shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country. (Art. 48A)

(14) To protect all monuments of historic interest and national importance. (Art. 49)

(15) To bring about the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive. (Art. 50)

(16) To endeavour to secure: *(a)* the promotion of international peace and security; *(b)* the maintenance of just and honourable relations between nations; and *(c)* the settlement of international disputes by arbitration. (Art. 51)

Taken together, these principles lay down the foundations on which a new democratic India will be built up. They represent the minimum of the ambitions and aspirations cherished by the people of India, set as a goal to be realised in a reasonable period of time. Indeed, when the State in India translates these principles into reality, it can justly claim to be a "Welfare State".

How far the State has moved so far towards the realisation of these principles is a question that deserves an answer in this context. It may be stated in general that the achievements of the last three decades have not yet made the country a Welfare State. Nevertheless, no impartial observer can miss the direction towards which it is moving, if not fast, at least at a reasonable pace.

The efforts of the State to translate the Directive Principles into reality are concentrated primarily in the national Five-Year Plans, the first of which was initiated soon after the inauguration of the Constitution. The central objective of public policy and national endeavour as evinced through these plans has been the promotion of rapid and balanced economic development which will raise living standards and open out to the people new opportunities for a richer and more varied life. Such development is intended to expand the community's productive power and to provide the environment in which there is scope for the expression and application of diverse faculties and urges. It follows, therefore, that the pattern of development must be related to the basic objectives which the Constitution has kept in view. The objectives are defined and explained from time to time in order that they may guide the State in planning as well as ensure their conformity with the Directive Principles. The basic objectives may be summed up in the phrase "socialistic pattern of society".

This statement of objectives makes it clear that the Directive Principles are not allowed to remain in the Constitution as platitudes but are systematically put into application with a view to transforming Indian society and bringing about a social order in conformity with these principles. It is difficult to bring within the scope of this discussion a detailed survey of concrete measures the State has taken so far and the results achieved therefrom. Yet we may broadly indicate the trends which would help the better appreciation of the situation. For example, there has been a substantial increase in the vesting of both ownership and control of material resources of the community in the State during the last five decades. The great multipurpose river valley projects such as Bhakra-Nangal, Damodar Valley and Hirakud, iron and steel producing units such as Bhilai, Rourkela, Durgapur and Bokaro, and ship-building centres like Visakhapatnam and Kochi, and other concerns such as the Sindri Fertilisers, Hindustan Machine Tools, Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, Hindustan Aircrafts, etc., which contribute substantially to the basic economic development of the country, are owned and managed by the State. The choice, in fact, is being forced on the State almost continuously and, as a result, new economic functions are being undertaken by the State machinery. According to one estimate, the total investment in the public sector in 1990-91 had risen to Rs. 1,13,234 crore from a small figure of Rs. 4,301 crore in 1969-70 and a negligible figure in 1950.

It is true that the State has not yet moved very far on the road of achieving objectives such as employment, public assistance during old age, sickness, etc. Nevertheless, most of them have found a place in the development plans. Great emphasis is now being laid on the creation of employment opportunities. Steps are being taken to bring into being a scheme of unemployment insurance. A limited scheme of workmen's insurance against sickness, accident and disease is already in operation. Minimum wages are fixed in a number of spheres of employment. Equal wages for equal work are being paid to both men and women in almost every area of activity. The community development programme which was in operation all over the country sought the transformation of the rural economy, particularly the reorganisation of agriculture and animal husbandry on scientific lines. Besides, most of the States have passed laws designed to prohibit the slaughter of cows, calves and other milch and draught cattle. Mention has already been made of a number of laws which have been passed with a view to protecting children and youth against exploitation. The Central Council of Health established in 1952 deals with matters connected with health, hygiene, nutrition, etc., on a national basis. Most of the villages in India have now their own panchayats which form the primary units of administration.

The passing of a uniform civil code is not an easy measure in India where adherents of every religion have their own personal laws. The Hindu Code that was passed in instalments (*e.g.*, the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and the Hindu Succession Act, 1956) are a right move towards the ultimate realisation of a uniform civil code for the entire country. In the field of free and compulsory primary education for children, great strides have already been made. But it is now widely realised that the ten-year limit that was set in the Constitution to make such education available to every child in the country was too ambitious. It seems that India will require another decade to make this principle a practical proposition. A number of measures have already been taken to promote the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, especially the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. With a view to specially help the backward classes economically, efforts are being made for the setting up of more and more cottage and small-scale industries and also to give liberal financial aid for such activities undertaken by them.

Speaking on the motion by which he introduced the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution in the Parliament, the then Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru observed that where there was conflict between a Fundamental Right and a Directive Principle, the latter should prevail. This opinion may appear to be in direct conflict with the view of the Supreme Court. But on closer examination, it will be seen that the conflict is apparent rather than real. For, as far as the Supreme Court is concerned, where there is a clear conflict between the two, it should uphold the Fundamental Right being justiciable, against the Directive Principle which is a non-justiciable right. But this solution is only a judicial solution of the matter. The courts cannot go further than that, but Parliament can. The final solution is arrived at only when the social conflict arising out of the competing claims of a justiciable and a non-justiciable right is resolved. The guiding principle here is the superiority of the social interest over that of the individual. To facilitate the putting into effect of this principle, the Constitution may have to be amended and the Directive Principle allowed to prevail. The Constitution was amended several times with this object in view. It should, however, be added that whenever the Court is called upon to resolve a conflict between a Fundamental Right and a Directive Principle, it is the duty of the Court to resolve the conflict with an eye on the spirit of the Constitution and with a view to harmonising differences to the extent that is possible and feasible.

The significance of Directive Principles in relation to that of Fundamental Rights can be determined only by making a reference to the object of the Constitution-makers in making these principles an integral part of the Constitution. As has already been pointed out, they represent the basic principles which aim at the creation of a Welfare State. Taken together, these principles form a charter of economic and social democracy in India. On the one hand, they are assurances to the people as to what they may expect while, on the other, they are directives to the Governments—Central and State—as to what policies they ought to pursue. It is unfair to the people as well as inconsistent with the spirit of the Constitution to allow these principles to remain pious wishes. Every effort should be made by the representatives of the people and the agents of the Government to translate them into reality. Nothing should be allowed to stand in their way, not even the Fundamental Rights guaranteed to the individual. After all, the progress and welfare of society as a whole should not be hampered by the rights of the individual. This is why every Fundamental Right is subject to reasonable restrictions in the interests of the general public, whether such restrictions are on account of public order, morality, decency, health or anything else. It is in this sense that the Fundamental Rights are to subserve the Directive Principles. Indeed, there can be no real conflict between the two. They are intimately related to and inseparably bound up with each other.

A constitution framed in the middle of the twentieth century could hardly do without a chapter on Directive Principles of the type the Indian Constitution has. The establishment of political democracy is a fundamental aim of a Constitution. But that in itself is not enough. The sustaining forces of that political democracy have to be carefully built up. The most effective force which will sustain a political democracy is the simultaneous existence of an economic democracy. Where there is no economic democracy, political democracy is bound to degenerate soon into a dictatorship.

The real importance of the Directive Principles is that they contain the positive obligations of the State towards its citizens. No one can say that these obligations are of an insignificant type or that even if they are fulfilled, the pattern of society in India will still remain more or less the same. In fact, they are revolutionary in character and yet to be achieved in a constitutional manner. Herein lies the real value of embodying these principles as an integral part of the Constitution. Through the Directive Principles of State Policy, the Constitution of India will steer clear of the two extremes, a proletarian dictatorship which destroys the liberty of the individual and a capitalist oligarchy which hampers the economic security of the masses. ❑

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Author's Bio-Data



- B E, BITS Pilani M Tech, IIT Kharagpur. NTSE scholar Rank 5 Raj School Board
- World-famous author. I published 3 computer books in USA including best selling "MS-DOS Masters."
- Earned 50 dollars per HOUR in USA as computer expert and writer At the peak of success, I left USA to do something in our own country Now, I do research at the *Mind Power Research Institute*

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SUPER BRAIN SUPER PERSONALITY CONTEST 2000

We present here the FOUR PRIZE WINNING ESSAYS (Awarded Ist Prize) under the Super Brain Super Personality Contest 2000. The Mr. Intellectuals of Contest-4 are Mr. Joydeep Majumdar, Mr. Sachin Ghai and Dr. Ampady K. and the Ms. Intellectual of Contest-4 is Ms. Subhasri Panigrahi.

They Died So That We May Live — A Tribute To Our Jawans

"Not to question why but to do and die".

—Alfred Lord Tennyson

The sheer spunk and determination that guides our armed forces, unmatched in any sphere and history, is full of accounts of those bravest of men whose indelible sacrifice gave a new lease of life to millions of present and future. Can we ever repay those noble souls who guaranteed our breath of this air of freedom? Perhaps we can't. Every citizen of this democracy is extremely indebted to those men who made supreme sacrifices for preserving the free and tranquil state of our existence. And indeed without any demur ! The pride of the country are these determined soldiers who never gave up whatever the odds may be.

The ability to vanquish every obstacle, every hindrance; the dogged determination to win, the absolute fearlessness to charge in the line of fire and the preparedness to embrace death with a smile is what makes our defences impregnable. The fundamental unit of such an elite institution reflecting the same constitution is our Jawan— the soldier. They aren't millionaires to influence pecuniary values, they are not politicians to exert pressure but each of them is an example of principles, of honesty and of self-pride and of course, the pride to be Indian. And therefore, even though they don't have millions to back them up, they still live a life of respect or die a death with honour.



Joydeep Majumdar

FIRST PRIZE WINNER OF CSR SUPER BRAIN PERSONALITY CONTEST 2000 (4) : TOPIC 1

Mr. Joydeep Majumdar is doing B.Tech IInd Year from S.V. University, Tirupati.

Mr. Joydeep Majumdar is the first prize winner of Topic 1 and has been adjudged the MR. INTELLECTUAL OF THE MONTH. He is entitled to participate in the remaining stages of the Super Brain Super Personality Contest 2000 as well as receive other prizes.

Congratulations, Mr. Majumdar !

The Young Sacrifice

Those who died were not old; they were young by all standards; they were in the prime of their youth. Every one of them had a lot to achieve socially and economically as we do, they too had parents, sisters, wives and friends; yet they put service before self. It isn't easy to die for people you don't know? But never did their sense of fraternity become brittle because they fully accepted the responsibility of being the saviour of every citizen of our dear motherland. Every youth who dreams of building a prosperous future, a future filled with security of all types and of the very freedom to conceptualise the future should know that this liberty is an invaluable gift which the tireless fighters have presented us.

Reply To The Aggression

The naked aggression that we witnessed in Kargil by the Pakistani army regulars and the terrorists was a treacherous attempt to thwart our peaceful existence and would have had a serious implication if left unchallenged. And as the armed forces pressed ahead to free our land of infiltrators, they walked into war. Nevertheless, these valiant sons fought with limitless courage, overpowering every form of hostility whether from the enemy or from the inhospitable terrain. Charging amidst the rain of bullets with all might, leaving behind their tiredness to oblivion, they transcended all human limits to silence the enemy. They fell as bullets pierced their bodies, yet never did they give up and continued their advance till the last breath. Major Saravan, Lt. Kalia, Major Ajay Kumar, Lt. Col. Vijay Raghavan, Jawan R. Selva Kumar and the list runs into hundreds; each one of them is a saga of supreme sacrifice while the recipients of the Param Vir Chakra, Capt Vikram Batra, Lt. Manoj Kumar Pandey, Grenadier Yogendra Singh Yadav, Rifleman Sanjay Kumar are

examples of that exceptional courage and determination of which every Indian soldier is an embodiment.

The army's website on operation Vijay—www.vijayinkargil.com clearly elaborates the immense duty-dedication of the man who was chosen for the highest gallantry award. An excerpt from the website about PVC recipient Capt. Batra says :

"On 20 June '99, 13 J&K Rifles were tasked to capture point 5140; Capt V. Batra in an audacious move, decided to attack the enemy position from the rear along a cliff face. Undaunted by fires, the officer, followed by five of his men climbed up and hurled two grenades into the enemy sangar. As 3 enemy soldiers came out, he single-handedly engaged them in close fire fight and killed all the three. Mortally wounded, he went back and called forward his men, regrouped them, and led them to capture point 5140.

For his sustained display of the most conspicuous personal bravery and junior leadership of the highest order in the face of the enemy, Capt. Vikram Batra has been awarded the Param Vir Chakra posthumously".

It's absolutely pellucid that they renounced all comforts, all securities and fought an impossible war in one of the world's highest terrains and won it. Many of these duty-bound personnel are no more. Yet, they live through their super-human deeds. They gave their today to safeguard our tomorrow, they braved all peril so that we are not endangered in any way.

Towards a Noble Cause

Going through the annals of history, we find an entire galaxy of these types of young sacrifices to whom we are grateful for safeguarding our present and future. The Chinese aggression, the Pakistani aggressions have all been annulled and our national security reinstated. Yet more than the situations of war, the theatres of proxy wars in Kashmir and Assam are the real places where the young and courageous jawan stands guard to preserve the peace and stability of the nation. With the Pak ISI backing the separatist and terrorist activities in India, the role of valiant youth of the armed forces has heightened. It's true that toll of casualties has considerably increased but none of these sacrifices has gone futile. Everyday as we wake up and take on our work, these men of grit are still on the guard to insulate our nation against the evil designs of our enemies. Yes, they are falling in the line of duty, yet the truth is they fall so that we grow and prosper. It is due to this noble cause that they laid down their lives unhesitatingly fighting the enemies.

With so much of sacrifice made to preserve our present and consolidate our future, every citizen is indebted to these men of valour and infinite courage. The entire nation would continue to honour them thereby making the future generations aware of the numerous sacrifices that have been made to keep their present intact.

"The battle continued, the bullets rained;
We charged the enemy with the same,
Their thought of win was soon in vain
and we won the same old game.

The war was over, we looked for who fell,
some were the aggressors, some were our friends,
The friends had given what they had to give
Indeed! They died so that we may live!

Time was gone,
Out of the present, the future was born
smiles, freedom, liberty were in the row,
yet the truth is:
they sacrificed so that we may grow!

Generations will honour that sacrifice,
and accept that they could pay no price
Eager, in the history they will dive,
to know :
Indeed 'my' friends died,
so that the present may thrive!" ❑

Multinational Corporations—Saviours Or Saboteurs

"Where do you want to go today?" Says the punchline of the Microsoft's ad lingo. Well that seems to reflect more or less the dilemma of the economic policy-makers of India. Caught between the Swadeshi bandwagon and the multinational corporations (MNCs) protagonists, they seem to be brain-racked to seek an answer to the question that whether the MNCs are saviours or saboteurs of the Indian economy. But, if one were to formulate connotions from the facts and figures since the re-entry of MNCs, the heart and mind resonate together in chorus that this is indubitably the era of globalisation and the multinational corporations.

Setting the stage for MNCs

It was in June 1991 when Dr. Manmohan Singh took over the reins as the Finance Minister of India. The economy was in doldrums and the forex reserves had dipped to an all-time low. Had it not been the wise and polemical steps of devaluing the rupee and giving the green signal for the liberalisation of the economy, India would have been a precursor to Mexico. This not only opened the gates for the re-entry of MNCs in India but also triggered the transition of India from an Asian minnow to an Asian tiger. Though political instability has persistently tried to impede the restructuring of the Indian economy, everyone regardless of his political background seems now more or less reconciled to the idea that Indian economy cannot prosper without the MNCs. The healthy figures certainly give an insight into the strength of the Indian economy. As of September 3, 1999, the Indian foreign currency assets stood at US$ 30,379 million and the gold reserves were US$ 2,659 million resulting in the total foreign exchange reserve of US$ 33,047 million. With inflation dropping to an all-time low, the Consumer Price Index stabilizing and the Sensex crossing the magical 4,800-mark the Indian economy surely has come out of the blue and left behind the lean patch. But the role of MNCs has not been restricted to just re-infusing life in the sagging spirits of the corporate and economic sector; it has in fact heralded a small *renaissance* in India which has been described in the following paragraphs :

Indian companies have always been known to be lacking in the R&D sector. However, things have changed with the entry of MNCs. The foreign companies brought along with them technologically-superior products and therefore, the Indian products definitely felt a bit stifled in their

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presence. Hence, the R&D sector which had always been kept on the back-burner has now begun to get its due share with the Indian customer turning out to be the eventual gainer. Moreover the foreign companies have evinced interest in key infrastructure areas like power and roads which are in a quite sorry state in the country. Hence, things are going to change for good finally in this 'democratic nation' where the common man has always been taken for granted.

Gone are the days of babus; today's realm of competitiveness demands efficiency and effectiveness. To attract investment the Indians not only had to paint a rosy picture of their bureaucracy but also live up to it. Therefore, the licence raj was scrapped and came along with it a more 'compassionate and understanding' Industrial and Investment Promotion Board. Says Mr. Narayana Murthy of the Infosys : "Yes, liberalisation has a lot to do with it. Earlier, it took six to eight months and 10 to 15 visits to New Delhi to get an import licence of $1500. Today it takes less than half a day and a single visit to an office half a mile from ours in Bangalore to import a machine of several million dollars!"



Sachin Ghai

FIRST PRIZE WINNER OF CSR SUPER BRAIN PERSONALITY CONTEST 2000 (4) : TOPIC 2

Mr. Sachin Ghai is doing B.E. (Computer Science & Engg.) from Maharishi Dayanand University.

Mr. Sachin Ghai is the first prize winner of Topic 2 and has been adjudged the MR. INTELLECTUAL OF THE MONTH. He is entitled to participate in the remaining stages of the Super Brain Super Personality Contest 2000 as well as receive other prizes.

Congratulations, Mr. Sachin !

A Boon to the Nation

The presence of MNCs has widespread implications that are reflected not only in the domestic arena but also on the global stage. Not more than 16 months back India had declared its arrival in the nuclear club with the Pokhran II blasts. Such action by a Third World nation in disregard of the world (and primarily the USA) opinion may have invited harsh comments from them but definitely not a substantial action. What prevented the G-8 nations from declaring India a 'rogue state' and going all out to impose severe sanctions was the interest of their own firms doing business in India. This implied that if Indian economy is hurt then their firms would also be hurt and consequently the health of their own economy. Thus, it's a global village now where backstage lobbying groups have more than one interest to serve.

It is a well known fact that there are barriers to trade which favour the developed countries more than the developing economies. Issues ranging from anti-dumping investigations, sanitary and photo-sanitary measures, food security concerns to quota regime for textiles and peak tariffs can however now be discussed at World Trade Organisation (WTO) for a justifiable solution despite the dominance of the developed countries. India is in a position now to bargain for better rights and strike a balanced treatment to all parties, courtesy the interests of MNCs thriving on Indian turf.

Changing Scenario

Consider the following scenario: an executive in an MNC gets up in the morning, works out in firm's gym, has breakfast in firm's mess, while entering his office leaves a travel booking order at reception, spends the day in air-conditioned and most competitive environment, has Coke from dispenser in between and if he wants to speed through his project, stays back at night in the office. Besides this, he is forced to take 22 holidays in a year, avail his LTC (which usually is in five figures), provided air fare if he has to go to see a sick relative, made to stay in 5-star luxury for the annual conference of the company et al. Lifestyles and living standards apart, these MNCs have changed the corporate culture in radical ways. For instance, the concept of *'sweet equity'* allows employees to have a stake in the company. However, no good thing in the world comes for free. To earn a handsome pay package one has to also put in 100% effort in contrast to lackadaisical attitude in the Indian PSUs. As one MNC top-brass executive explains this simply: "We believe in empowering the employees so that they help the organisation to grow and simultaneously, grow with it".

Since the entry of MNCs the economy and society have passed through a transition period from the days of struggling middle class living in the quagmire of deprivation to the present time, of a powerful and emphatic middle class. Today, we not only have more first-generation billionaires in the *avtars* of Azim Hashem Premjis and Narayana Murthys who have catapulted to the pinnacle of success but also many aspiring ones picked up from the campuses by the talent-hunting MNCs who mean business in every action. But what is most striking is the emergence of the new entrepreneur-professional, dapper middle-class roots, in complete contrast to the arch type *seth's* overbearing son.

Before liberalisation, India had been primarily exporter of its *brainpower* and importer of technology from the developed world. However, in the post-reforms era, the trend has reversed. The Indian youth who earlier used to yearn for the West in search of big bucks, working culture, social independence and technological advancements, now finds all of the above in Indian setup. He no longer has to settle himself in an alien environment because MNCs have not only transformed the salary structure but also the social structure of India in a big way. Indians are turning global in the true sense with opportunities to enjoy the same world class facilities which their counterparts do in the West. So we have Indians *bon voyage* for just six months on H-1 visa and a consequential drop in brain drain. Things are looking up on the import front also with the import-export gap being slashed down. India is today a key player in IT sector and earns a substantial amount of forex from software export. As Wipro's Azim Hashem Premji puts it: "Liberalisation has helped upgrade our standards and compete in the world market. We are constantly benchmarking ourselves even in the domestic market with the best in the world..."

Acting As Saviours

Many people feared that domestic industry might suffer due to the advent of MNCs. However, all those people, crying hoarse with the slogans of Swadeshi and Socialism, have now wisely accepted the fact that the MNCs are here to stay and make India a truly global business centre. During the past eight years, almost all the political parties

have been a part of the government for a while but nobody dared to discourage the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). As a matter of fact, the FDI during the United Front regime (of which CPI(M) was a part) was to the tune of Rs. 429.9 billion and during the BJP regime was Rs. 339.2 billion. This clearly highlights the fact that opposition to the MNCs is strictly political and persists only as long as a leader is in the Opposition benches but ceases when he occupies the Treasury benches.

The domestic industry has also in fact prospered in the presence of foreign counterparts. Allegations against MNCs dumping obsolete technologies also hold no weight since the consumer today demands the best quality at a given price. The intense cut-throat competition in the market eliminates any possibility of deceiving the customers. Today, only those companies that are "lean and mean" can hope to win the customer's attention. Gone are the days when inefficiencies could be passed on to the consumers. The consumer is the King today. That is why the badly-run companies, both in the public and private sectors, are feeling the heat today. A robust economy demands a healthy corporate sector that thrives on competitiveness rather than complacency.

The MNCs have definitely acted as saviour of the sinking Indian economy. However, the Indian economy still has a long way to go before stabilising itself on firm roots. Towards this end, the domestic as well as the MNC subsidiaries will have to work hand in hand and give a fillip to the economic sector. The government also needs to shed its inhibitions and give due importance to the economy and business. The government *babus* have to stop looking at every project suspiciously. The not so recent Tata-Singapore Airlines fiasco and Enron gaffe are still at the back of the hat of the investors. The opening up of insurance sector definitely had a feel-good effect on investors but still the government needs to take more reforms quickly and efficiently. Besides, it has also to protect the interests of domestic industries and secure patents for the age-old products of India. The fallacies of the system that have been the target of public wrath and rancour of the economists have to be belted out. The government needs to relegate the various pressures, and design a system which is characterised by expertise, impartiality and adherence to the international norms. It has become imperative to keep the MNCs in the Indian economy and therefore controls on investment need to be relaxed. The pangs of the economy beckon us to search for a panacea in the form of MNCs and if a favourable attitude towards them is not adopted, the positive results that are unshered today may be diluted. ❑

Role Of Women In Nation Building

"Our women have a very great part to play in the progress of our country, as the mental and physical contact of women with life is much more lasting and comprehensive than that of men. For nothing was it said that 'the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world'. In the apron string of woman is hidden the revolutionary energy which can establish paradise on this earth."

— Dr. Rajendra Prasad



Ms. Subhasri Panigrahi

FIRST PRIZE WINNER OF CSR SUPER BRAIN PERSONALITY CONTEST 2000 (4) : TOPIC 3

Ms. Subhasri Panigrahi has done M.A. from Utkal University.

Ms. Subhasri Panigrahi is the first prize winner of Topic 3 and has been adjudged the MS. INTELLECTUAL OF THE MONTH. She is entitled to participate in the remaining stages of the Super Brain Super Personality Contest 2000 as well as receive other prizes.

Congratulations, Ms. Subhasri !

Woman is the magnificent creation of God, a multifaceted personality with the power of benevolence, adjustability, integrity and tolerance. She is the companion of man gifted with equal mental faculty, a protector and provider, the embodiment of love and affection. The role given to women in a society is a measuring rod and true index of its civilisational and cultural attainment. In the words of Rabindranath Tagore "Woman is the builder and moulder of a nation's destiny. Though delicate and soft as a lily, she has a heart, far stronger and bolder than that of man. She is the supreme inspiration for man's onward march". The status of Indian women has seen many ups and downs from the ancient time to the present day.

With the dawn of freedom, particularly during India's national struggle, the position of women took a turn for the better. Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr. Rajendra Prasad began to think deeply about the urgent need of women's emancipation. They realised that so long as women of the country were not uplifted and granted equal status with men in all walks of life—political, economic, domestic, educational, India could neither progress nor make any significant advance in any field. Gandhiji gave a clarion call for women's participation in the freedom movement. Sarojini Naidu, Mira Ben, Sucheta Kriplani, Vijayalaxmi Pandit, Aruna Asaf Ali were some of the leading women freedom fighters.

In the present time, a large number of women have attained dignity, individuality and respect in their respective fields. They are free to join any service. In the post-Independent India, women have played a significant role as doctors, engineers, judges, pilots, scientists, diplomats, legislators and even as a Prime Minister. Mrs. Indira Gandhi, our late Prime Minister, was held in high esteem the world over. Vijayalakshmi Pandit created a record by becoming the first woman President of the United Nations General Assembly. In the last two decades, women have really come into their own. In the modern age, we find the role of women in every field. The myth that certain fields were only meant for men has been demolished by women. Women have proved to be more vibrant, dynamic, sincere and perfect in every field. They have the ability to immerse themselves wholly in any task they undertake. Modern women in the present age occupy top rank and attain immense success in all the fields such as sports, politics, performing arts, Police, administration, medicine etc. Mother Teresa, P.T. Usha, Mrs. Mohsina Kidwai, Mrs. Margaret Alva, M.S.

(Continued on page 107)

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Technique 1: The brain has two memory stores: short-term and long-term. Research shows that without revision, after 24 hours we remember only 18%. After 1 month only 5%. It clearly shows that we must revise. But, most students do not revise systematically, so much of their hard work is wasted. I teach you the powerful techniques "Systematic Revision" and "Daily Routine" so that you can revise and remember more in less time.

Technique 2: Scientific research has proved that for better memory, we should take rest and not study continuously for hours. You will learn my technique "Rest Routine" to get maximum benefit from the rest. This technique quickly relaxes you, changes your brain waves, and puts you in a "learning state" for success.

12 Powerful Chapters & 3 Bonus Sections

1. Learn 2 Mind Power Study Techniques in One Hour And Quickly Improve Your Study Efficiency
2. Secrets of Getting More Marks in Exams
3. Questions And Answers: This Knowledge Will Help You Greatly
4. How to Improve Your Memory in Surprisingly Easy Ways
5. Interview Techniques for Self-Confidence and Success
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8. Mind Maps: A New Scientific Way to Take Memorable Notes
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11. Some Major Mistakes Of Exam Days and How to Avoid Them
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Now you get a new edition of this course so you also get free 3 bonus sections as my gift (value Rs 75 each):

Bonus Section 1: The Magic Of Your Eyes And Your Mind

Bonus Section 2: How to Get Maximum Benefit From Your Professional Education Such As Engineering or Medical

Bonus Section 3: Success In Life Beyond School And College

What the Course Cannot Do

The course *cannot make you a superman*. Similarly, it cannot *make* everyone *a topper*.

But with it, you will learn to study more efficiently than 90% of the students. You will see a good increase in your memory and concentration. Your effectiveness to read faster and learn faster will increase significantly. Your ability to study longer without getting tired (body or mind) and without feeling sleepy will increase.

So, your success in competitions will greatly increase.

I Teach the Best from India & America

I combine the 5000-year old Indian techniques with the latest scientific discoveries in brain research, nutrition (food use), psychology (study of mind), and music in America and other countries. So, these techniques are *very very effective--you benefit quickly*.

Easy to Read and Benefit

If you can understand this paragraph, you will understand the course. 47 diagrams help you to understand easily. *Do not worry* even if you are weak in English. *You* will surely *benefit* from the course.

Toppers Are Not 2 Times Smarter. They Do Not Study 2 Times More. But...

Toppers are not 2 times smarter than you. Or, they do not study 2 times more than you. There are only 24 hours in a day. So, it is not possible to study much more than other students. Knowingly or unknowingly, toppers use more of their mind power.

Are *you 100% sure* you *understand* fully that *you must get the course* if you are *really serious* about success. Get the course. Do not wait. Do not delay.

Can You Answer These 6 Questions

There is a possibility that you are making some serious mistakes in how you study, and may not be getting success to the best of your intelligence and ability. For example, do you know:

- For better memory, should you study early in morning or late in night?
- For better memory, should you read fast or slow? Should you study continuously or take rest?
- Do examiners give more marks if you write more?
- Which vitamins can help your brain to function better and to improve your IQ?
- For how many hours must you sleep?
- Is it good for your IQ to eat just before an exam?

Even if you are making mistakes, do not worry. Most other students are also making these mistakes because schools & colleges do not teach about this new research. I can help you to improve greatly now. Read this page fully now for your own benefit.



New All India Memory Record

Our student Rajiv Chaudhary set a memory record (Limca Book of Records). In interviews to newspapers he said, "The secrets of my newly developed memory are postal courses *Mind Power Study Techniques* and *Mind Power Music* from the *Mind Power Research Institute, Udaipur*."

Before joining our courses, he was an ordinary student and scored only 52.3% in High School Exam.

What Newspapers Say

- "Simple, effective, practical techniques to improve overall intelligence and mind power. Even average student can easily understand." — Times of India
- "Powerful, practical, easy. It will help all students, bank officials and others appearing for test, exams and interviews." — Indian Banks' Association Bulletin
- "It has many techniques to increase your mind power quickly." — Anand Bazar Patrika

Author's Bio-Data

- B E, BITS Pilani. M Tech, IIT Kharagpur. NTSE scholar. Rank 5 Raj School Board.
- World-famous author. I published 3 computer books in USA including best selling "MS-DOS Masters."
- Earned 50 dollars per HOUR in USA as computer expert and writer. At the peak of success, I left USA to do something in our own country. Now, I do research at the *Mind Power Research Institute*.
- Learnt French, Sanskrit, Karate, Breaking wooden board by hand, many Meditations, etc.
- Was a member of "Society for Accelerated Learning & Teaching, USA"

I Lost a Big Chance. But You Should Not.

I am asking you not to delay because I myself made this deadly mistake once. For my IIT entrance, I wanted to order the best postal course to get success. The cost was Rs 350. Just like many students, I could *pay the money*. But I was not sure if the course would really give me success. After waiting for 3 months, I ordered the course. The course was very good and it helped me to get rank 1102. But I did not get admission to Electronics Engineering in IIT and I joined BITS, Pilani. I lost a big chance because I waited and did not order immediately. You should not lose any chance.

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Almost all students start to *benefit quickly* on the first day they get the course. And most benefit greatly within 1 or 2 weeks. You also get a green poster of "Bapna's Optical Illusion" Technique for Concentration." Even if you return the course for money-back, please keep this amazing poster free as my gift to you.

It is up to you now. You can turn this page as if you did not even read it, or you can decide to order this course to benefit from my hard work and success.

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It has music and sounds from nature (river, birds). It also has powerful "subliminal messages" to help *you learn faster*. Now a research paper, as part of Ph D work in the Department of Psychology, Sukhadia University, has academically *proved* that this music significantly helps in learning/creativity and that it is as effective as mind machines. Read details in the book *Mind Technology*.

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Both courses above (805+110)	710	315+30
Dr Anil Bapna's Mind Power Music (Will Power and Determination) cassette	280	95+30
BEST OFFER. All the 3 courses above (805+110+280). You also get the cassette *Develop A Winning Personality* FREE (code 320, price 95+30) SUMMARY. You save Rs 265 because you get for Rs 410+45 items of Rs 630+110 value.	640 BEST OFFER	410+45
Mind Technology (222-page book. Learn about hypnosis, self-hypnosis, and to create your own self-hypnosis audio cassette. Details about mind technology products world-wide. And much more.)	50	195+20

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Srikar M.S. (7th Rank): IAS Toppers Talk To You

Strong Determination And Patience Pay

Srikar M.S. (24) achieved the 7th position among the successful candidates of the Civil Services Examination, 1999.

He has done B.A., LL.B. (Hons) from National Law School of India University, Bangalore.

We publish below an exclusive interview he gave to Competition Success Review.

CSR: What is the secret of your success in the Civil Services Examination ?

Srikar M.S. : Setting a fixed goal and working towards it consistently. Patience coupled with perseverance aided by a well-planned strategy which was executed to a considerable degree.

Q. How much time do you think one requires for serious preparation for this examination ?

A. At least a year is required.

Q. Which journals and newspapers have you been reading for the General Knowledge and other papers ?

A. *Competition Success Review, General Knowledge Today, Frontline, Mainstream, Economic And Political Weekly* and *The Hindu.*

Q. What is your impression of the Interview Board ?

A. Very cordial and friendly. The interview was a pleasant experience with the Board engaged in a serious dialogue.

Q. What is your advice to the future aspirants ?

A. Strong determination, well-worked out plan and patience would pay one rich dividends.

Q. *Competition Success Review*, the largest selling youth magazine in English, has been extremely helpful because...

A. ...of its capsule on interviews with successful candidates in the exam which are inspiring to the aspirants in this long drawn out affair.

Q. What prompted you to choose Civil Services as your career ?

A. Firm belief that it will give me the opportunity and space to make a meaningful difference in society to the best of my capacity. The security of the career was also a definite motivator.

Q. How did your parents, family and friends contribute to your success ?

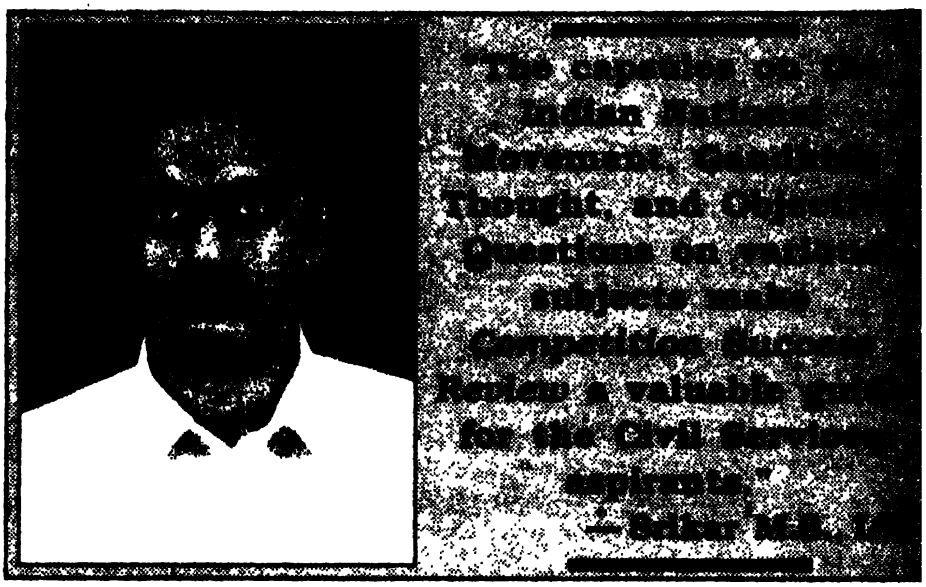
A. Well, the influence of my parents in contributing to my success in the Civil Services is tremendous.

Q. Had you not been selected in the Civil Services Examination, what would have been your reaction ? Which other service/career would you have gone in/ opted for ?

A. I would naturally have been disappointed. As I am enrolled as an advocate, legal practice would have been the alternative option.

Q. How would you visualise your success ?

A. I visualise my success as the much sought-after outcome of my patience, perseverance and hard work. The result signifies, to me, that hard work does yield dividends ultimately



Q. What were your Optionals for the Civil Services Examination ?

A. Law for the Prelims and Law and Public Administration for the Mains

Q. What was your criterion for the selection of Optional subjects ?

A. Law was a natural choice since I have completed my B.A., LL.B. (Hons) degree. I opted for Public Administration because of my interest in Indian Administration and also its affinity to Law, syllabuswise.

Q. How did you prepare for your Compulsory papers ?

A. English and Essay didn't require any preparation. For Hindi (my Indian Language Paper) I did a bit of reading and attempted the previous years' question papers.

Q. *Competition Success Review* is the largest-read youth magazine in English. How do you visualise the role of this magazine in moulding the careers of the youth ?

A. The interviews and strategies of successful candidates published in *Competition Success Review* are a great source of motivation and inspiration at times when one is at a low ebb!

Q. How did *Competition Success Review* help you in your preparation for the interview ?

A. The accounts of interviews of previous years' candidates gave me a fairly good idea of what to expect in the interview.

Q. What is your opinion about *Competition Success Review* ?

A. The capsules on the Indian National Movement, Gandhian Thought, and Objective Questions on various subjects make *Competition Success Review* a valuable guide for the Civil Services aspirants.

Q. What is your opinion about *General Knowledge Today* ?

A. *General Knowledge Today* is an extremely useful guide when time is a constraint and information required is vast.

Q. What do you think is the better way of preparation between selective, intensive study and wide, extensive study ?

A. A judicious combination of both, perhaps, will serve the purpose.

Q. Is the pattern of the examination appropriate for selection ? Would you recommend any improvement ?

A. I feel it's okay.

Q. Do you feel that there should be no restriction on the number of attempts ?

A. Four attempts are sufficient for a candidate.

Q. With the resumption of Essay paper in UPSC examinations, we are giving four senior essays every month. Is this focus-oriented, analytical feature helpful for the IAS aspirants ?

A. The essays are helpful for aspirants as they give an overall idea of writing about a particular topic. However, spontaneity and original thinking should be the hallmark of one's strategy in handling the Essay paper.

Q. How do you think *Competition Success Review* could be more useful to the candidates appearing in the Civil Services and various other competitive examinations ?

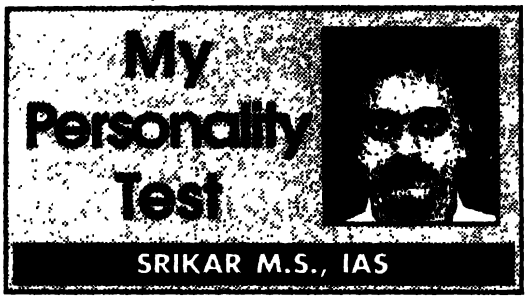
A. More information about material/ books for optionals in general and specific areas in the optionals, in particular, would make *Competition Success Review* more effective and sought after. ❑

A Meaningful And Lively Discussion

I was overjoyed to receive the interview call—the thought of being one step closer to my goal seemed refreshing and relieving. The assurances that the Interview Board would be cordial and unintimidating boosted my confidence levels.

Since I had almost a month for my interview, I took the preparations seriously. Expected questions on issues of local (home State), national and international importance were analysed. Newspaper reading was an integral part of this process. Mock interview sessions and discussions on Indian Polity, Economic and Social issues were useful. On the whole, I gave emphasis on spontaneous reactions to questions rather than prepared answers.

The interview was on May 3, 1999 in the forenoon session. I was the third person to be interviewed and thus had sufficient time to converse with other candidates.



My interview began with the Chairman, reading aloud parts of my bio-data and asking me about the extra-curricular activities.

My interview consisted of a mixed bag of issues—about the spirit of the Indian Constitution, Judicial Activism, Public Interest Litigation, Legislature-Judiciary relationship (all this presumably because of my legal background), India's attitude towards WTO, controls on Genetic Engineering, cricket World Cup, secularism, Tipu Sultan (concerned with Home State), Time Management option of IAS after a legal education. I was unhesitant to admit that I didn't know a couple of questions.

On the whole, I felt I had an excellent interview in terms of the various issues raised and level of discussion involved. The Board members were extremely aware of issues; they were cordial and attentive and tried to get the best out of me.

The interview, which lasted for half an hour, was more like a meaningful, interesting and lively discussion with contributions from both sides. I felt comfortable and at ease throughout the interview. ❑

A Great Source Of Inspiration

We are pleased to publish here a letter from Mr. Srikar M.S., IAS Topper 1999 (7th Rank) and wish our aspirant readers a similar splendid success.

The Editor
Competition Success Review
604 Prabhat Kiran
Rajendra Place
New Delhi-110008

Dear Sir,

I would like to inform the readers of Competition Success Review that I have secured the 7th Position in the Civil Services Exam, 1999.

The interviews and strategies of successful candidates published in CSR have been a great source of inspiration to me. The capsules on the India National Movement, Thoughts of Mahatma Gandhi were helpful too.

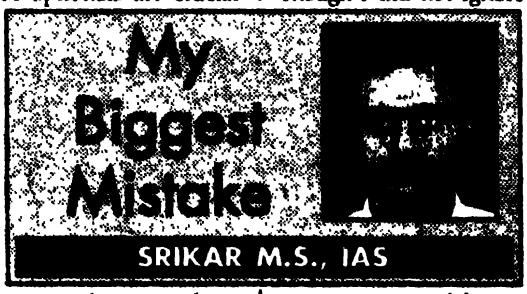
I would like to take this opportunity to thank CSR and wish all future aspirants to work with single-minded devotion towards their respective goals.

With Best Wishes.

Srikar M.S., IAS

I Devoted Less Time On Main Authors' Books

Though I couldn't have asked for more considering the position I have secured, a few flaws in my approach could have been avoided. Selection of optionals are crucial and any hasty decision could prove costly. I was cautious in this regard but my mistake was to postpone reading the main authors in my optionals. Though ultimately I did read original texts of well-known authors in these optionals, I felt that had I allotted more time to it, I could have done better. Hence, listing out a few vital contributions in one's optionals and reading them is useful. Being a Humanities student, issues of Science and Technology in my Mains was a weak link. Though I did not ignore it, I feel I should have devoted more time to it by reading a regular Science magazine or the Science and Technology supplement of *The Hindu*. While writing my Mains paper in Law misreading of a question out of haste and slight over-confidence cost me dearly. One should thus take time in understanding the full scope of the question before attempting it. ❑



Bio Data

- ❑ **Name :** Srikar M.S.
- ❑ **Educational Qualifications :** B.A., LL.B. (Hons.)
- ❑ **School :** B.P. Indian Public School, Malleswaram, Bangalore.
- ❑ **College :** National Law School of India University (NLSIU), Bangalore
- ❑ **Any Award, Gold Medal and Scholarship Won : University First Rank in NLSIU.**

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Indian National Movement

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Round Table Conferences And After

The First Round Table Conference

In the wake of the ruthless suppression of the snowballing Civil Disobedience Movement, the British Government summoned in London on November 12, 1930 the First Round Table Conference of Indian leaders and the spokesmen of the British Government to discuss the Simon Commission Report. The Simon Commission report published in June 1930 had, among other things, recommended a Federal Constitution for India, provincial autonomy, subject to overriding powers vested in the Governor, but it did not concede that which was most pressed for—Responsible Government at the Centre. The Congress had rejected the report in August 1930 because it did not guarantee a national government and the Muslims rejected it just because they feared that the Commission report did not take cognisance of the rights of minorities. So when the Conference met in London, the Congress boycotted it. It was attended by only the representatives of the Indian princes, Muslim League and the Hindu Mahasabha. The vital conference unrepresented by the Congress was foreloomed to failure

It was the tough posture taken by the Congress before and after the Round Table Conference that made the British yield a little and made Lord Irwin negotiate a settlement with Gandhi in March 1931 which later came to be known as the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. The Viceroy had preceded this seemingly conciliatory gesture by releasing many of the jailed Congress leaders including Gandhiji on January 2, 1931. The Gandhi-Irwin Pact signed on March 5, 1931 provided for the immediate release of all political prisoners not convicted of violence and conceded the right to make salt for consumption as also the right to peaceful picketing of liquor and foreign cloth shops. Many of the Congress leaders, particularly, the younger and Left-wing section groups were opposed to the Gandhi-Irwin Pact since the Government had turned down one of the major nationalist, demands, namely, commuting of the death sentence pronounced on the three freedom fighters, Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru to life imprisonment.

Karachi Session

The Congress session at Karachi was held in March 29, 1931, with the martyrdom of Bhagat Singh and his two comrades dominating the minds of all delegates to the session; the trio had been executed six days earlier. Despite criticism of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, the Karachi session was epoch-making in many respects : the Congress reiterated the objective of Complete Independence or *Purna swaraj;* its resolution on Fundamental Rights and a National Economic Programme was hailed by all. The session laid down the policy of the nationalist movement on social and economic problems facing the country and advocated the nationalisation of certain industries, promotion of Indian industries and schemes for the welfare of workers and peasants.

The Karachi session, presided over by Vallabhbhai Patel, approved the Gandhi-Irwin Pact and upheld the participation of the Congress in the Second Round Table Conference, choosing Gandhi as the sole representative of the Congress.

The Second Round Table Conference

The Second Round Table Conference met from September 7 to December 2, 1931. The Labour Government had gone out of office



Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan (1890-1988)

In these pictures as well as his stirring speeches and fiery patriotism, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan stood head and shoulders above most of the Congress leaders. Called as Frontier Gandhi, under his stewardship Pathans joined together the Pathans in a well-knit group called Khudai Khidmatgars (servants of God). Known as Badshah Khan, Under the leadership of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan the entire movement was based on the principle of non-violence. In fact, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was the only Congress leader who was a staunch believer in non-violence. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was also a great humanist. He was a great friend of the poor and the downtrodden. He was a great friend of the poor and the downtrodden. He was a great friend of the poor and the downtrodden.

and the national government of Conservatives and Liberals had been formed with James Ramsay *MacDonald* as Prime Minister. Sir Samuel Hoare became the Secretary of State. Lord Irwin had been replaced by Lord Willingdon. The attitude of the government had changed. It adopted a tough stance on Indian nationalism. The Indian side at the Round Table Conference was represented by, besides Gandhi, the Indian princes and Hindu, Muslim and Sikh communal leaders who played into the hands of the British. The princes were merely interested in preserving their spheres of influence while the different communal leaders were more interested in their communal politics rather than on the common good of the country.

According to Zacharias, the Conference presented a "pitiful" spectacle. On the one hand was the "prophet" Gandhi proclaiming his lofty ideals; on the other was a "crowd of cynic self-seekers who, whether princes or communalists, clamoured each for his own order or community, his own vested interests, his own ascendancy over others, his own selfish and immediate gains."

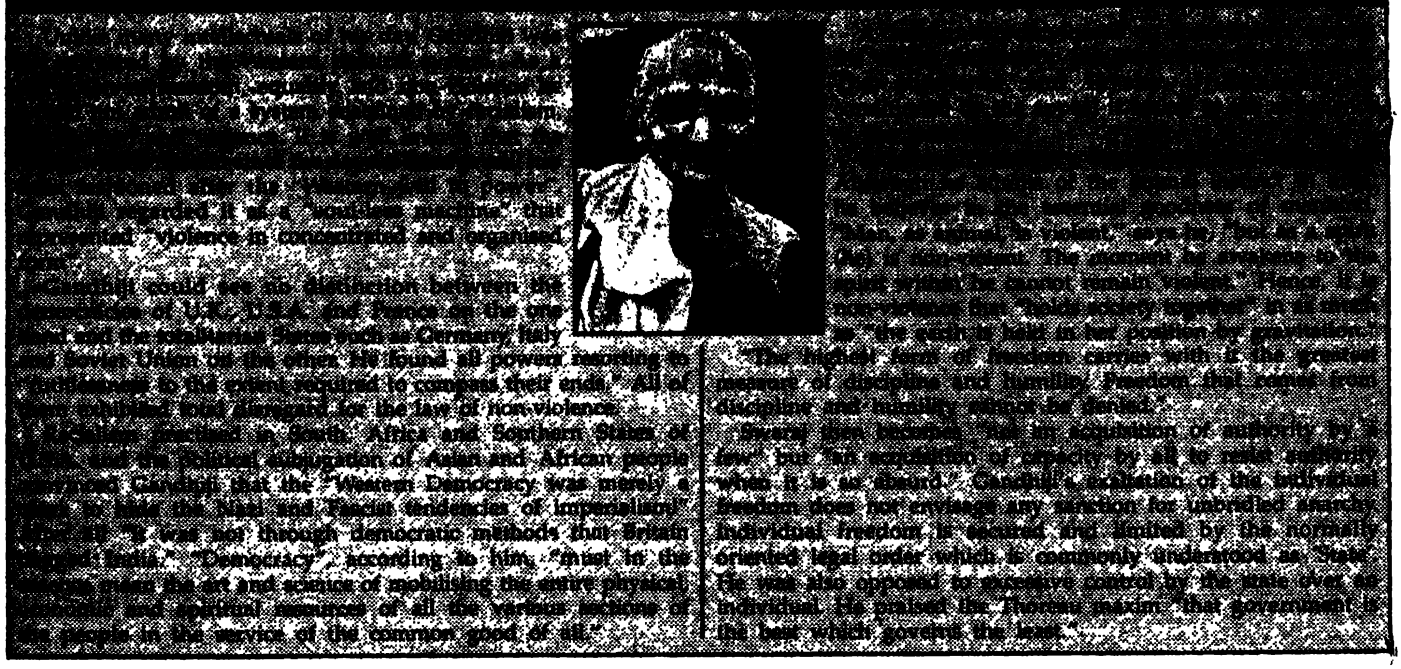
R. P. Dutt remarks that the Conference was a "motley array of government puppets brought like captives to imperial Rome to display their confusion and divisions for the amusement of Westminster legislators." Gandhiji was made helpless by these puppets. He returned bare-handed. The communal question dominated the Conference. All efforts to resolve it by mutual agreement proved futile

Maulana Azad had said on the failure of the All Parties Conference of 1928 that "the Muslims were fools to ask for safeguards and the Hindus were greater fools to refuse them." This was no less true of Second Round Table Conference. The British Prime Minister gave his "Communal Award".

Second Civil Disobedience Movement

Gandhiji returned to India disappointed and landed in Bombay on December 28, 1931. The Civil Disobedience Movement started even though Gandhiji did not like it. But before Gandhiji arrived in Bombay, the UP Congress had given a call for struggle. It asked the peasantry not to pay land revenue. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sherwani were arrested. Dr. Khan Saheb and Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan (the Frontier Gandhi) were also arrested. Terrorism raised its head in Bengal. Gandhiji sought an interview with the Governor-General and it was refused. Imperialism was on the offensive. Repressive ordinances had been

Gandhian Thought—Conception Of Democracy



promulgated in Bengal, UP and the NWFP. The Working Committee of the Congress gave a call to resume Civil Disobedience Movement. Gandhiji and Sardar Patel were arrested on January 4, 1932. The arrest of other leaders followed soon. *Satyagrahis* filled the jails in thousands. In the first four months, 80,000 arrests were made. By April 1933, their number reached 120,000.

Wholesale violence, physical outrages, shooting and beating up, punitive expeditions, collective fines on villages and seizure of lands and property accompanied the arrests. The Congress was banned. At this time MacDonald gave the Communal Award and extended "separate electorate" to the Harijans. Gandhiji went on a fast and the "Poona Pact" was signed. Gandhiji was released on May 8, 1933. During this period, the Civil Disobedience Movement slackened. Gandhiji diverted his attention to anti-untouchability programme.

The All-India Anti-Untouchability League and the Harijan Seva Sangh were organised. Gandhiji issued a statement suspending mass civil disobedience and only individual civil disobedience was retained. The Movement was withdrawn in 1934. Subhash Chandra Bose and Vallabhbhai Patel described it as "confession of failure" and gave a call for radical organisation of the Congress on a new principle and with a new method. Nariman said, "How can we induce Gandhiji to rid himself of this almost incorrigible habit... this perpetual blundering, blending of religion and politics." However, the struggle gave a new confidence, showed the determination of the people to fight to the finish and proved that the repression could not meet the challenge.

Communal Award—Policy of Divide and Rule

When the Civil Disobedience Movement was at its peak, the British Prime Minister announced his "Communal Award" giving weightages and separate electorate not only to various minorities but also to Harijans. It infuriated the people and the Hindu community. It was deemed as an attempt to disrupt not only the national unity but more the unity of Hindu community. Gandhiji went on a fast of self-purification. Reservation in place of separate electorates was agreed upon. The British Government accepted it. A great disaster was averted. The unity of the Hindu community was saved.

The Rebels in Power

The Government of India Act, 1935 was passed. It gave provincial autonomy to the provinces and introduced "dyarchy" and "federation" at the Centre. In 1936 the Congress fought elections and got thumping majorities in six provinces and emerged as the single majority party in two other provinces, though not with absolute majority. The Act was described as "Charter of Slavery". The elections were fought on the slogan of wrecking the Act. There was a bitter controversy inside the Congress whether it should accept office or not. Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhash Chandra Bose, Socialists and Communists were against the acceptance of offices but the Rightist section led by Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad and C. Rajagopalachari was for acceptance. Gandhiji threw his weight on the Rightist side.

Gandhiji put a condition that the Congress could accept office if the "reserve" powers of the Governors were not used. The Viceroy made a statement in July 1937, stating that the Governors shall not use their extraordinary power as far as possible, though no change could be made in the Act itself. The Congress accepted office. It formed Congress Government in six provinces—Bombay, Madras, Bihar, UP, Orissa and CP and coalition governments in two provinces—North-West Frontier Province and Assam. In Sindh, after some time, Khan Allah Bux formed a pro-Congress Ministry. In Bengal, the Fazlul Haq Ministry was formed and in Punjab, the Unionist Ministry under Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan assumed power. "The Congress entered upon a new era of constructive statesmanship as against the old era of fights, disobedience and imprisonment," says Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramaiah. The Congress remained in power for over two years. It resigned from office in December 1939 on the issue of war.

The Congress adopted agrarian legislation, prohibition programme, reduction of burden of indebtedness, tenancy legislation, industrial conciliation, improvement of wages, etc. It adopted the social, economic and educational programme on the basis of Karachi Resolution.

During this period, there developed a "tug-of-war" between the "Right" and the "Left" forces in the Congress. Subhash Chandra Bose got elected as President of the Congress in 1938 by defeating Gandhiji's candidate, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramaiah, by 1,575 votes against 1,376 votes. He got the support of Socialists and Communists. The Right wing of the Congress was disturbed. Twelve out of 15 members of the Working Committee resigned. Even Socialists deserted him. Subhash Chandra Bose was forced to resign at the AICC meeting at Calcutta in April-May 1939. The Leftists were divided among themselves. He formed the "Forward Bloc". Public demonstrations were held under the auspices of "Left Consolidation Committee" in protest against certain Congress resolutions. Subhash Chandra Bose was disqualified to hold office for three years in the Congress. The internal unity of the Congress could not be preserved. ❑

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Author's Bio-Data



- B E, BITS Pilani, M Tech, IIT Kharagpur. NTSE scholar. Rank 5 Raj School Board.
- World-famous author. I published 3 computer books in USA including best selling "MS-DOS Masters."
- Earned 50 dollars per HOUR in USA as computer expert and writer. At the peak of success, I left USA to do something in our own country. Now, I do research at the *Mind Power Research Institute*

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Who...What...When...Where...Why

You Ask The Question — We Will Find The Answer

● ***How is the President of India elected ?***

—P. Vivek, Udaipur (Rajasthan)

The President of India is elected the indirect way by an electoral college in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote. The electoral college consists of members of both the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha, the elected members of the legislative assemblies of the States and the elected members of the Union Territories of Delhi and Pondicherry. According to Article 55 of the Constitution, there should be uniformity of representation of the different States at the election, according to the population and the total number of elected members of the legislative assembly of each State, and parity should be maintained between the States as a whole and the Union. This second condition ensures that the votes of the States, in the aggregate, in the electoral college for the election of the President shall be equal to that of the people of the country as a whole. In other words, this clause makes the President at once the representative of the nation as well as that of the people.

The makers of the Indian Constitution did not recommend direct election for obvious reasons; direct election means undue loss of time, energy and money. Besides, when real power is vested in the Union Executive, there is no meaning in electing the President directly without giving him real powers.

● ***What does the term 'Grand Slam' mean ?***

—Amit K. Kathlana, Vadodara (Gujarat)

Grand Slam is a sports term pertaining to a group of matches, championships, etc. in a particular sport and the winning of all these matches. The best known Grand Slams are those in tennis (the Australian Open, the French Open, Wimbledon, and the US Open), golf (the US Open, the British Open, the Masters, and the PGA), and Rugby Union (victories against all opposition in the competition between England, Wales, France, Ireland and Scotland).

● ***What is Habeas Corpus ?***

—Saiju. S., Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala)

Habeas Corpus is a writ requiring a person under arrest to be brought before a judge or into court, especially to investigate the lawfulness of his or her detention., thus ensuring that imprisonment cannot take place without a legal hearing.

● ***Who discovered oxygen ?***

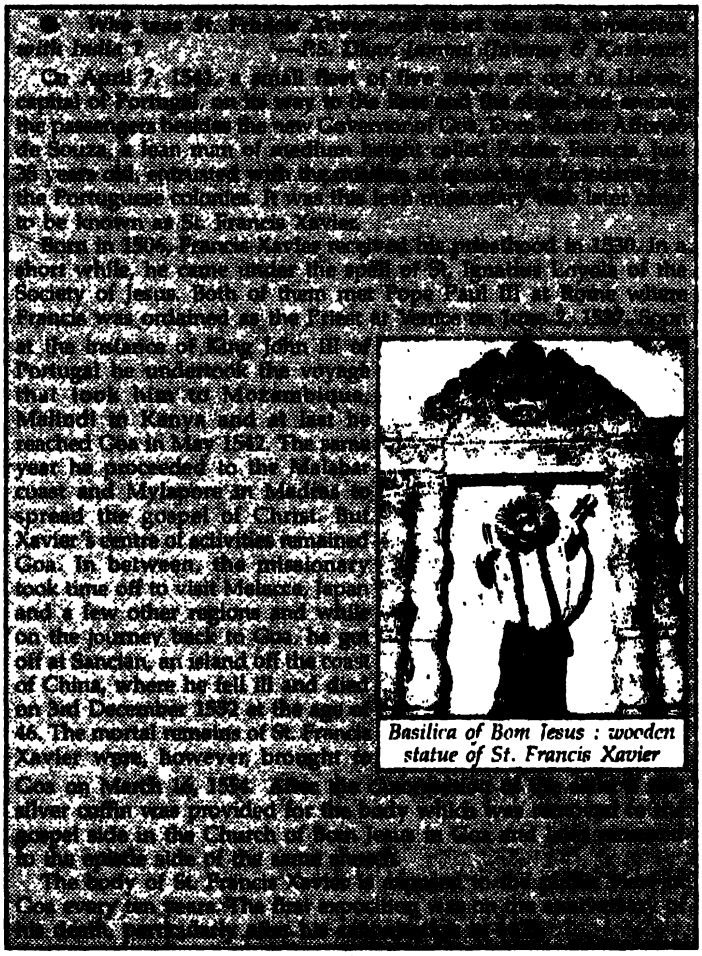
—K. Sreenivasa Rao, Kellampalli (Andhra Pradesh)

The colourless, odourless, gaseous chemical element forming about 20 per cent of the Earth's atmosphere was discovered by Joseph Priestley in 1774.

● ***What is photophobia ?***

—Shanker Chatterjee, Calcutta (West Bengal)

Photophobia means an abnormal fear of or aversion to light.



Basilica of Bom Jesus : wooden statue of St. Francis Xavier

● ***What is meant by Rabi and Kharif crops ?***

—M.A. Abdul Rahim, Pathanamthitta (Kerala)

Rabi season is one of the two main crop seasons as observed in northern India and Pakistan and Rabi crops are grown during Rabi season, i.e., sown during October-November and harvested around March. Some of the Rabi crops are barley, mustard and wheat. Kharif is the term for the monsoon break, i.e., from April to September and the Kharif crops are sown before the onset of the monsoon and harvested in autumn and the Kharif crops include cotton, maize and millets.

● ***Where do the UFOs come from ?***

—Chandan Tamariya, Jadugoda (Bihar)

UFO is the acronym for an unidentified flying object. The expression is often applied to supposed vehicles ("flying saucers") piloted by beings from outer space, for which much alleged evidence has been produced, but no proof obtained. Most UFO sightings are eventually identified as weather balloons, aircraft, or meteorological phenomena.

● ***Who was the real founder of the I.N.A. and what is its history ?***

—G. Ahmedpuria, Mansa (Punjab)

A major highlight of India's freedom struggle in the course of the Second World War was the emergence of what came to be known as the Indian National Army (INA) or the Azad Hind Fauj. Rash Behari Bose, an Indian revolutionary who had escaped from India and had been living in Japan for many years, set up the Indian Independence League with the support of Indians living in South East Asia. Thousands of Indian soldiers of the British army had been taken prisoner by Japan. When Japan defeated the British armies and occupied all the countries of South East Asia, the League formed the Indian National Army among the Indian prisoners of war in order to free India from British rule. Gen. Mohan Singh, who had been an officer in the British Indian Army, played a vital role in organising the INA. Meanwhile, Subhas Chandra Bose who had escaped from India in 1941 and had gone to Germany to work for Indian independence, came to Singapore in 1943 to lead the Indian Independence League and rebuilt the INA which had by then a strength of 45,000 soldiers.

On October 21, 1943, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose proclaimed the formation of the provisional government of independent India (Azad Hind) in Singapore. The INA, with its slogans of 'Delhi Chalo' and the salutation 'Jai Hind' was a source of inspiration to the freedom fighters in India.

● ***What is Radon and who discovered it ?***

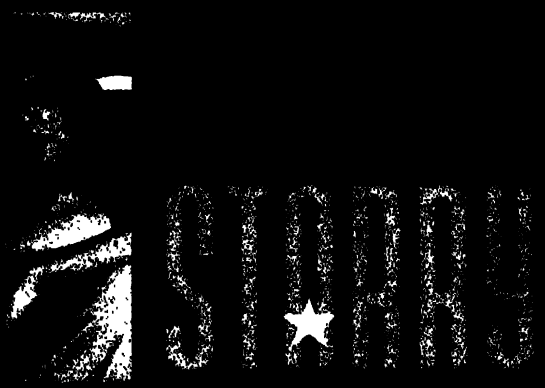
—P. Davaseelan, Tanjore (Tamil Nadu)

Radon is a gaseous radioactive chemical element discovered by Pierre Curie and Marie Curie and others as a product of the radio active decay of radium. Radon is used as a source of alpha particles in radiotherapy. Small quantities of the gas are also emitted naturally from the ground in granite-rich areas.

PERSONALITY

EDITED BY VIMLA PATIL • DESIGNED BY NILUFER PATEL

competition success...

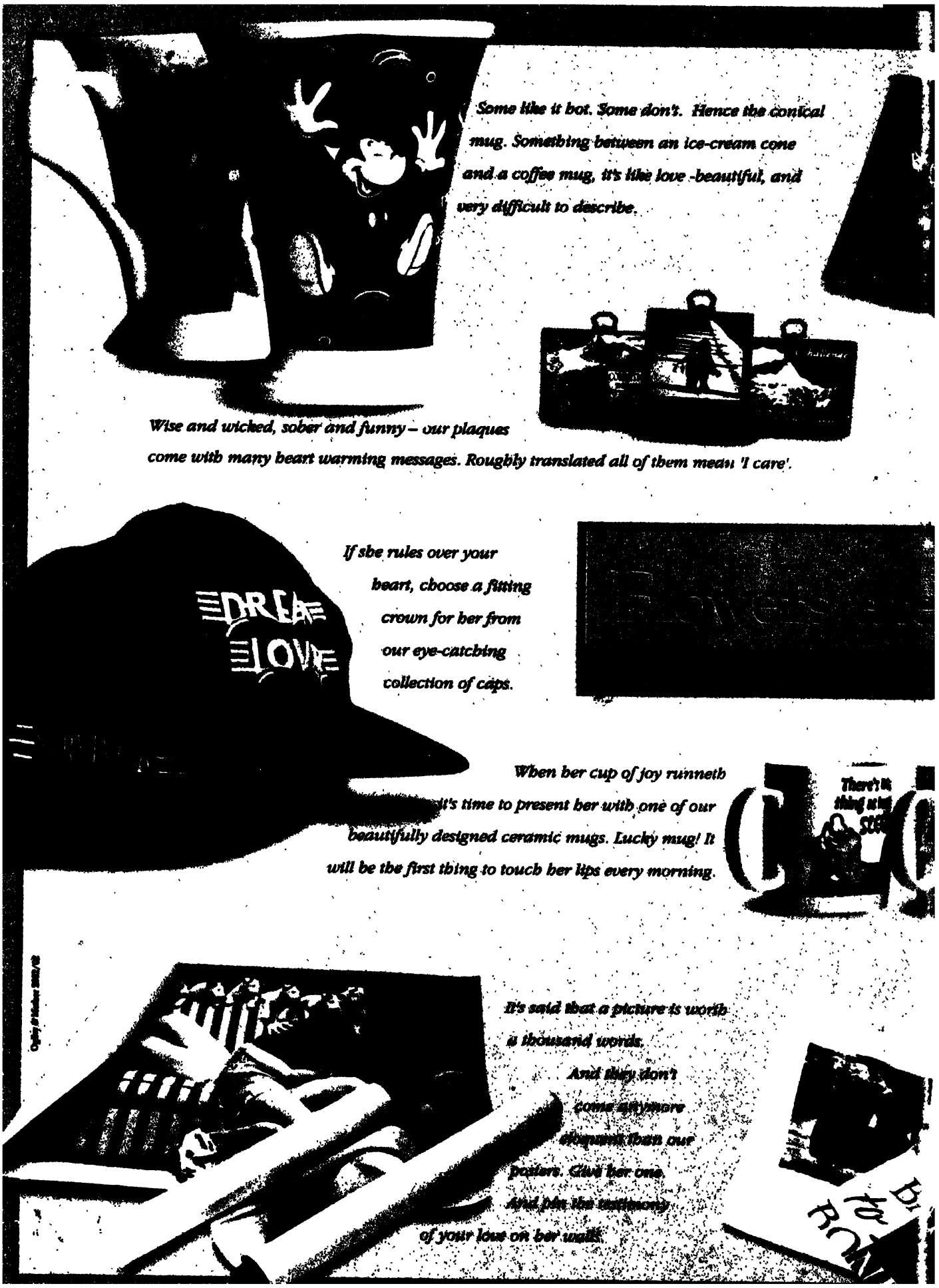


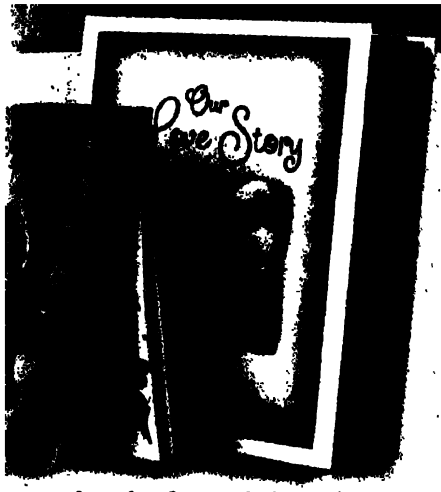
STAR FASHIONS

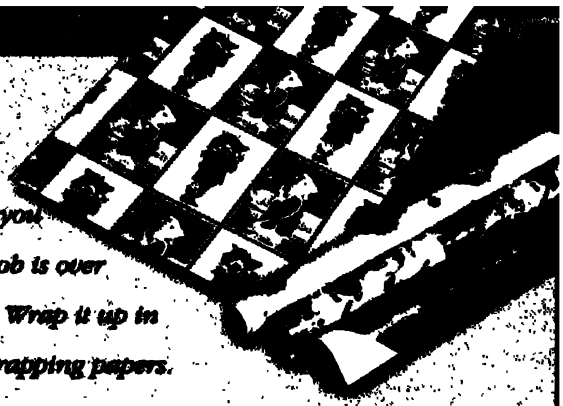


When Neeta Lulla graduated from the SNDT University's fashion technology course in Mumbai, she hardly thought that she would one day become a designer to the leading superstars of Bollywood. Yet, somewhat by chance and somewhat by design, Neeta is in the position of being one of the top costume designers in the Hindi film industry today. This year, industry walks predict that she will win the national award and the other industry awards for her work in the poetic mega-hits *Hum Dil De Chuke Sanam* and *Taal*.

Neeta's choice of career was unusual to say the least. "No one in my family was in the glamour world. After my marriage, I was doodling with fashion sketches when my brother-in-law, Pawan Kapoor, who is film star Jeetendra's brother, asked me to help with his film *Jamai Raja*. Though film didn't do well, the clothes which I designed were noticed and received favourable media attention. Juhi Chawla, who was then making some good movies, contacted me. I did her clothes for *Yeraana* and later for Yash Chopra's *Parampara*. *Hum Hain Rahi Pyar Ke*, *Mr. & Mrs. Khiladi*, *Ishq*, *Hum Hai Lajawab*, *Kanchan Kaya* and many others. Sridevi too loved my style of designing ensembles and approached me to do her clothes. I designed for her films *Chandni*, *Lamhe* (for which I won the National Award), *Gumrah*, *Khuda Gawah*, *Judaai* and many more films. However, Sridevi is now, at least temporarily, away from films. She is happy as a wife and mother.

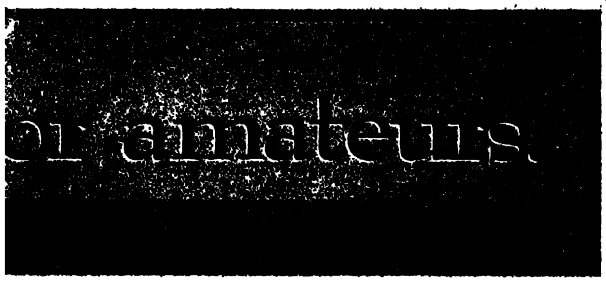

Some like it hot. Some don't. Hence the conical mug. Something between an ice-cream cone and a coffee mug, it's like love -beautiful, and very difficult to describe.
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If she rules over your heart, choose a fitting crown for her from our eye-catching collection of caps.
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It's said that a picture is worth a thousand words. And they don't come anywhere eloquent than our posters. Give her one. And pin the testimony of your love on her wall.





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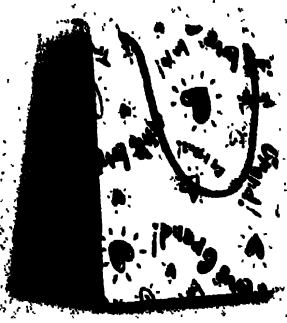


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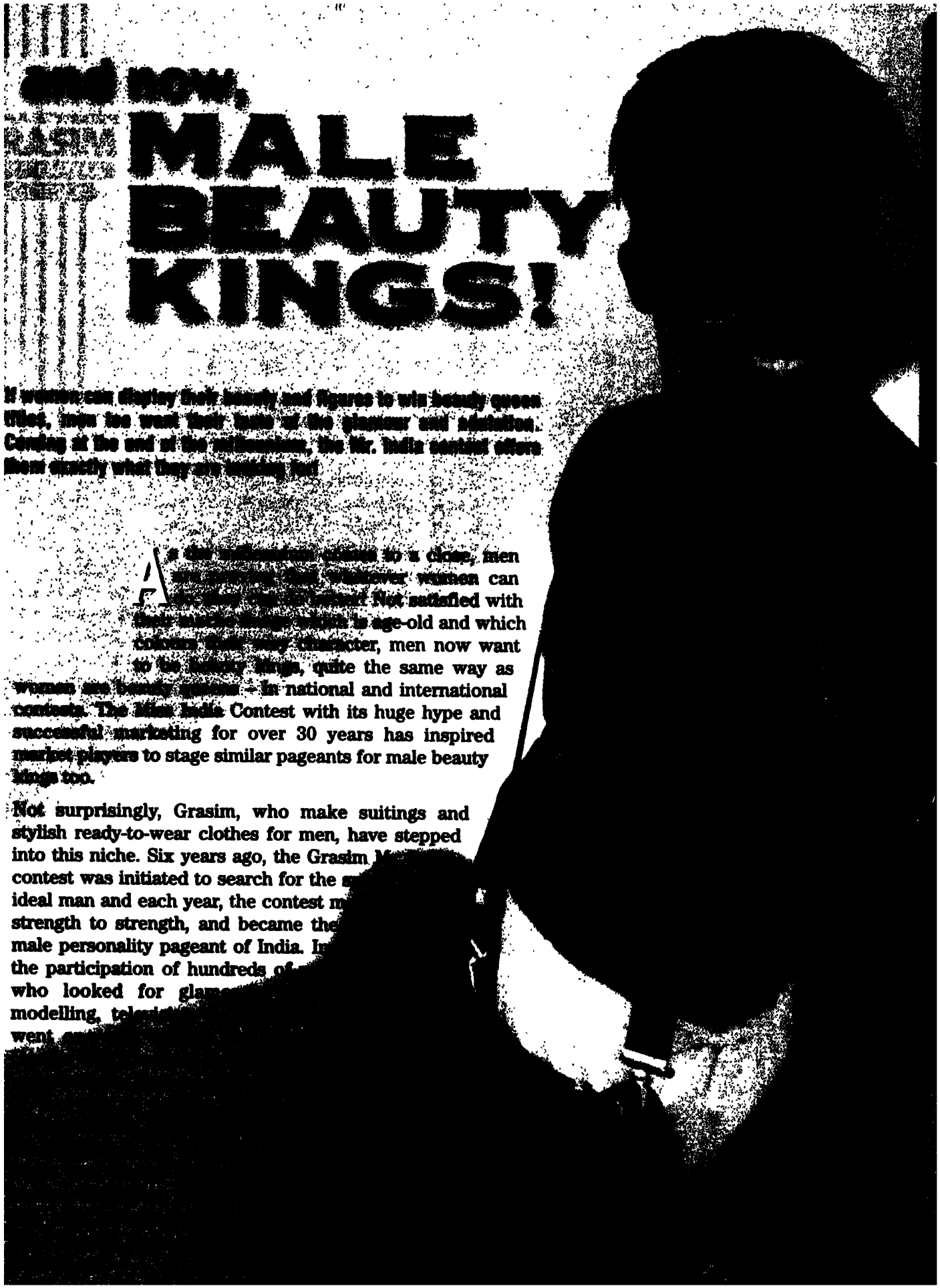
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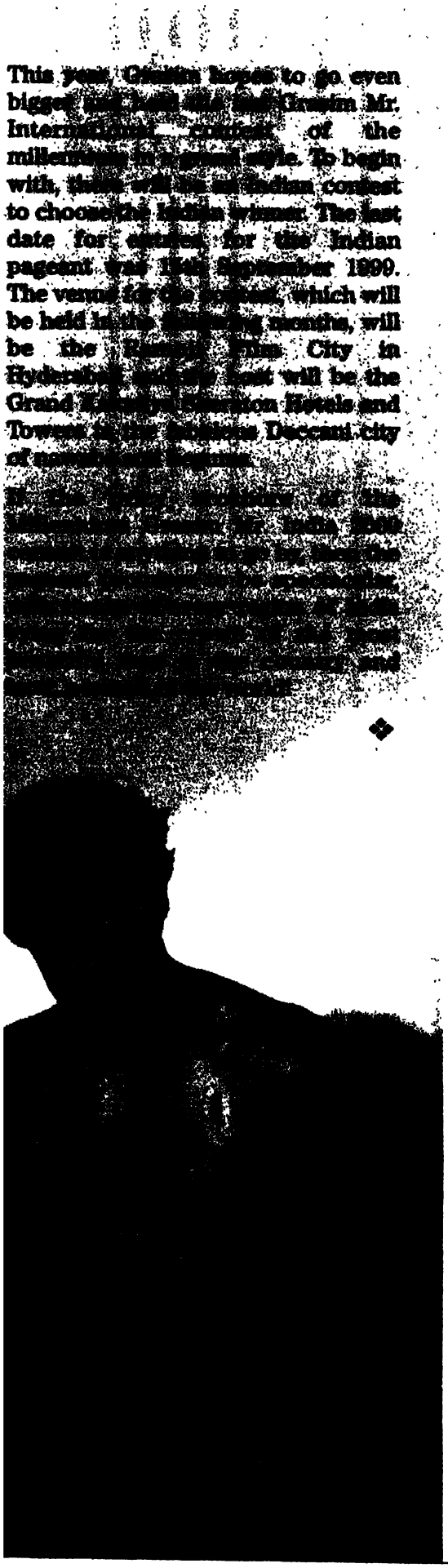
and now, MALE BEAUTY KINGS!

If women can display their beauty and figures to win beauty queens titles, men too want their taste of the glamour and adulation. Coming at the end of the millennium, the Mr. India contest offers them exactly what they are looking for!



As the millennium comes to a close, men everywhere are whatever women can [illegible]. Not satisfied with [illegible] is age-old and which [illegible] character, men now want to be beauty kings, quite the same way as women are beauty queens – in national and international contests. The Miss India Contest with its huge hype and successful marketing for over 30 years has inspired market players to stage similar pageants for male beauty kings too.

Not surprisingly, Grasim, who make suitings and stylish ready-to-wear clothes for men, have stepped into this niche. Six years ago, the Grasim M[illegible] contest was initiated to search for the [illegible] ideal man and each year, the contest m[illegible] strength to strength, and became the [illegible] male personality pageant of India. In[illegible] the participation of hundreds of [illegible] who looked for glam[illegible] modelling, tele[illegible] went [illegible]



This year Cinema hopes to go even bigger [illegible] Miss India Universe, Mr. International [illegible] contest of the millennium in grand style. To begin with, there will be an Indian contest to choose the Indian winner. The last date for entries for the Indian pageant was 31st September 1999. The venue for the contest, which will be held in the first few months, will be the Ramoji Film City in Hyderabad. While the host will be the Grand Kakatiya Sheraton Hotels and Towers in the [illegible] Deccan city of [illegible]

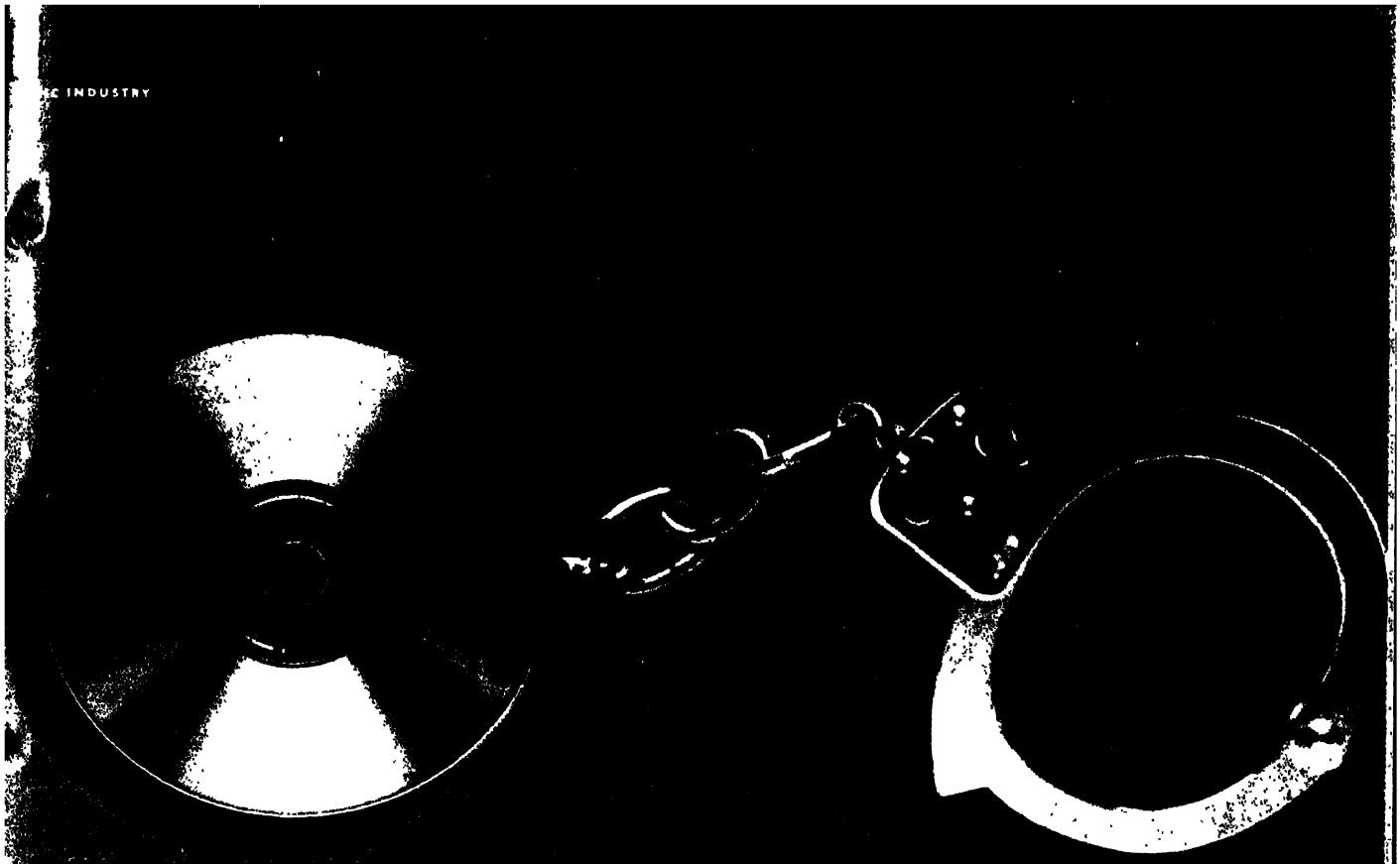
7 HITS FOR SEVEN YEARS

If there's one word which typifies Bollywood, it is 'superstition'! In this magical world of make-believe, where fortunes are made or lost with a transitory whim of the film-going public, where producers resort to many rituals to allay their superstitious fears, to stay in the top slot for almost a decade and to be recognised as the top-notcher in your field is nothing short of a miracle. Even superstars can rarely claim to give a consistent string of superhits one after another. Yet, in this gambling den-like scenario, this impossible feat has been performed by a petite, bespectacled woman who has not really sought the limelight of publicity till now. With the success of yet another mega-movie – Subhash Ghai's *Taal* – Sharmishtha Roy is poised to break an all time record of success in the Hindi film industry. In the last seven years, she has been the art director of almost all the biggest box office grossers and emerged as the undisputed numero uno in her field.

"It is not easy for anyone, least of all a woman, to make a mark in the film industry in the technical or art field – perhaps even an entry is hard to come by," says Sharmishtha, "I was extremely fortunate. I am the daughter of the famous art director Sudhendu Roy and working with him on several films gave me a feel of the field of art direction early in life. I followed his footsteps and walked right to the top of the profession." Sharmishtha is one of the four children of Sudhendu Roy, who died just a few months ago. She says she was never a bright academic and 'sort of wandered into schools and institutions' till her mother, also a fine arts person, pushed her into an interior design course at Mumbai's SNDT University.

"I was brought up in Mumbai, though my father originally belonged to Bangladesh. I somehow managed the first semester at the SNDT with boredom. But by the time the second semester began, something magical happened to me. I suddenly became passionately involved in the subject I was learning and graduated with flying colours. Still, as a typical middle class family's daughter, I was not encouraged to enter the film industry. My father was an integral part of the cinema world but I, nor any of my siblings, were welcome to its glamorous, hyped-up world. Though we were well-to-do, our values were absolutely middle class," says Sharmishtha, "But by 1986, my father was no more in excellent health. So he allowed me to do the drawings and sketches for his films at home. And much later, for *Aaina*, he allowed me to create the set of a home,

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In the Hindi film industry, art director Sharmishtha Roy is the fastest rising star today. With one more megahit – Subhash Ghai's *Taal* – she will have delivered seven straight megahits in a career of seven years!

by Dipra Pan

saying that it was 'interior design for a house' rather than 'art direction for a film'. Nevertheless, I had broken the taboo, made my own impression and my passion, added to the gateway my father provided by his experience and standing in the industry, began my journey to achievement and success."

After *Aaina*, Sharmishtha worked for *Anari*, a successful remake film made by a South Indian team with Karishma Kapoor. Her real chance came when she worked for Pam Chopra who, with her innate sense of style and perspectives, taught her a great deal. Then came *Darr*; a super success. Sharmishtha's climb was swift and unprecedented after this film. She worked for Rajshri's *Hum Aapke Hain Kaun*, Aditya Chopra's *Dilwale Dulhaniya Le Jayenge*, Yash Chopra's *Dil To Pagal Hai*, Karan Johar's *Kuch Kuch Hota Hai*, Indra Kumar's *Mann* and Subhash Ghai's *Taal*. Though she says she works on only a few films at a time, on the cards now are some of the biggest forthcoming productions: The home production of Shah Rukh Khan called *Phir Bhi Dil Hai Hindustan*; Karan Johar's new film; Aditya Chopra's new film; Boney Kapur's next production and of course, Subhash Ghai's next project. For *Dil To Pagal Hai*, she won the Filmfare, Zee Lux and Screen awards, all in one season. "I was touched and thrilled when all the art directors in the industry got together to give me their own award at a party they later organised," Sharmishtha says.

"The super success of many of these films is because they all belong to a specific genre," says Sharmishtha, "In the late eighties and the early nineties, the earlier films, showing poverty, violence and social injustice or conflict and crime took a back seat. People were fed up with the ugliness of life around them. They had no patience with people who revelled in poverty and illiteracy and did not want to feel guilty anymore for the woes of the nation. They felt that governmental failures were responsible for the state of the country, not the people. They needed to get away from the dirt and ugliness and cinema was one world to which they could escape. Films became opulent, carefully designed and co-ordinated. Earlier, "Arre bhai, set laga do' would be the art director's order. Now, art direction is a serious part of a film. The director, the cinematographer, the lighting expert, the script writer, the clothes designer and even the star participate in the briefing about every scene. Everybody works together to create a look, an ambience for the film to create the director's vision. Even Anil Kapoor or Shah Rukh Khan thus can consult the art director about the colour scheme and look of the set before choosing the outfit with the designer.

"Add to this the fact that the modern generation, because of its unprecedented exposure to global lifestyles, is torn today between Western values and India's cultural heritage. The most successful films of the 90s have dealt with this quandary which the youth of the country faces as it stands before the new millennium. The heroes and heroines in these films are hip, very Western in their lifestyle, fashions and their "look" – yet their values are firmly in place. They respect their elders, they marry or live by Indian values and believe that this duality is the new norm in Indian life. Aditya Chopra, Karan Johar, Suraj Barjatya and even Subhash Ghai are firm protagonists of Indian culture and values and they practise these in their own lives. These directors have introduced the concepts of *maryada* or restraint, respect for elders, family sanctity; marital harmony; sincerity and honesty in relationships and deep roots in Indian culture and combined them with snazzy Western clothes, fusion music, and global technology. It is a quaint, heady mix of values which has appealed to the masses and classes alike, which is why there is a string of successes in this genre."

Art direction, says Sharmishtha, is also becoming technology-driven. She used to and even now draws perspectives or sketches by hand but the computer will take over the full operation soon. It already has its strong presence in music, editing, lighting, camerawork and accounting. The planning of a film is done on computers. The new generation of directors insist on discipline, planning and total homework to complete a film in 100 days normally. The team works together and each frame is designed to make a sustainable whole. ❖

CSR SPECIAL

Interviews : How To Succeed

Judy Skeats

All of us have to undergo the process of interviews before we land a job. Competition Success Review is pleased to present Judy Skeats' celebrated interviewing how-to-do-it. Previously published by Kogan Page with Telecom Technology, Australia, BBC Publications and Sterling Publishing — essential guidance for success in any interview or personality test.

Your speech and voice

The interviewer will want to hear your answers in good spoken English. These must be clear and audible. Don't put your hand over your mouth as you speak or you will not be heard as easily and will appear even more nervous. You should not feel worried about your accent, though sloppy speech, as sloppy presentation, will go against you. The interviewer wants to hear simple answers, not too long, showing a good grasp of the facts. Your answers should be backed up by illustrations from your experience.

Speak slowly and deliberately until you relax enough to respond naturally. If you are enthusiastic and interested, the tone of your voice will vary naturally. Do try to avoid speaking in a monotone, and watch the interviewer. If they look as if they are nodding off, change your tone for a moment to catch their attention again. Alternatively, pause for a minute.

Take time over your answers and don't blurt them out or gush. If you practise your interview technique, you should not have any problems with your voice. Signs to watch for are the 'squeaky' voice that signifies intense nervousness, the monosyllabic answer, the monotone, and talking too fast or too quietly for the interviewer to hear properly. Talking too much will probably irritate the interviewer as you will be interrupting the schedule for the interview. You may also reveal far more than you intended, to your detriment! If you have been depressed you are more likely to fall into the trap of the monotone answer, so guard against this.

Beware of sounding enthusiastic or fanatical about your hobbies if you are able to sound as eager about the job you have applied for. This may happen because you feel that talking about your interests is not as threatening, so you relax more and are put off your guard. As already mentioned, the interviewer will not be impressed if he/she thinks all the time you are working, you are just marking time until you can go sailing, for example. They do expect you to have other interests, of course, but not that they should take over your working time.

Studies in the USA have shown that the job applicants who were offered the post spoke for half the time and listened for half the time. As is ideal, for each question answered or piece of information given, you should speak for more than 20 seconds but less than 2 minutes.

It is important to show a sense of humour, but don't tell jokes or spend the interview wisecracking. You will not be expected to remember the names and titles of all the members in a large panel, but make sure that if you do decide to address them by name, you get it right!

One of the points mentioned in earlier Chapter was how to deal with silence. If the silence lasts too long, ask what extra information the interviewer requires. If you have been caught by an unexpected question, you may be able to repeat the last word in question form, reflecting the question back. This technique will probably be used on you too!

Posture

Sit comfortably but upright without slouching or leaning on the interviewer's desk. Sit attentively, leaning slightly forward. Put your arms slightly in front of you. Don't adopt an over-relaxed posture, with hands behind your back or worse still, behind your head. Try to stay still, without fiddling with your hair, or with your fingers, rings, earrings, etc.

If you have established good eye contact with the interviewer, the interviewer will feel friendly. Eye contact reflects your confidence. Don't avoid their eyes altogether or stare. Remember that if a comment has surprised you, you will probably avert your gaze. Look at the interviewer as he/she talks and glance at him/her as you speak. If you are addressing a panel, address the questioner for most of the time but glance at other members of the panel too.

Recapturing the interviewer's attention

Watch the interviewer for evidence that he/she is listening. If not, vary the pace of your speech, or stop for a moment. Generally all that is needed is a slight pause. If you keep silent for longer, do this with tact—you will have to assess your rapport with the interviewers—if they are made to feel as if they were schoolchildren caught out for not concentrating, this tactic will be resented!

Signs that the interviewer's attention is wandering may be due to your rambling or verbal diarrhoea. Curtail whatever you were saying and ask if they require any further information. Look at the interviewer and smile. (It may be more difficult if you think that one member of a panel is falling asleep and the others haven't noticed!) A sure sign that the interviewer's attention is wandering is if you just get an 'I see' or 'indeed' response as you are speaking, with those familiar glazed eyes! Work immediately to regain the interviewer's attention.

Don't be either too passive or over-familiar. The interviewer's attention may well wander if he/she thinks that you are too scared to answer, even after all the encouragement you have been given!

Arguments, arrogance and anger

At all costs, avoid having an argument with the interviewer—you won't win. If you give up once the argument has begun you will be seen as a wimp; if you don't, you will be seen as argumentative and probably unable to accept authority.

Avoid sarcasm even if you think your interviewer has said something particularly stupid or obvious. Don't 'put him right' or accuse him/her of getting it wrong or of twisting your answers. Say firmly, without being drawn into aggression yourself, that that was not quite what you meant, and explain again. Watch your voice and body language. If you get angry, the pitch of your voice is likely to go up and your expression to harden. This will in turn provoke a more aggressive response from the interviewer.

If you become angry at something that has been said to you, count to ten! Try to analyse why the offensive question has been asked before you respond. Take a deep breath and respond slowly and calmly. Don't apologise or be forced into a defensive attitude. Awkward questions do arise at times when the interviewer may have no intention of making you angry or upset. If you ask the interviewer to rephrase the question, the emphasis may be entirely different.

Overstating your claims to fame will not go down well. It is seen by interviewers as arrogance, as is over-informality. This is a classic error in people who are scared to admit their faults or are over-anxious to impress. Similarly, individuals who appear 'too clever' will only irritate the person listening. Flirting is also unacceptable—this is another example of arrogant behaviour.

If the interviewer develops what you think is an unacceptable bonhomie, he/she is probably not taking the interview seriously. Try to find a way to bring them down to earth without appearing stiff or humourless. Assess the culture of the organisation—if you think that you should be addressed by your title, such as Mr. Smith, Mrs. Jones etc., but the interviewer is using your forename, this is probably a sign that this is normal for that

company. (The converse also applies.) Dealing with an interviewer who is artificially informal is difficult. You will need to say firmly but politely that you would prefer to confine your discussion to the purpose of the interview, but show that you are willing to chat informally after that. (You won't, of course, be as informal as you suggest—don't be caught off your guard.)

Leaving the interview

Once the interview has drawn to a close, get up, shake hands, thank the interviewer and look him/her in the eye with a smile. Pick up any belongings, walk briskly to the door and leave.

YOUR QUESTIONS

The final stages : questions you need to ask

Normally, towards the end of the interview, you will be asked if there are any questions you wish to ask. This does not, of course, mean that you should not have asked questions along the way. There are many things that you will need to find out before you decide whether you would accept the post even if it was offered. Alternatively, if you do not have any choice and *have* to take the post if offered, there are contract details which should be clarified so that you understand what is expected of you and on what terms and conditions you will be engaged.

If you really feel that you do not have anything to ask, say so but add that all your questions have already been answered by the information you have been given. You may wish to thank the interviewer for providing such full and clear details or tell the interviewer what your questions were, just so he/she knows that you had thought of some. You need only say 'I was going to ask about x, y and z but you have already covered those points.'

If you don't have many questions to ask, don't prolong the interview artificially. The interview has nearly finished; don't make the mistake of chatting on aimlessly just so that the interviewer will think you have something to say. Some people do not know how to close an interview or discussion and therefore just keep talking—don't let this be you! The same applies to this part of the interview as to the rest; keep your points succinct.

You may wish to consult a checklist of questions which you made out before the interview. This is perfectly acceptable and shows that you are organised—as long as you can find the list easily and don't keep the interviewer waiting while you rummage through your belongings to try to locate it.

Questions that you will want to find the answers to at some point during the interview include the following :

How did the vacancy arise ? Why did the last jobholder leave ? These are important as they will tell you a lot about the organisation and what you can expect. If the post is newly created, perhaps the company is expanding. That in turn may mean that your promotion prospects are good. If the last person in the job was promoted, this again may augur well for you if you wish to progress within the organisation—it is obviously possible. If the last jobholder went to another organisation, see if you can find out why and what sort of post he/she obtained. The company may provide good training so that you can easily progress elsewhere. If the last incumbent moved for more money, you may be able to do that too, in the future. There are, of course, a whole host of other reasons why they may have left. They may have emigrated abroad or to another part of the country, whicy may have no bearing on the job you are applying for. However, what you are looking for are the positive signs that your future will be rosy if you work for that company and negative signs that there are difficulties there. Negative signals may include problem in working relationships; was it the fault of the last jobholder that there was a personality clash, or is the boss very difficult to work for, setting impossible targets, behaving badly towards staff, etc. Look for signs of all these kinds of problems.

How long did the last person stay in the job ? This will also give you some indication of what the organisation expects. If the individual did not stay long by that company's criteria, you might be told that with an explanation of why that was. Probe gently and tactfully. If they did stay for a long time, this might tell you either that the job is a very good one and there is enough variety and challenge to keep you happy for quite a long time, or that promotions don't come easily. See if you can get an idea of how the last jobholder was viewed. If he/she was well thought of, the latter is unlikely to be true. If not, he/she may have been a 'plodder' or not have had any ambitions to progress further.

When will I hear whether or not I have been successful in this application ? This is a perfectly legitimate question to ask. You are entitled to know how long the organisation will take to make up its mind. It may also be vital to know this if you are in the position where you have another job offer already but wish to take this post in preference if it is offered. If this is the case, and you think that you may not be told about this post in time to inform another company about your decision on their job, say so. That might make you seem a more attractive candidate—the interviewer may be impressed that another company wants you too. Alternatively, the interviewer may not wish to lose you to the competition. In most cases though, it will not make a material difference, but will help you to obtain the information you need on time. Do not put pressure on the interviewer though. If the outcome is really unlikely to be decided before the day when you have been asked to let another company know, tell the other company the truth and ask for a few extra days to think it over.

You will seldom be informed of the outcome of the interview then and there. Most organisations wish to follow up with a letter a few days afterwards, perhaps having checked your references first. Some large and bureaucratic organisations will take longer; a few will telephone applicants to let them know. Find out what to expect.

Don't ask directly if you have been successful. This invariably irritates interviewers. Often they have a ful timetable of other candidates to see, but they hear you say that and fear the worst—you staying seated in front of them, trying again to persuade them that you are the best. This arrogance on your part ignores the fact tha they know more about the post you have applied for, and that it is their job to make the decisions and to assess the candidates. You haven't seen the others. Interview candidates do sometimes ask, 'Have I told you all you need to know to convince you?' or 'Have I persuaded you that I should be given the job?'. To those who find the interview situation very nerve-racking, i may seem very unlikely that this kind o question does get asked. However, sales people and other may be guilty of doing this. If a good interviewer has had doubts about you, he/she should have probed this area of uncertainty (and very few candidates are perfect, so all will have weaker sides). A less experienced interviewer may not probe so extensively—you should watch out for the signs that there are doubts—but they are more likely to feel embarrassed than helped if you ask this type of question.

How many candidates are you interviewing for this post ? This won't really tell you a lo except your statistical chances of being picked! The etiquette of being interviewed does not permit you to ask about the other candidates in detail so you will not know i all the candidates were capable of doing the job and the final decision was therefore one of personality, or whether one candidate was far above the rest, or some were considered 'no-hopers', etc. Trust your judgement abou how you feel the interview went rather than putting faith in the numbers.

Generally, any questions to do with your progression in the comapny go down well However, don't overdo your ambition; keep it within the confines of what would normally be expected in that industry. Take into account the size of the company and what opportunities it may offer (or not be able to offer). If you have not been given a job description, make sure that you know exactly what your responsibilities will be either at the interview, or on offer of the post. If there are aspects of the job that you are still not sure of, make sure that you ask now You should also be told who will assess your work and how this will be done. Any other questions you may have about the organisation, its products, its finances, etc show a positive attitude. You may have to be tactful on the latter, but questions such as how long the company has been going and what its current turnover is, give you information about your prospective job security as well as showing a general interest in the company.

If you have any reason to be concerned about the longevity of the post, ask. It is not good coming out of the interview thinking that the job is wonderful, and accepting an offer only to find that if you had listened to your instincts and asked the right questions you would have been protected from a redundancy situation. I the post is on a short-term contract, make sure that you know why. These are the usual 'closing' questions for an interview but there are others that you will need to find answers

to if you wish to work for the organisations and have not already been told. As already mentioned, you should not ask your first questions about salary and conditions of work, but you must make sure that you know the answers to these questions before you leave the interview. If you are offered the post, you should be able to make an informed decision about whether you wish to take it, based on your prospects and finances (after all, few people can afford to work for nothing) and whether you think you will enjoy the job. You should check the following details but should have analysed exactly what you want before the interview. You should know what the best you are hoping for is, and what your 'bottom line' is—that is, the absolute minimum on any one item.

Check the salary offered now (and whether this is negotiable). You should not attempt to negotiate about salary at this stage, but may do so if you are offered the post. Ask how salaries are determined. If the grading strucutre is rigid, there may be no room for negotiations (think back to what was said in the advertisement). If the advertisement said 'circa' you will probably be able to ask for more. If the advertisement said 'up to', it may be difficult to obtain the maximum stated. How much you will want to haggle will depend on how much you think you are worth and how much you want this post.

Look at your future salary prospects too (how often rises are given when they are due, whether these are based on merit or cost of living, or both), etc. You may feel tempted to join the organisation because of the financial advantage now, but will find that in a year's time you are worse off than if you had stayed in your current company. There are, of course, many factors determining whether you wish to accept another position, and money may be a small part of this for you, but even if that is so, you should be aware of what you will be accepting. Look at any additional payments which may be available (overtime, bonuses, commission, etc.) and think realistically about whether you will be able to earn these. Fringe benefits might also be offered (such as a company car, medical insurance, contributory or non-contributory pension, etc.) and you will need to think about these too.

You should find out what the hours of work will be and whether these are flexible. If you cannot fit in with those times because, say, you need to take the children to school, but can work from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. rather than 9 a.m. till 5 p.m, say so and see if any arrangements can be made. Mention this tentatively at the interview, without making an issue of it, and then be ready to bargain on that point if the job is offered. Usually, if flexibility is possible, the interviewer will be glad to have an indication of your preference at the interview rather than having a surprise when they thought that every thing was sorted out. Remember to be as flexible as you can on this point—you want to create the impression that you are part of the solution to the company's problems, and would not be a problem yourself.

Find out what your holiday entitlement will be (and remember that if you join the organisation in the middle of the year, your entitlement may be reduced). See if any holidays, you have already booked would be honoured—they usually are : You may also want to check other conditions in the contract, but it is wise not to mention sick pay at the interview in case the interviewer thinks that you will constantly be absent.

Find out from the interviewer if the organisation intends to take up references. Usually this will be done, either with your permission before the interview, or once a post is offered. However, there are a few organisations who take up references after the interview in order to help their selection decisions. Tread carefully on the question of unions and union membership. You will have to assess the organisational culture and whether membership will be seen as normal or will be frowned on. You may also be interested in further training – if this is likely to demonstrate your enthusiasm, mention it, but if you think that in this company you will only be seen as trying to take everything you can get, avoid it. The interviewer may assume that you think you are entitled to time off for training; again this is something to beware of, so show that you do not take it for granted unless you have been specifically told that this is the case.

If you have not already found out, ask politely whether expenses will be paid for your travel to the interview. Normal expenses cover second class rail travel or bus fares, not first class rail or air tickets. Taxis over a short distance to somewhere inaccessible are permissible.

(To be continued)

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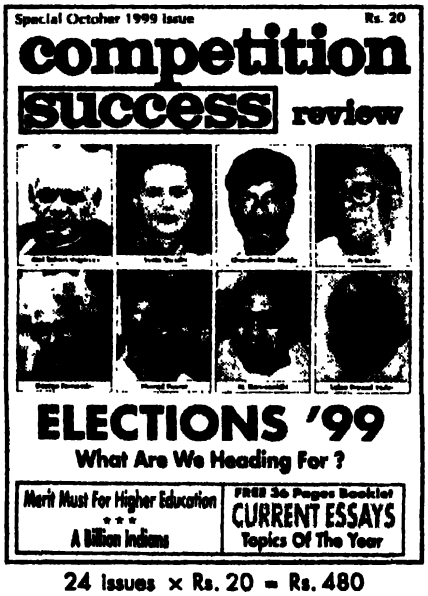
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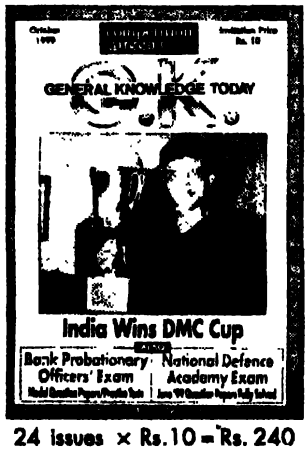
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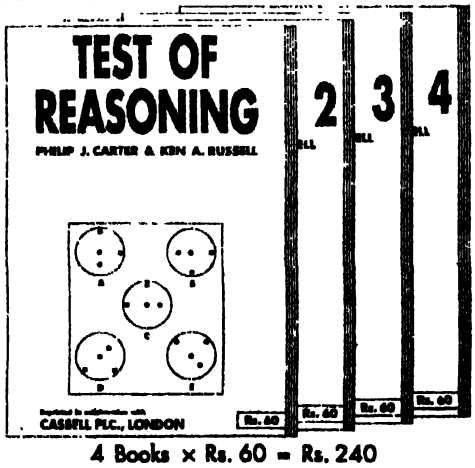


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General Knowledge Encyclopedia

Can We Deny Human Rights To Women ?

Right from the womb to the tomb she has been carrying on both her mind and body the tell-tale marks of discrimination and violence caused by man, people of her own sex, the society and its anachronistic social mores, the outdated laws, the government itself, the media, the politicians and the political parties as well as scores of other agencies. From the podium, the high and mighty talk about human rights for refugees, the labour class, the prisoners and several categories of the disadvantaged and the dispossessed, but most of us know that half of humanity comprising women will enter the threshold of the new millennium deprived of basic human rights. The discrimination and violence she is inflicted upon may vary from one nation to another and from one region to another in our country, but the crux of the matter is that she will continue to be a second class citizen all over the world, be it under the obscurantist regime of the Taliban in



A woman cobbler engaged in the profession to make a living following her husband's death in Sahibabad, Ghaziabad district in Uttar Pradesh

Afghanistan or the so-called civilised society in USA where the person holding the highest political office in the country could go scotfree despite the most publicised sexual dalliance he seemed to have had with Monica Lewinsky, a small-time employee in the White House establishment. The plight of the women who have to pay a high dowry to get married in the highly literate State like Kerala is no different from the widows from West Bengal who are dumped into Mathura and Brindaban to fend for themselves.

She is a cross-bearer everywhere in the orthodox Hindu society, the fundamentalistic Islamic world and the so-called advanced Christian civilisation. Perhaps, no society and no nation can claim that women enjoy the same rights as men do.

The discrimination and violence begin even before she is born and continue till her last journey beyond this mundane world. Female foeticide secured surreptitiously through the scientific method of amniocentesis easily gets rid of the girl child even before she is born. The preference for boys in the tradition-bound Indian society and the fear of the looming spectre of dowry that dogs the birth of girls compel many of the parents of the middle class and rich families to get rid of the girl to be born to them by resorting to selective abortion. In collusion with doctors and clinics operating in big cities like Mumbai, Delhi and Chandigarh, they try to predetermine the sex of the child to be born and let the guillotine fall if the sex of the foetus is female. Shocked at the widespread practice of the evil, the Government of Maharashtra and later the Government of India brought in legislation to stamp out the evil. But what we have failed to learn is that no social evil can be exorcised by legislation, however well-intentioned it may be.

See, how we deny even the right to be born to the female species !

Even when she is born, she is not spared. In certain parts of Tamil Nadu several poor families, plagued by the fear of the prospect of dowry, resort to female infanticide. There are many villages in certain districts notorious for the persistence of this pernicious practice and both the State Government and NGOs have been doing their best to wean poor families away from this practice. But such social practices cannot be wished away all too soon. Stray cases of female infanticide are also reported from the States like Rajasthan and Bihar too.

So, we deny the girl child even the basic human right to life !

And the poor girl bears the cross all through her childhood, adolescence, adulthood and old age in all the realms of life.

Many girls are still not sent to school in many parts of the country as many parents hug the notion that "a girl is after all has to go into another family and what is the use wasting time and money by sending her to a school?" That explains why female illiteracy is still high and the female drop-outs from schools is more than the males. Thus girls continue to pay a high price for the rampant poverty and an education system that promises no future for the money and time put into it. For the poor, education is a luxury they can ill-afford and the girls become either domestic help or part of the gigantic army of child labour where they are exploited sexually too.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights and our own Constitution provide for the right to education. But how many of our girls enjoy this right in the prevailing socio-economic milieu is known to all.

Adolescence is the period where every girl crosses the threshold of childhood and prepares for entry into adulthood. The adolescent girl needs a lot of nutrition for healthy growth for playing the role of the mother. But in

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most families in our conservative society, the adolescent girl is denied this nutrition. Along with the mother, she gets her share of the food last after serving the male members of the family; she gets the left-over, poor in both quality and quantity. Add to it the burden of back-breaking work at home or outside.

Millions of girls in their formative adolescent stage are thus denied the right to health and nutrition, a right adumbrated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Yet another social practice that comes in the way of girls enjoying the rights to education and health is the persistent



Freed Pakistani women with their children who had been enslaved by two landlords in a village, Kahpro some 280 km east of Karachi. Slavery of poor peasants is a normal feudal practice in the provinces

evil of child marriage. Despite the so-called Child Marriage Restraint Act, child marriage is still practised, with religious fervour, in Rajasthan and to a lesser degree in Gujarat, Bihar, UP, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. During the Akha Teej festival, thousands of girls and boys—many of them virtual infants—get married with the authorities just looking away. Attempts to do away with this practice have ended in smoke. The Rajasthan Government organised a band of women volunteers to educate the public against the bad effects of child marriage and one of the women volunteers (*sathins*) was gangraped for taking up the cudgels against marriage before consent.

Child marriage deprives young girls of their right to education and prepares them for motherhood before they are mentally and physically prepared for it.

Of all the crimes against women rape is the most heinous and despicable and the assailants spare none including minor girls. A rape victim, once deprived of the right to honour and dignified living, loses all interest in life. Justice eludes her and most of the assailants go scotfree, thanks to the prolonged litigation and the loopholes in the law. The poor woman goes through one trauma after another at the police station, the courtroom and the remainder of her life.

None knows the real number of women and minor girls who become victims of rape year after year in our country. Official figures seldom indicate the large number of reported cases who refuse to come out into the open fearing social stigma that may stalk them all through the rest of their life. The social attitude towards the rape victim is as reprehensible as the villainous act to violate the modesty of a woman. A leading politician in our country is said to have remarked once : "What is rape after all? In America there is a rape every minute. It is as common as drinking tea". The United Front government at the Centre went a step further when it mooted a scheme whereby rape

insurance could be taken out, placing a monetary value on chastity.

Appalled by the poor deterrent values of the laws already existing in regard to the penalty awarded to the guilty, India's Home Minister, Mr. L.K. Advani, went to the extent of recommending death penalty for the culprit. One may or may not agree with him, but one can neither question his high feelings about the crime nor underestimate the enormity of the crime. Says the Law Commission : "(Rape) is the ultimate violation of the self. It is a humiliating event in the woman's life which leads to fear for existence and a sense of powerlessness."

Rape robs the woman and the family, to which she belongs, their highly valued self-esteem.

The female is universally treated as a sex object to slake the lust of man. This attitude has given rise to the indecent representation of women in the media and more particularly in the advertisements, both electronic and printed media. A few years ago we passed a law against indecent representation of women, but the law lost all its punch when mod women were only willing to join in the media blitzkrieg to make quick bucks.

Prostitutes are no longer prostitutes, but sex workers and would like to be recognised as such and they have also asked for the right to health and the right to education for their children and the right to pursue their trade without the harassment from the law enforcement agencies.

Yet another social evil that takes from every woman the right to life, the right to dignified living is the scourge of dowry. Dowry is an undying conflagration that has consumed several innocent lives in the last thirty years. Women, victimised by mental and physical torture, either kill themselves or get killed. At the base of the dowry problem is the argument that man and woman are not equal and every parent has to 'buy' a bridegroom to help his daughter enter another family with dignity. Just as in other social evils, here too law has miserably failed to tackle the problem of dowry which perpetuates the theory that the woman is inferior to man. Even the education of women has not tackled the problem. Today, there is a pricetag for an IAS officer, a business executive, a doctor, an engineer and other boys in top brackets earning high emoluments. Education and more wealth (black or white) have only deepened the complexity of the problem. In many parts of the country parents ruin themselves paying dowry all through their life.

That men and women are equal in social life is more a myth than a reality.

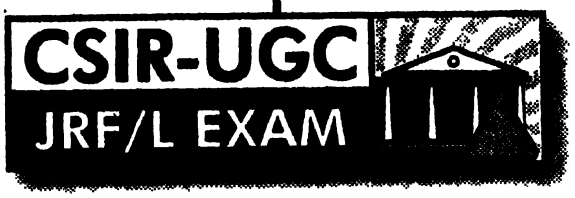
Though women in large numbers are joining the workforce, here too they face sexual harassment in both white collar and blue collar jobs, a burning subject that recently drew the attention of the Supreme Court of India.

Even in regard to inheritance rights women do not enjoy the same rights as women. The 15th Law Commission, entrusted with the task of revising Central Acts to simplify them and to remove anomalies, has begun a study of certain provisions of the property rights of Hindu women, especially of the daughters to ancestral and inherited property.

For no fault of hers, a widow is a sign of bad omen and she seldom attends gala social functions or is totally sidelined. Worse still, many of the widows from West Bengal are dumped in the pilgrim centres of Mathura and Brindavan where they lead a life of penury singing *bhajans* and begging. Their crime : they have become widows. And there are still many educated in Rajasthan who would like the widows to immolate themselves in the funeral pyre of their husbands.

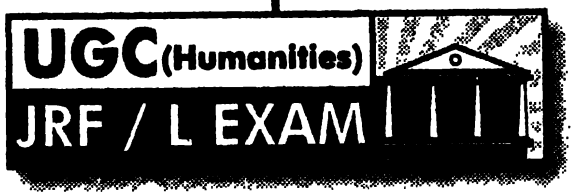
That sums up the plight of the women, denied of basic human rights right from their birth to death. ❑

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Develop A Trim Look

You have to develop and acquire a strong, forceful, favourable and successful personality to function as an effective and capable leader. An individual's personality is made up of several factors, and essentially it depends on how the individual reacts to situations and people and what impressions and impact he creates on others during and after the process. The person enjoying a successful personality invariably makes a favourable impression and the impact he produces is forceful. Unconsciously, you are influenced and swayed by the ideas, views and opinions of such a successful personality.

And, for you too, it is fairly easy to develop a successful personality. All you need is keenness, interest and sustained effort. If you are willing to take trouble, adapt your behaviour pattern in a particular manner and avoid some mistakes, you can develop and acquire a successful personality. Let us now examine the areas to which one should pay attention for this purpose.

Although outward appearance and bearing by themselves alone do not make up the personality frame of the individual, they do account for the initial or first impression. And it is always advantageous to win a favourable first impression. The first impression may last quite longer and it requires quite a lot of effort to change an unfavourable initial impression. Besides, a favourable first impression will help you to win over others easily and quickly. You will be starting with your right foot in and with a lot of advantage.

Does your initial impression depend entirely and solely on your natural physical features such as your height, build, complexion, colour of your eyes, substance and colour of your hair, strength of your muscles, and so on? A moment's reflection and your own experience will tell you that it is not so. Physical features and attributes have only a marginal influence. It is what you do with such assets that really matters. There are many other things which count. You should know how to present whatever assets you have in the right light. That is far more important.

In your personal appearance, your dress plays a vital part. You need not have to go in for the costly, superior, dazzling and colourful attires. They need not be brand new or conform to the latest fashion. But, they should be clean, neat and well-fitting. A good attire must fit you nicely and it must suit the occasion. If it is a formal occasion like an interview, you should dress in a formal manner. If it is an informal occasion, you can dress in an informal manner. Your dress should not be offending or outrageous. You should not appear half-clad or ill-clad. One should not convey the impression that he has slept in his clothes. Simplicity does not mean that you should appear in rags. Keep your clothes washed and well pressed. Choose your dress with some care. Pay some attention to what you wear. You can make your dress to help you to add to your personality.

IMPROVE YOUR PERSONALITY

The fact that you are well dressed will not only make an impact on others but will also make you feel confident and fully at home in all circumstances. On the other hand, if you are not properly dressed, it will be nagging at the back of your mind all the time. You will be under some mental stress and obsession, your concentration will be diverted and you are likely to be inhibited and affected by an inferiority complex if your clothes happen to be ill-fitting, shabby, dirty or torn. Similarly, if it is not in tune with the environment, occasion, custom, you might appear quite conspicuous and it would in turn make you feel self-conscious.

Your dress includes your footwear also. Your shoes must be polished, neat and clean. You must ensure that the shoes are not torn, the heels are not worn out and the seams are not given way.

On a formal occasion, when you are going to wear a coat, it will be better to go in for dark trousers and white shirt. On such occasions, you must wear a matching tie. In these days of terene and wash-and-wear clothings, washing and pressing do not pose serious problems. Your wardrobe should, therefore, contain adequate and selected clothes to show you as a well-dressed individual on all occasions. The proverb that "while in Rome, do as Romans do" emphasises the fact that your dress should conform to the occasion.

It has been rightly said that "apparel oft proclaims the man." If your clothes are well tailored, neat and clean, they will definitely convey some favourable ideas on some aspects of your personality traits, such as your organisation habit, systematic approach, disciplined behaviour, method, neatness, carefulness, etc. Once in a way, it is better to put a question to yourself and check whether you have become slack or indifferent concerning your appearance, whether your clothes have become outdated, shabby, greasy or crumpled and whether you could be described as a well-dressed, well-groomed and smar individual. If you do not get an unqualifi 'yes' as the ready answer to you question, you must do somethin immediately to improve your appearanc and bearing.

Along with your dress, you must also tak care of your grooming. Your hair-cut an style should be attended to. You must go i for a hair style, which may enhance you appearance. Whether you should spo moustaches or beard depends as to whethe they will add to your personality from th appearance angle. Next comes your persona hygiene. Your teeth should be clean an white. No bad smell should emanate fro your mouth, body or clothes. If you use an perfume, it should not be too strong to caus any adverse reaction from other individual You must ensure that your hands and finge nails are clean. This is also true of you handcuffs, shirt collars, etc. One must als see that the buttons are intact on the shir trousers and coat. These do appear as mino things but people notice such things an draw conclusions. These do influence th initial impression created by your genera appearance.

Next to clothes, our appearance i influenced by the way we conduct and carr ourselves, how we move about, walk, stan or sit down. We must stand straight an walk briskly with firm and confident steps Our shoulders should be pulled up and no drooping and head held erect and not ben over toes. We must take firm and decisiv steps when we walk and sit with a straigh back in a relaxed attentive posture whil occupying a seat. Our handshake must b warm, hearty and firm. If you greet other with a *namaste*, do it nicely in proper styl None of your movements should be hall hearted, indecisive and haphazard. Alway look at the other person in the eye wit warmth and friendliness. Your eye invariably radiate and reflect the feelings o your heart.

The next important thing that contribute a great deal for a good appearance and favourable initial impact is a cheerfu smiling and happy facial countenance. Wit self-discipline and systematic practice, yo can always present a smiling face an cheerful appearance.

From your own experience you will b able to recall how you feel relaxed an happy when you meet a smiling, cheerfu and pleasant person. You feel the urge t reciprocate, to talk to him and to attend t him. Like your look and smile, your voic and words can also have a tremendou impact on the other individual. Voice an words are, therefore, very important.

Super Brain Super Personality Contest 2000

(Continued from page 44)

Subbulaxmi, Ms. Kiran Bedi, Dr. Padmavati, Mrs. Sushma Swaraj, the great environmentalist and a social activist Medha Patkar and Promilla Kalhan have become great names in different fields of their work. Sonali Banerjee of Calcutta became the first Indian woman Marine Engineer and. Bula Choudhury brought fame to our country for crossing the English Channel twice.

Now with the encouragement of co-education, women have cast off the age-old inferiority complex and they are marching side by side with men in every walk of life. Women are actually proving to be academically better and socially more active. When we come across the results of Competitive Examinations in All India Services, Civil and Police and Indian Universities we are happily surprised to note that women capture most of merit seats. They are also aware of the fast changing social milieu and they are making sustained efforts to scale the ladders of social progress by dint of their zeal and dynamism. They are contributing significantly towards the building of the nation.

Women writers like Mahashweta Devi, Pratibha Roy, Arundhati Roy have established their credentials in the modern literary world and contributed to the literary excellence of the nation.

It is heartening to note that today we have in India, the educated women who are very keen and efficient on taking up administrative work. We are amazed to see the wonderful work women are doing as officers, typists, clerks, receptionists. It has been noticed that they are quick to understand every work and have won the applause from the bureaucracy. Moreover, they cheer up others with a sweet smile and they can win over others to their point of view. They are competing for Indian Administrative and Foreign Service and many other Services too. We have women as lawyers, judges and revenue officers. They are cool-headed, dispassionate, objective and impartial.

There are certain professions and careers which the women should choose because mentally, physically and culturally they are more suitable to these professions than men. Today, women are proving their worth in the field of teaching, one of the noble professions. As children's minds are delicate and very sensitive, women can teach them with more affection and sincerity than men. The Kindergarten and Montessori System of education are being implemented mostly by women in India.

In the field of healthcare also women as doctors and nurses can give a healing touch to patients. It has been found that women on account of their tender hearts are better nurses and due to their naturally delicate and soft hands they are better doctors. Therefore, it can be said: "A woman's voice is a cure and her touch a balm". Florence Nightingale, the "Lady with a Lamp," made history and showed the way to womankind how efficiently and nobly women can mitigate the sufferings of humanity in war and epidemic.

Even, in the field of Family Planning, women can render admirable service of explaining to the village women the importance of Family Planning by taking them into confidence and can guide them by creating awareness about different methods of birth control. If all the educated women accept the challenge of time and make up their mind to serve the nation in checking the population growth, it will greatly contribute to the socio-economic progress of the nation. Every woman can't become a judge, or an administrator, but many a woman can become a nurse, a teacher and a social worker.

Women have come out of their homes and brushed shoulders with men as co-workers—as managers, officers, TV and radio newsreaders, anchors, musicians, clerks, stenographers and what not. We have also many talented and successful women entrepreneurs who are doing commendable work by their excellent business management skills. Women are no longer physically unfit for military and police departments. In the whole length and breadth of India, everyone has read and heard of Ms. Kiran Bedi, an IPS officer with an iron hand and a soft heart craving for reformation in the state of prisons in India. Women should be encouraged to join these departments. India does not lack in woman power. They should be recruited in Police and Military, B.S.F., C.S.F. Delhi, Bombay and U.P. Police have raised Mahila Battalions. With the leadership taken by Miss Ahluwalia, we shall soon have skilled women Pilots to take upto the realm of the sky.

Really, women are less selfish, more dedicated to duty and have much patience than men by nature. In order to make optimum use of our vast woman power, we must liberate Indian woman of many social taboos. However, mere legislation cannot emancipate the lot of our women. This needs a radical change in our mental make-up and our social structure. For this, we shall have to foster a social emancipating spirit in our everyday life. The conservative male chauvinistic attitude shall have to give way to liberalism. It can be said with a sense of pride and confidence that the future of women in India is quite bright and that our prosperity will be safe in their hands. Napoleon was right when he declared that by educating the women, we educate and uplift the whole nation.

In order to give them more scope of participation in the economic growth of the country, the government has implemented major programmes like Mahila Samridhi Yojana, Women's Development Corporation etc. The female literacy on the whole is on the rise. According to Rabindranath Tagore "Woman is God's best creation". She adds beauty and charm to every aspect of life. To quote former Miss Universe, Sushmita Sen, "Women in India have now become more aware of their rights as individuals and are now opting for higher position at work, at the same time being a perfect housewife at home." This is the stage at which women have reached today. Only the benign and elevating presence of women on the top can help bring in a semblance of order in the present situation. Emotional, affectionate, caring and yet firm, a woman is the perennial source of inspiration for man in the odyssey of life.

Women like Golda Meir, Indira Gandhi, Sirimavo Bandaranaike, Margaret Thatcher have left an indelible mark not only on their nations but also on the international level. In the past women like Joan of Arc and Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi did prove the strength of their convictions. Modern women have risen far above the domestic drudgery. They are educated and aware enough to deal with any situation competently. In the present times they are no longer the inanimate objects. They have struggled hard to establish the identity of their own. They possess enough strength and self-confidence in a brave new world. They are fully capable of articulating their hopes and aspirations—whether it is ruling a country, scaling Mount Everest, flying in space or displaying effective managerial skill. It reminds one of Lord Byron, who said, "There is a tide in the affairs of women God knows nowhere !" In the present chaotic world only women can handle the situation with patience and perseverance and they are able to do it in a better and more systematic manner.

To Manu, the ancient law-giver, "woman is divine, holy and pure. Therefore, she is worshipped." According to him, "Gods reside in the home where women are honoured." For Mahatma Gandhi, "without the emancipation of

women, independence was meaningless". He believes that woman is, really a nobler sex. She should not regard herself helpless, weak and dependent. He was of the view that woman is the cultural backbone of the society. She is "the incarnation of Ahimsa"—infinite love which again means "infinite capacity for suffering." Education, according to him, can enable women to assert their right. His advice to the educated women was to conserve the best tradition of Indian culture. He wanted them to participate in the governance of the country. Gandhiji's efforts resulted in the participation of Indian women in the State governments in 1937 and in the Central government in 1947.

Indeed, it was Gandhiji who succeeded in raising the position of women in India by making them conscious of their rights. As a result of the efforts of Gandhiji, the position of women has changed and they are gradually emerging as a force in social, cultural as well as political fields of our country. The talent, patience, inner strength, power of tolerance, insight, efficiency of a responsible and good woman help in the governance of the country and its overall progress. Therefore, Ralph Waldo Emerson says "A sufficient measure of civilisation is the influence of good women". Victor Hugo once said "Men have sight women insight." Women run to extremes, take advanced measures for the progress of the country with their power of mental strength and extraordinary talent. Women have occupied a pivotal position today and have achieved eminence in different fields. In present time, several women's organisations are working for the enlightenment of women in India. Some of such organisations are Women's Indian Association, National Commission for Women, National Council of Women in India, All India Women's Conference, Seva Sadan, Jyoti Sangh etc. Despite the hurdles like male chauvinism, and indifference towards them, women have proved their worth as teachers, administrators, officers, entrepreneurs, doctors and engineers, nurses, computer scientists, and almost in all the spheres of activity and every walk of life, contributing immensely to nation building. The Government, too has been taking measures to help them. Now the women in India are heading towards advancement. By dint of their devotion, dedication and determination, women like Mother Teresa, Ramadevi, Bhagini Nivedita, Indira Gandhi and many others played a vital role in the building of the nation. ❑

Religion And Science

"Science doesn't require religion for its existence and religion doesn't need science for its existence, but man needs both".

— Fritjof Capra

Ever since the dawn of civilisation men of wisdom—intellectuals and scholars, philosophers and politicians—were in divided camps in the contentions over the relative worth and dignity of science and religion. Now as the twilight of the present millennium fades away, and the dawn of the new one glimmers at the horizon, the debate still remains hot as ever. In the modern age, it is no exaggeration to suppose that the future course of history would depend on the method adopted by this generation to reconcile the conflict that exists between religion and science

It is indeed difficult to integrate the views regarding the evolution of religions as they are numerous and mutually contradicting. The faculties of human mind like fear, wonder, intelligence, logic, ignorance, insight, intuition etc., had unquestionable impact on its development. In the early days, all branches of knowledge viz religion, medicine, politics, poetics, ethics, physics and metaphysics came under the general purview of philosophy. In course of time each branch developed in its own way deviating from the mainstream, and some, for instance religion and science fell at loggerheads. In the east till the advent of western education, these developments were in harmony with religious doctrines that resulted in their symbiosis. The technological outcry against the scientific developments compelled the philosophers and scientists of the middle ages to formulate their conclusions in accordance with ecclesiastical decrees. Charles Darwin was forced to add the phrase *'by the creator'* in the final sentence of the second edition of the *The Origin of Species* to conciliate the angry clerics. This unrelenting attitude of religious people virtually made the religions static compared to the dynamism of science. The result was the gradual decay of religious influence on society. Nevertheless, the scientific researches till Sir Issac Newton were more or less influenced by religious concepts. Newton's mechanistic model of world is an excellent example of this influence. But as science progressed step-wise at an amazing pace, the results of science and beliefs of religion came into frank disagreement. This period of history promoted the ideals of atheism, rationalism and Marxism. Anti-religious drive throughout the world was at its pinnacle during this period of history. Eminent thinker and psychologist, Sigmund Freud even went to the extent of declaring that "there is no future for the illusion called religion". The advent of the Theory of Relativity, Uncertainty Principle and Quantum Mechanics bombarded the Newtonian determinism and revolutionised the scientific thinking to a great extent. This even created a split in the scientific fraternity. This came as a blessing in disguise for the religion as physicists like Werner Heisenberg pointed out the validity of certain religious concepts in the light of modern theories of science. The realisation that religion can't regain its old power until it could face the 'change' in the same spirit as science did lead the religious intellectuals to modify their concepts in accordance with science. Though the orthodox thinkers on both sides resisted any such move, this new recognition was a welcome sign as it was a stepping stone towards the efforts that later exposed many of the similarities between religion and science.



Ampady K.

FIRST PRIZE WINNER OF CSR SUPER BRAIN PERSONALITY CONTEST 2000 (4) : TOPIC 4

Dr. Ampady K. has done M.B.B.S. He is the first prize winner of Topic 4 and has been adjudged the MR. INTELLECTUAL OF THE MONTH. He is entitled to participate in the remaining stages of the Super Brain Super Personality Contest 2000 as well as receive other prizes.

Congratulations, Dr. Ampady !

To draw any definite conclusions concerning the challenges that confront the modern world, it is essential

to understand the connection that exists between these two seemingly opposing spheres. However, it is difficult to tackle this question unless the terms under reference are defined clearly. Eminent American psychologist William James has broadly defined religion as a "belief that there is an unseen order, that our supreme good lies in harmoniously adjusting ourselves thereto". The ultimate goal and the way of living towards that achievement differs considerably among various religions. These diversities prevailing in different religions made this field a free-for-all in which any word or phrase could mean anything or everything. But in spite of all the controversies, science was able to put up a united picture due to its logical methodology in accepting or rejecting a concept.

Religion is mainly a phenomenon of heart, the main weapon in its armoury is faith, while science rests totally on reason. When religion speaks in poetic language of parables and metaphors, science puts forth its truths, concepts and formulae in clear terms. Science always tells the truth directly while religion has indirect ways of hinting at the truth. For instance, when science points out that sunlight has seven components (VIBGYOR), religion says it poetically that the Sun God travels in a chariot driven by seven horses of seven hues. Religion has been presented as a valuable tool for ordering life through right conduct. Its unrelenting attitude towards the contemplation of moral and aesthetic values and the fear it arouses in the name of God prevents an otherwise chaotic atmosphere. Though science gets the credit for whatever this generation has achieved materially, religion continues to be a ray of hope for millions. Even though religion deals with many a thing unknown to this world, people are more influenced by religious doctrines than by scientific ones. The main reason for this is the 'magic of faith' which is an inherent tendency of human heart that doesn't require any systematic study for its digestion. Bernad Shaw once remarked: "Life will lose its charm when faith is replaced by cold scientific reason". But unlike religion, science is concerned with the general conditions which regulate the physical phenomena. All material achievements that mankind has earned till date, are the gift of science. Man's social development from the paleolithic age to this era of computers, his saga from mother earth to space, the luxuries he enjoys at present, his conquest over dreaded diseases, for each and every thing, he owes to science.

In the case of religions, however the diversities prevailing in various concepts and the selfish interests of their protagonists, they have turned out of the havens of superstitious and unscientific traditions. Untouchability and the divisions based on one's ancestry were promoted and were given ideological backup. Organised religions fought mammoth wars among themselves that obliterated innumerable lives which they were supposed to protect. It is not surprising if somebody doubts whether religion had completely failed in its basic purpose of promoting universal peace.

Science also has its seemy side in both material and philosophic aspects. It has grown to such a height from where it can destroy this world in a fraction of second. Greenhouse effect, Ozone depletion, scientific warfare, Hiroshima and Nagasaki etc. have indeed made its significance of Universal Saviour questionable. Little interest shown by the scientific community towards the philosophic aspect of life has reduced the beautiful imaginations of religious people to mere stupidity. This often made the scientific approach itself a lifeless, monotonous and inhuman adventure.

The efforts towards mutual recognition that started in the earlier part of this century aroused a series of questions, discussions, arguments and counter-arguments



among the scientific and religious communities. When physicists shed their pretentious absolutism and put on the garb of relativity, their observation of Universe underwent a change and some of them could even appreciate the nascent realms of similarities in both the fields. Werner Heisenberg in his book *Physics and Philosophy* stretched his imagination to postulate some relations he found between science and religion during his research. Geofrey Chew, the founder of boot strap physics also found amazing points of coincidence between his theory and that of Buddhism. John Archbald Wheeler and Eugene Weigher even went to the extent of considering human consciousness as the missing link between the world of electrons and everyday reality. Few years back, famous physicist Fritjof Capra wrote the international best seller *The Tao of Physics* which extensively deals with the relation of modern science and eastern mysticism. The reciprocation from the side of religion was also encouraging. Religious heavyweights like Swami Vivekananda, Aurobindo, Paramahamsa, Yogananda, Falter J. Sheon, Dalai Lama etc. also did make remarkable contribution towards this effect.

Aurobindo influenced by Charles Darwin went on to create a religious theory of evolution of souls. At present almost all the leading religious leaders are busy in explaining the religious doctrines in accordance with scientific principles. Moreover, ancient sciences like Ayurveda, Yoga, and meditation are also getting recognition from the scientific community. Recently Dr. N. Gopalakrishnan, Scientist in CSIR, published an extensive study in which he clearly pointed out the scientific insight of ancient Indian sages in biology, physics, chemistry, astronomy and mathematics. For example :

"Yojananam Sahasre dwe
Dwe shathe dwe cha yojane
Ekena Nimishardhena
Karmamana Namosthuthe"

(Rigveda, Sayana Bhashyam)

(I salute you (light) who travels two thousand two hundred and two yojanas by half of a Nimisha)

1 Yojana = 12.11 Km.
1 Nimisha = 0.18 S

By this calculation, the velocity of light will turn out to be 296291 Km/s which is approximately the same as the scientific estimation.

In spite of all these efforts, diehard traditionalists on either side are adamant in opposing all these modern views. They consider all these efforts as concerted attempts to exploit the people in the name of religion and science.

On the threshold of a new millennium, we are left with an undaunted task of utilising judiciously the benefits of both the religion and science yet avoiding their demerits. We will have to modify the existing religious beliefs in accordance with the advance in science. If religion is a sound expression of truth, this modification will only exhibit adequately the exact point which is of importance. Thus, the progress of science will result in interpreting religious thoughts to the great advantage of religion. This scientific systematisation of religion will definitely satisfy the intellectual appetite of the modern generation. Similarly, the atrocities that are being perpetrated in this world, with the help of science can definitely be reduced if the scientific outlook develops with a religious flavour. This needs unbiased and wholehearted determination from the entire scientific and religious fraternity. Thus, science and religion can complement each other, and at times each can act as a filter for the other to purge themselves. This reconciliation will definitely yield a vision, a vision for the coming millennium based on simplicity, co-operation integrity, purity and peace. ❑

Success Stars In Super Brains Of India Contest 4

1st Prize Topic I — Joydeep Majumdar, # 2309, Vishweshwarya Block, S.V.U.C.E. Hostel, Tirupati-517 502 (Andhra Pradesh)

1st Prize Topic II — Sachin Gilal, 13B-2, Model Town, Sonepat-131 001 (Haryana)

1st Prize Topic III — Ms. Subhasri Panigrahi, C/o Sri B.B. Panigrahi, LIC of India, Divisional Office, Nuapatna, Cuttack-753 001 (Orissa)

1st Prize Topic IV — Ampady A., Padinharedath, P.O. Karaveda, Dist. Alappuzha-690 527 (Kerala)

Consolation Contributors



1. Ms. Resmi Padman, Kollam (Kerala); 2. Vineet Kumar Dwivedi, Sonbhadra (Uttar Pradesh); 3. Ms. Sumana Majumdar, Calcutta (West Bengal); 4. Samir Balkrishna Deshmukh, Amravati (Maharashtra); 5. Ms. priya Devasia, Ranchi (Bihar); 6. Tejinder Panwar, New Delhi; 7. Ms. Vandana Bhatia, Indore (Madhya Pradesh); 8. Devender Vashist, Sonepat (Haryana); 9. Ms. G. Prapurna, Bilaspur (Madhya Pradesh); 10. Harish S., Suratkal (Karnataka); 11. Ms. L. Poonam, Chennai (Tamil Nadu); 12. M.S. Subramanian, Salem (Tamil Nadu); 13. Ms. Rupal Surana, Raipur (Madhya Pradesh); 14. Debi Prasad Datta, Cuttack (Orissa); 15. Ms. Jayshree R. Iyear, Thane (Maharashtra); 16. Aritra De, Calcutta (West Bengal).

Our Superior Might Alone Will Make Pakistan Keep Peace With Us

Nature And Scope

Group Discussion is not a formal debate ır a discussion test. There will be no leader ır chairman. One is not under any ompulsion to argue in favour of the roposition or to oppose it. In other words, he candidate is at liberty to say what he ikes, when he likes and as he likes. To make t more convenient to all concerned, all andidates are referred to as addressed by heir roll or chest numbers.

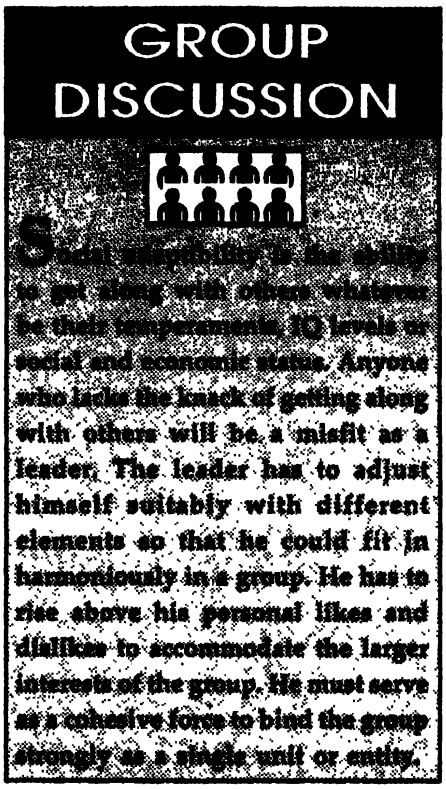
For the benefit of our readers and articularly to help those who will be taking art in the GD Tests at one or more places, ve reproduce below the 'live' discussion onducted at our Competition Success nstitute, a group of eight aspirants ppearing for the selection of Management rainees. These candidates are participating n, their very first Group Discussion, and heir present level is evaluated at each stage o help them know their own strong and veak points. After receiving training at the nstitute their performance phenomenally mproves and they are assured of success.

Progress

Soon after the examiner's exit from the cene, the prevailing silence is broken. The andidates initially start asides or subdued onversation with their neighbours. Being eated in a closed circle as to watch others n the group without hindrance, some also ndulge in cross talks. One or two candidates urn around to find out where the examiner as gone and whether he has returned. Soon he noise gathers momentum and several ersons are seen talking at the same time. t this stage, No. 4 raises his voice ufficiently high to be heard by all in the roup and speaks to the group as a whole.

No. 4 : Hey folks ! I must say this is rather n easy subject. In fact, there could be only ne view so far as I am concerned. No uestion of opposition and bringing round thers after arguments and convincing and vhat not. Hope you get my point. If you sk me, we can finish this topic in 10 ninutes or so, and then relax. Last night, I vent to the disco and you know I made riends with a lovely girl. You are right. We ad a wonderful time, and she was a real port. I will tell you how I got around this id whom I had never seen before in my ife. When we finish this topic and get going n our own, I wish they allow us to smoke nd order for some tea. It will be so well hen.

No. 6 : No, Mr. 4, I am afraid it is not oing to be that easy. This is an important, xtremely controversial and intensely



burning topic of the day, especially in the context of the Kargil aftermath. It is being discussed in the Parliament, debated on the TV and radio and in the newspapers. Even foreign press and public media are devoting a lot of time and space to this. I don't know whether you have been reading the newspapers and magazines. I read even the foreign journals. I say, in fact, I can talk for hours on this subject.

No. 4 : (*Interrupting No. 6 a bit rudely*) Now listen, you, No. 6. Before you go about talking any further, I want to make two things damn clear. (*This sudden outburst and arguments between Nos. 4 and 6 make others in the group to put a stop to their asides, whispers, etc. The attention and interest of the group is centred on Nos. 4 and 6. They listen to No. 4 with some apprehension, and No. 4 in the meantime continues*) First, No. 6, I warn you that I don't like being contradicted by anybody. I don't care who and what he or she is. That applies to you and also to all others present here. I want this to sink deep into your heads.

No. 6 : (*Showing some nervousness at this threat and rude talk from No. 4 and seeming somewhat apologetic*) Look, all I said was...

No. 4 : (*Again rudely shutting off No. 6 by sudden interruption*) I already told you once not to interrupt me. Now you are just doing that. Don't repeat the mistake again, or you will feel damn sorry for yourself. Next time, I will use such language and back it up with telling action that you sure are not going to like it, buddy. (*No. 6 looks around in a helpless manner. No. 5 sitting as his neighbour wedged between Nos. 4 and 6, gently pats on the arms of No. 6 to reassure him without, however, saying or doing anything openly to attract the attention of No. 4. In the meantime, noticing that No. 6 has beaten a retreat, No. 4 proceeds to address the group further.*) The second thing you said was that I do not read the newspapers and books. This I regard as a great and most damaging insult. I demand an instant public apology. For your information, we get a dozen dailies in our house and may be 100 journals a month. My only problem is to find the time to read them. One can damn well say that there is a library and reading room in our house. (*He glares at No. 6*)

No. 6 : (*Rather uneasy at the hostile attitude of No. 4, attempts to get up as though to tender the apology demanded by No. 4. But No. 5 stops him by pulling his arm with a slight pressure and indicating to him that he should remain silent. Next, No. 5 himself proceeds to intervene.*)

No. 5 : Well, No. 4 and friends, please permit me to say a few words at this juncture. (*Others seem to watch the new development with more interest. They seem to wonder what No. 5 would say, and how No. 4 would react further.*)

No. 4 : What do you want ?

No. 5 : (*With a smile*) You see my friends, I am in the unenviable position of being sandwiched between Nos. 4 and 6. Although they may not mean it, if they decide to have a showdown and fist fight, it is I who would get hurt most. (*He laughs. His humorous speech and tactful intervention remove the tension in the group. Others are also encouraged to participate. In the meantime, No. 5 continues*) First of all, I want to request the two friends sitting on my left and right to spare me from this ordeal. (*He laughs further good-humouredly and the group joins him. The tension is now completely defused, and all are at ease. Only No. 6 still remains a bit apprehensive.*)

No. 1 : (*At this stage No. 1 comes forward to make some remarks.*) Thank you, No. 5. I suppose you are right. We were rather worried that there might break out an unpleasant fight between your two neighbours. Now you have broken the ice and calmed down the entire atmosphere. The war clouds have vanished and sunshine is on; to put it poetically. Since the time is running short, why don't you go ahead with the discussion and give us your views on the subject ?

No. 4 : That is exactly what I intended to do when this fellow, I mean Shrimanji No. 6 butted in.

No. 5 : Well, No. 4. You will agree that we are here as friends. My submission is that we do not bear or show any ill feelings towards one another. You should not say anything personal. In this Group Discussion, each member of the group has complete and total freedom to express his views and ideas for what they are worth. Everyone has the right to agree or disagree with such views My request is that we all conduct ourselves as friends. Suppose I were to disagree with your arguments, it does not mean that I am insulting you personally. Among friends, there is no question of apologies and regrets. I am sure we are all agreed on that.

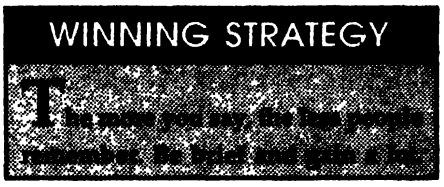
No. 1: Of course, yes No. 5. I second you in toto. We can't talk freely and exchange our ideas meaningfully if we feel hurt by opposition, disagreement or criticism. (*Turning to others in the group*) What do you all have to say?

Nos. 2, 8 and 7 : Yes, yes, please. We agree.

***Comments** : We saw that No. 4 showed ambition and enterprise to shoulder responsibility. He addressed the group as a whole, and also got a hearing But he was found lacking in ideas and the ability to carry others with him He was over-assertive and made sweeping statements. No. 6, who obviously has some ideas on the subject, expressed views contrary to those put forward by No. 4. This annoyed No. 4 who did not relish contradictions and criticism. He, therefore, became boorish and violent, and went after the blood of No. 6. The other members of the group, except No. 5 seemed hesitant to interfere. However, No. 5 came forward to bell the cat with courage and confidence. He displayed a good deal of tact, humour and persuasive ability. He avoided any head-on collision with No. 4, but tackled the situation with imagination and resourcefulness. He has now become the natural leader and coordinator of the group. As for No. 6, the rude opposition has unnerved him. Though perhaps sincere, he proves to be an impulsive type. He was on the verge of tendering a public apology to No. 4, but thanks to No 5, the ordeal was avoided. No. 1 also came forward to coordinate and promote the group activity. He gave excellent support to No. 5 and mobilised the group opinion in his favour. Thus, we see the group leadership alternating among different candidates according to the part they choose to play at any given time.*

No. 5 : Thank you, No. 1. However, since No. 4 started the ball rolling, he might like to be the opening speaker. Then, if you all agree we can go anti-clockwise to complete the round. That is after No. 4, Nos. 3, 2, 1, 8, 7, 6 and 5 can speak in that order. I would suggest that we take about three minutes each during the first round.

No. 1 : Excuse me. One minute, please. I entirely agree with all that you have said. But just one correction. Instead of speaking for three minutes, it may be better to limit it to two minutes only. Then we will have more time to react to the views expressed by others. I mean we can have a second



round for a post-mortem. Another point I wish to add. That is, when one candidate is on his feet and speaking, he is not to be interrupted. Otherwise, there would be delays and diversions.

No. 5 : Well said and thank you, No. 1. You are perfectly right. Your amendment is accepted. Now No. 4. Please go ahead.

No. 4 : I don't want to speak first. No. 1 has already asked you to open the discussion. If you don't want to talk, I suppose No. 1 can perform the opening ceremony.

No. 5 : What do you say. No. 1 ? Being No. 1, it might be appropriate for you to be the opening speaker.

No. 1 : (*Smiling*) Thanks for the honour conferred on me. I am ready to obey the orders of the group. However, if there are other volunteers, it is only fair that their claims should be respected. Perhaps, No. 6 would like to volunteer.

No. 6 : No, no, thanks please. (*He does not as yet seem to have got over the jolt he received at the hands of No. 4*).

No. 5 : I see there are no volunteers. You may get going, No. 1.

No. 1 : Well No. 5, would you mind if we proceed in a clockwise manner? You see, No. 8 is not keen to be the second speaker. He wants to speak last.

No. 5 : Oh, yes. It hardly makes any difference. We proceed clockwise, and we will speak now in the order of our roll numbers. (*He smiles*) By the way, if one does not want to speak when his turn comes, he is at liberty to forego his chance. He can speak later. As I explained, this is only a friendly chit-chat. There is no formality or rigidity. No compulsions at all. Let us be relaxed and fully at ease. Now, No. 1 kindly speak on.

***Comments** : We find No. 5 to be very sporting and making special efforts to win the full cooperation and support of No. 4 for further harmonious group deliberations. He offers the opportunity of being the opening speaker to No. 4. But No. 4 spurns the offer and wastes the opportunity. Perhaps his ideas are shallow, or he hasn't any. As for No. 1, he readily accepts the opportunity. But, in his turn, he also wants to give encouragement to No. 6 who is yet to come out of the shell into which he was driven by No. 4. We find Nos. 5 and 1 giving precedence to group interests over their own. No 1 asks for volunteers and No. 5 backs up the call. We notice team spirit and selflessness on their part. Another point to note is the sporting and cooperative way in which No. 5 accepts criticism and amendments to his original proposals from No. 1. The approach of both is constructive and positive. Both have emerged as dynamic leaders and others turn to them for leadership. At this stage, No. 8 who so far remained a mere onlooker, was given the opportunity to be the second speaker. But he spurns it. He does not want to accept even this responsibility. He opts to be the last speaker. It appears that he is content to remain a follower throughout.*

No. 1 : Our subject for discussion implies that only superior military and industrial might can contain Pakistan from launching further armed attacks on India. I entirely agree with the proposition. Our Lahore Bus Diplomacy only helped Pakistan to deceive us and intrude into Kargil. Pakistan did not also honour the Shimla Agreement. Thus a 'No Nuclear First Use' Pact with Pakistan will only expose us to the grave nuclear danger. The only way to keep Pakistan in check is to keep teaching it a lesson with greater military might as we have done in 1947, 1965, 1971 and now in 1999 when it infiltrated into Kargil.

***Comments** : No. 1 has fair ideas on the subject and, as the opening speaker, he has given a good introduction on the subject. He is able to decide on his priorities. His power of-expression is good, and he has been successful in creating a fairly strong and receptive impact on the group He is ready to take risks and accept responsibility once the lead is given and the example is set by a stronger leader. He is regarded as one who can respond to training. Selected.*

No. 2 : Gentlemen, I feel the time is now opportune to sign a No-War Pact with Pakistan since an elected democratic government has been functioning in that country for sometime now. We should help democracy to take roots and survive in Pakistan. We should further prevent the factors and actions which may lead to another coup and military takeover in Pakistan. Pakistan is mainly worried about an Indian military attack. Hence, a No-War Pact will remove this fear and the military in Pakistan will lose its importance to that extent. A democratic government in Pakistan will not hastily resort to any military action against India. We must do whatever we can to strengthen the hands of elected Pakistani leaders without compromising our security and national interests. By signing a No-War Pact, there will be no compromise with our security and national interests. Therefore, I favour signing a No-War Pact with Pakistan immediately.

***Comments** : No. 2 has been able to speak for the full two minutes assigned to him. He has also shown the confidence, though rather at a belated stage, to express contrary views despite what No. 4 said earlier. Besides, No. 2 has also countered the arguments of No. 1 with fair success. He has also shown logic and reasoning in his arguments and presented them convincingly to the group. During his performance, he has been successful in holding the attention of the group and winning acceptance. On the other hand, he was a late starter. Overall, the candidate has not shown any negative qualities. He is able to play a dominant role after warming up. He has the ideas and influencing ability. Recommended.*

No. 3 : Friends, in my opinion, the arguments presented by No. 1 seem more valid. The international situation changes rapidly. Nothing ever remains static. This means we should keep our options open, review the situation as it develops and decide on a course of action best suited to the occasion. Though Pakistan has embraced democracy again, its Prime Minister cannot over-rule the Pakistani Army which has the real say in that country. The military and also the US influence are all powerful in Pakistan. As matters stand now, the military can easily reassert itself if it so desires. Pakistani leaders have to appease the military as well as the Americans. The active support by Pakistan to terrorism in Jammu & Kashmir still continues unabated. In fact, Pakistani-engineered terrorism in Jammu & Kashmir is on the increase. We must then have the courage to do what we feel is best rather than getting carried away by the slogans and the outside pressure. In the ultimate analysis, power flows out of the barrel of a gun. Let us build our defences and teach another lesson to Pakistan if it dares to attack us again.

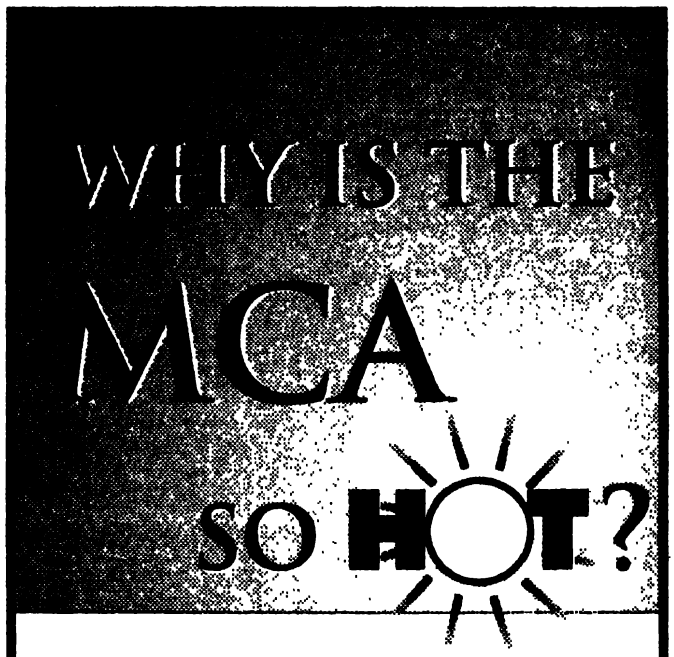
Comments : *The ease of No. 3 is more or less similar to that of No. 2, except that he has expressed views contrary to those advocated by No. 2. What is more, No. 3 presents his views with more force and also feeling. There are some original contributions among his arguments. He has also made a stronger impact on the group as compared to No. 2. He has not exhibited any negative traits. He is willing to accept responsibility in his turn, that is, when he is asked or required to do so. With training, he is likely to overcome his mildness and initial inhibitions. Can be given a chance.*

No. 4 : Folks, I am quite disappointed that there are different views on the subject that is so elementary and obvious. One should be out of one's senses if one has to believe that Pakistan would ever abandon its warpath against India and become a friend of this country. It is a day dream and a futile hope. We will only be deceiving ourselves and misleading others. I am rather surprised that No. 2 could use his fertile imagination and put forward some silly arguments to prop up his case. To me, it is unpatriotic even to believe Pakistan on anything. We are fools if we ever listen to what Pakistan says on any subject under the sun. It is all sheer eye-wash and propaganda trash.

Comments : *No. 4 is rigid and intolerant. Temperamentally, he is aggressive and quarrelsome. He cannot accept criticism and differing viewpoints in the proper spirit. Since he displays marked negative qualities and cannot cooperate except on his own terms, he is not suited for teamwork. Rejected.*

No. 5 : Dear Friends, Pakistan cannot think of permanent peace with India as it is still hellbent upon annexing the whole of Jammu & Kashmir by hook or by crook. By signing a No-War Pact we are likely to be lulled into complacency in regard to our defence preparedness, as it happened with China with our "Hindi-Chini Bhai-Bhai" slogan and attitude. We neglected our defences against China, trusting China to be our great friend. But China stabbed us in the back and taught us an important lesson. Right now, we can proceed as per the Shimla Agreement and ask Pakistan to demonstrate its good faith and bona fides by accepting the present ceasefire line in Jammu & Kashmir as the permanent international border under guarantees from USA, China, UK, Russia and OIC (in particular Saudi Arabia) following a UN resolution to that effect. Thus, Pakistan should be asked to prove its bona fides. If Pakistan agrees to these conditions, we can take the calculated risk of signing a No-War-Pact. This pact assumes a still greater significance since both the countries are now nuclear powers. A push on nuclear button by an irresponsible country like Pakistan can cause havoc. Further, the huge amounts spent by both the countries on Defence year-after-year, can be diverted to socio-economic development for the real welfare of teeming deprived people on both sides. But the trouble is while we have accepted the existence of Pakistan, the latter has different dreams. So we have to be wary of our enemy's designs even after signing No-War Pact with it.

Comments : *This candidate has a positive approach to solve problems. He uses his resources to advantage. He approaches the problem in a logical and rational manner, and obtains the maximum benefits possible under the given circumstances. Besides being original, he is also practical and thorough. This dynamic candidate is goal-oriented and gifted. He can lead*



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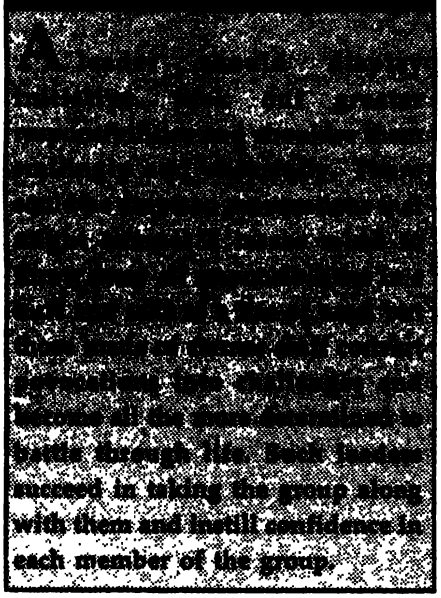
No. 6 : Gentlemen, I am sorry, please. Dear friends, you must excuse me. You see whatever I wanted to say has already been said by our friend No. 5. We have identical views and if I had spoken first, I am sure No. 5 would have reacted in the same way like I am reacting now. As I said earlier, I have read this subject with keenness in different newspapers and journals. I endorse the views of No. 5 by which we have nothing to lose but a lot to gain. We can conclude a No-War Pact and other Agreements if Pakistan fulfils our terms and conditions.

***Comments :** A mild and timid candidate lacking in self-confidence and enterprise, he gets frightened and nervous when he encounters opposition and lacks the determination to face them with courage. He could be, at best, a useful worker under a good leader. Not suited for managerial tasks. Rejected.*

No. 7 : From what you all have said about Pact with Pakistan I conclude that it has no utility in real terms. The Father of the Nation believed in truth and not in propaganda. We should worry about the substance and not bother about the appearances. It is better not to talk about the No-War Pact to which neither of the countries really subscribes.

***Comments :** No. 7 is confused and self-opinionated. By resorting to moralising, he is likely to cause divisions. He is also emotional*

WINNING THE FIRST IMPRESSION



and rigid. Basically he has remained aloof from group deliberations and abstained from making any contribution whatever to the achievement of the group task. Thus, even as a worker he would be of no use to the team. Rejected.

No. 8 : Friends, I am the last one to speak. I think there is something in what both the sides have said. I really do not know what to choose and whom to support. It is best to remain neutral. Among yourselves, you can decide by voting if you want. But I would not like to cast my vote. Thank you, that is all.

***Comments :** No. 8 is a dull and insipid individual, devoid of ideas and motivation. Dynamically weak, he lacks the urge, pluck and initiative. He shies away from responsibilities, and cannot accept any risks. A totally dependent individual who will be a big burden on his team. Rejected.* ◻

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MODEL QUESTION PAPER / PRACTICE TEST

Q. 1. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group ?
(1) PRT (2) QOM (3) CEG
(4) UWY (5) IKM

Q. 2. In a row of boys, Ganesh is twelfth from the left and Rajan is fifteenth from the right. When they interchange their positions, Rajan becomes twentieth from the right. How many boys are there in the row ?
(1) 30 (2) 29 (3) 32
(4) 31 (5) None of these

Q. 3. If the alternate letters in the following alphabet starting from A are written in small and the rest in CAPITALS, which of the following will represent the third month after July ?
A B C D E F G H I J K L M
N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
(1) OCtObEr (2) ocToBeR
(3) OCTOBER (4) oCtObEr
(5) None of these

Q. 4. The positions of the first and the sixth letters in the word DISTRIBUTE are interchanged. Similarly, the positions of the second and the seventh, the third and the eighth letter and so on are interchanged. Which of the following letters will be the fifth from the left after interchanging the positions as directed ?
(1) I (2) E (3) S
(4) T (5) None of these

Q. 5. In a certain code, PERFECT is written as RGTHGEV. How is BROWN written in that code ?
(1) CSPXO (2) DSQYP
(3) CTQXP (4) DTQYP
(5) None of these

Q. 6. What should come in place of the question mark (?) in the following letter-number series ?
B2E D5H F12K H27N ?
(1) I58Q (2) I57Q (3) I58P
(4) J58Q (5) None of these

Directions (Qs 7-8) :
(A) 'S × T' means S is brother of T.
(B) 'S – T' means S is mother of T.
(C) 'S + T' means S is father of T.

Q. 7. Which of the following represents "M is son of Q" ?
(1) M × R + Q (2) M + R × Q
(3) M – R + T (4) Q + M × R
(5) None of these

Q. 8. To find answer to the above question, which of the following statements can be dispensed with ?
(1) B only (2) C only
(3) B or C only (4) A or B only
(5) None

Q. 9. If it is possible to make a meaningful word with the third, the fifth, the eighth and the tenth letters of the word DISTRIBUTE, which of the following will be the third letter of that word ? If no such word can be made, give 'X' as the answer, and if more than one such words can be made, give 'M' as the answer.
(1) S (2) R (3) E
(4) X (5) M

Q. 10. Mohit is taller than Ashok. Gopal is taller than Prabodh. Who among them is the tallest ? To find out the answer, which of the informations given in the statements A and B is/are sufficient ?
A. Ashok is taller than Gopal.
B. Gopal is shorter than Ashok.
(1) Both A and B together are needed.
(2) Both A and B together are not sufficient.
(3) A alone is sufficient.
(4) B alone is sufficient.
(5) Either A or B alone is sufficient.

Q. 11. If X is coded as 7; P is coded as 9; Z is coded as 6; M is coded as 5; L is coded as 3 and D is coded as 2, then what will be the coded form of PLDXMZ ?
(1) 932756 (2) 923756
(3) 952736 (4) 937526
(5) None of these

Q. 12. If P denotes '+'; R denotes '×'; S denotes '–' and T denotes '÷'; then what will be the value of 5R9P7S9T3P6 ?
(1) 54 (2) 128 (3) 59
(4) 55 (5) None of these

Q. 13. Among Prabir, Subodh, Gopal and Suresh, who wore a red shirt ? To find out the answer, which of the informations given in the statements A and B is/are sufficient ?
A. Each of them wore a shirt of different colour.
B. Prabir and Gopal wore yellow and blue shirts and Subodh wore green shirt.
(1) Both A and B together are not sufficient.
(2) Both A and B together are needed.
(3) Either A or B alone is sufficient.
(4) B alone is sufficient.
(5) A alone is sufficient.

Directions (Qs 14 to 15) :
(A) P, Q, R, S and T are sitting in a circle facing the centre.
(B) R is to the immediate left of T.
(C) P is between S and T.

Q. 14. Who is to the immediate left of R ?
(1) T (2) P (3) Q
(4) S (5) Cannot be determined

Q. 15. To find out the answer to the above question, which of the following statements can be dispensed with ?
(1) None (2) B only
(3) B or C only (4) C only
(5) None of these

Directions (Qs 16 to 20) : **In each of these questions, two statements are given followed by four conclusions numbered I, II, III and IV. You have to take the two given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts. Read all the conclusions and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the two given statements, disregarding commonly known facts.**

Q. 16. ***Statements :***
Some papers are pencils.
All pencils are lions.
Conclusions :
I. All lions are pencils.
II. Some lions are pencils.
III. Some lions are papers.
IV. Some papers are lions.
(1) All follow
(2) Only II, III and IV follow
(3) Only III and IV follow
(4) Only I, II and III follow
(5) None of these

Q. 17. ***Statements :***
All cups are trees.
All trees are tigers.
Conclusions :
I. All cups are tigers
II. All tigers are cups.
III. All trees are cups.
IV. Some tigers are cups.
(1) Only II and III follow
(2) Only I and IV follow
(3) All follow
(4) None follows
(5) None of these

Q. 18. ***Statements :***
All trains are flowers.
Some flowers are watches.
Conclusions :
I. Some trains are watches.
II. Some watches are trains.
III. Some watches are flowers.
IV. Some flowers are trains.
(1) All follow
(2) None follows
(3) Only I and II follow
(4) Only II and III follow
(5) None of these

Q. 19. ***Statements :***
Some boxes are cars.
Some cars are roads.

Conclusions :
I. Some roads are boxes.
II. Some cars are boxes.
III. No box is road.
IV. Some roads are cars.
(1) Only II and III follow
(2) Only I and IV follow
(3) Only either III or IV and I and II follow
(4) None follows
(5) None of these

Q. 20. *Statements :*
No goat is door.
All doors are chairs.
Conclusions :
I. Some chairs are doors.
II. Some chairs are goats.
III. No chair is goat.
IV. Some doors are goats.
(1) Only either II or III follows
(2) Only either II or III and IV follows
(3) Only either II or III and I follow
(4) None follows
(5) None of these

Directions (Qs 21 to 25) : **In each of these questions, a statement is given followed by three courses of action numbered I, II and III. A course of action is a step or administrative decision to be taken for improvement, follow up, or further action in regard to the problem, policy, etc. On the basis of the information given in the statement, you have to assume everything in the statement to be true, then decide which of the three given suggested courses of action logically follow(s) for pursuing. Then decide which of the alternatives (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5) is the correct answer.**

Q. 21.
Statement : Drinking water supply to New Bombay has been suspended till further orders from Maharashtra Pollution Control Board, following pollution of Patalganga river, caused by discharge of effluents from some chemical industries.
Courses of action :
I. The industries responsible for discharging effluents into the river should be asked to close down immediately.
II. The river water should immediately be treated chemically before resuming supply.
III. The Pollution Control Board should check the nature of effluents being discharged into the river by industries at regular intervals.
(1) All follow
(2) None follows
(3) Only I follows
(4) Only II and III follow
(5) None of these

Q. 22.
Statement : The vehicular traffic has increased so much in the recent past that it takes at least two hours to travel between the city and the airport during peak hours.
Courses of action :
I. Non-airport bound vehicles should not be allowed to ply on the road connecting the city and the airport.
II. The load of vehicular traffic should be diverted through various link roads during peak hours
III. The departure and arrival of flights should be regulated so as to avoid congestion during peak hours.
(1) All follow
(2) Only I and II follow
(3) Only I follows
(4) Only II follows
(5) None of these

Q. 23.
Statement : **A devastating earthquake has ravaged the city, killing hundreds of people and rendering many more homeless.**
Courses of action :
I. The entry of outsiders into the city should be stopped immediately.
II. The civic administration should immediately make alternate temporary housing arrangement for the victims.
III. The affected people should immediately be shifted to a safer place.
(1) Only I follows
(2) Only II and III follow
(3) Only III follows
(4) Only either II or III follows
(5) None of these

Q. 24.
Statement : Due to cancellation of a huge export order for not adhering to the time frame, the company is likely to get into incurring losses in the current financial year.
Courses of action :
I. The officer-in-charge of the production should be immediately suspended.
II. The goods manufactured for the export order should be sold to other party.
III. The company should change its machinery to maintain the time frame.
(1) All follow
(2) None follows
(3) Only I and II follow
(4) Only II follows
(5) None of these

Q. 25.
Statement : The University Grants Commission has recommended that the primary level admission to Government and Government-aided schools should be done purely by random selection and not by admission tests. This is necessiated as the number of admission seekers are much more than the available seats.
Courses of action :
I. The Government should instruct the private schools also to follow the same practice.
II. The Government should set up an independent body to regulate the primary level admissions.
III. The schools should be asked to select students only from those who stay in the neighbouring areas of the school.
(1) None follows
(2) Only II and III follow
(3) Only I and II follow.
(4) Only II follows
(5) None of these

Directions (Qs 26 to 30) : **We come across many funny incidents related to different walks of life. One of the features of the funny incidents is the punch line or a climax—which gives the incident a sudden transformation or twist (into something not expected). It is this punch line which makes the incident funny.**

In each of the following questions an incident is described but the punch line is missing—indicated by a blank. After the incident, two statements numbered I and II are given. Considering the incident, you have to decide which of the two statements fits as a punch line.

Give answer 'Only I', if you think that only the statement I fits; Give answer 'Only II', if you think that only the statement II fits; Give answer 'Both with contrasting ideas', if you think that both the statements I and II fit but the idea or the wavelength of approach in both the statements is different and contrasting; Give answer 'Both with same idea', if you think that both the statements I and II fit and the wavelength of approach in both the statements is more or less the same; Give answer 'Neither', if you think that neither of the statements fits.

Q. 26. Seeing a boy in the class crying, the teacher asked, "Why are you crying". The boy replied "_____".
I. I cry whenever I don't laugh.
II. I am crying because I have nothing else to do.
(1) Only II (2) Both with same idea
(3) Neither (4) Only I
(5) Both with contrasting ideas

Q. 27. Seeing a man smoking in the railway compartment, his co-passenger told him, "You should stop smoking, otherwise you will get cancer". The man smoking replied "_____."
I. Well, I am incharge of the cancer detection centre of the city I live.
II. I was detected for suffering from cancer twenty years back.
(1) Only I
(2) Only II
(3) Both with same idea
(4) Both with contrasting ideas
(5) Neither

Q. 28. A man was giving advice to his friend by saying, "Remember, you should never steal because _____."
I. You will never become a robber.
II. That is the only way to avoid entering in business.
(1) Both with same idea
(2) Both with contrasting ideas
(3) Neither
(4) Only I
(5) Only II

Q. 29. On returning home from office one day, a man said to his wife, "I am not going to office from tomorrow because _____."
I. I have decided to swap our daily routines.
II. I have been put under house arrest.
(1) Neither (2) Only I
(3) Only II (4) Both with same idea
(5) Both with contrasting ideas

Q. 30. A person, who consumes alcohol regularly, told his friend, "I don't take bath on Thursday because _____."
I. I take bath only when I am drunk.
II. It is a dry day.
(1) Both with contrasting ideas
(2) Both with same idea
(3) Only II
(4) Neither
(5) Only I

Directions (Qs 31 to 35) : **In each of these questions, a statement is given which is followed by three assumptions numbered I, II and III. An assumption is something**

supposed or taken for granted. You have to consider the statement and the assumptions and decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement. Then decide which of the alternatives (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5) is the correct answer.

Q. 31.

Statement : **Facing the threat of the park being destroyed by the rodents, the authority banned people carrying any food article while entering the park.**

Assumptions :

I. People may not now bring any food article inside the park.
II. The rodents may stop invading the park in future.
III. The number of people visiting the park may decrease.

(1) All are implicit
(2) Only I and II are implicit
(3) Only II is implicit
(4) Only II and III are implicit
(5) None of these

Q. 32.

Statement : Being unable to maintain the roads in the city, the civic authority has decided to invite private enterprises to adopt different prominent roads in exchange of their advertisement rights on these roads.

Assumptions :

I. The common people may not welcome the decision.
II. Adequate number of private enterprises may respond to the invitation.
III. The traffic problem may decrease in near future.

(1) Only II is implicit
(2) None is implicit
(3) Only II and III are implicit
(4) Only I and II are implicit
(5) None of these

Q. 33.

Statement : Saroj made an application to the bank for a loan of Rs. 1,80,000 by mortgaging his house to the bank and promised to repay it within five years.

Assumptions :

I. The bank has a practice of granting loans for Rs. 1,00,000 and above.
II. The bank accepts house as collateral security against such loans.
III. The bank may grant loan to Saroj.

(1) All are implicit
(2) None is implicit
(3) Only I and II are implicit
(4) Only II and III are implicit
(5) None of these

Q. 34.

Statement : "Wanted first class Engineering graduates to join the team of highly motivated employees in our company"—an advertisement.

Assumptions :

I. Adequate number of first class engineering graduates will respond to the advertisement.
II. Those who do not have first class will not apply.
III. Only those who are motivated, will respond to the advertisement.

(1) None is implicit
(2) Only I is implicit
(3) Only I and II are implicit
(4) Only I and III are implicit
(5) None of these

Q. 35.

Statement : **"If you want to get the best treatment for coronary diseases, you must approach hospital Z"—A tells B.**

Assumptions :

I. B may be a heart patient.
II. B generally listens to A.
III. A may have enough information about the hospital facilities.

(1) None is implicit
(2) All are implicit
(3) Only I is implicit
(4) Only II and III are implicit
(5) None of these

Directions (Qs 36 to 40) : **Read the following information carefully and answer the questions given below it :**

(i) Five friends P, Q, R, S and T travelled to five different cities, Madras, Calcutta, Delhi, Bangalore and Hyderabad, by five different modes of transport, Bus, Train, Aeroplane, Car and Boat, from Bombay.

(ii) The person who travelled to Delhi did not travel by boat.

(iii) R went to Bangalore by car and Q went to Calcutta by aeroplane.

(iv) S travelled by boat whereas T travelled by train.

(v) Bombay is not connected by bus to Delhi and Madras.

Q. 36. Which of the following combinations of person and mode is not correct ?

(1) T–Aeroplane (2) R–Car
(3) S–Boat (4) P–Bus
(5) Q–Aeroplane

Q. 37. Which of the following combinations is true for S ?

(1) Madras–Bus (2) Madras–Boat
(3) Delhi–Bus (4) Data inadequate
(5) None of these

Q. 38. Which of the following combinations of place and mode is not correct ?

(1) Madras–Boat
(2) Calcutta–Aeroplane
(3) Hyderabad–Bus
(4) Bangalore–Car
(5) Delhi–Bus

Q. 39. The person travelling to Delhi went by which of the following modes ?

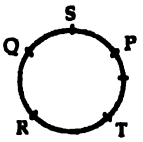
(1) Bus (2) Train
(3) Aeroplane (4) Car
(5) Boat

Q. 40. Who among the following travelled to Delhi ?

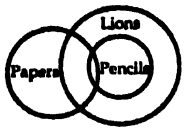
(1) T (2) S (3) R
(4) Data inadequate (5) None of these

ANSWERS

1. (2) : In this group, three alternative letters of the alphabet are in reverse order.
2. (4) : After interchanging the positions, Rajan is twelfth from the left and twentieth from the right.
3. (2)
4. (2) : The fifth and the tenth letters are interchanged.
5. (4) : Each letter is moved two steps forward.
6. (4) : Consider the three series separately :
   (1) B, D, F, H, J
   (2) 2, 5, 12, 27, 58
   (3) E, H, K, N, Q
   The sequence in series (1) is +2.
   The sequence in series (2) is $\times 2 + 1, \times 2 + 2, \times 2 + 3, \times 2 + 4$.
   The sequence in series (3) is + 3.
7. (4) : Q + M × R means that Q is father of M and M is brother of R, i.e. M is son of Q.
8. (1)
9. (2) : SURE
10. (5)
11. (1)
12. (4) : Given Expression
    $= 5 \times 9 + 7 - 9 + 3 + 6$
    $= 5 \times 9 + 7 - 3 + 6$
    $= 45 + 7 - 3 + 6 = 55$
13. (2)
14. (3) :



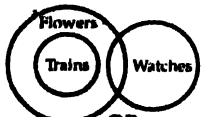
15. (1)
16. (2) :



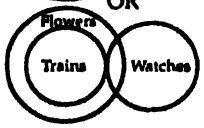
17. (2) :



18. (5) :

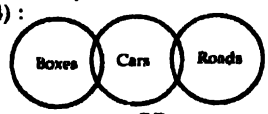


OR

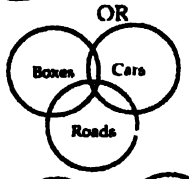


Only III and IV follow

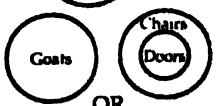
19. (4) :



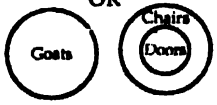
OR



20. (3) :



OR



21. (4) 22. (4) 23. (2) 24. (4)
25. (1) 26. (5) 27. (3) 28. (3)
29. (5) 30. (2) 31. (2) 32. (3)
33. (1) 34. (3) 35. (2)
36. (1) : P → Hyderabad → Bus
Q → Calcutta → Aeroplane
R → Bangalore → Car
S → Madras → Boat
T → Delhi → Train
37. (2) 38. (5) 39. (2) 40. (1)

(To be continued)

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Facing The Interview Board

(Right Approach)

The Candidate

Naresh Bhatia is a smart young man of good height and fair complexion. His lean build and high-heeled shoes add to his height and show his general appearance to his advantage. He has dressed suitably for the formal occasion of the IAS interview. He has taken care to groom himself well to gain the advantage of the first favourable impression. His abundant, long, dark hair is well shampooed and nicely combed. His shoes are well polished and shining. His finger nails are well trimmed and perfectly clean. At the UPSC library, which serves as the waiting room for candidates appearing for the IAS interview, we find Mr. Bhatia quite at ease in the company of fellow candidates who all happen to be total strangers as well as competitors to him. Such is his self-confidence that he is ready to share his knowledge and ideas with the other candidates without the slightest hesitation. He discusses with them the various aspects of the interview and his appeal is very forceful and convincing.

Pre-Interview Discussion with Fellow Candidates

Pran : Now all said and done, I feel this so-called personality test is a big hoax. I just cannot understand how one can assess the true personality by posing some funny questions and getting all types of odd answers.

Dhillon : Well, I suppose it is all one's luck, or shall I say fate ? Why worry ? If your stars are good, you will get selected, no matter how you answer the questions or for that matter even if you do not answer at all. What do you say, Mr. Bhatia ? I am sure you will agree with me.

Bhatia : Well, friends, I feel we must look at this in a realistic as well as optimistic manner. We have a definite goal and we are here on a specific mission. Our aim is to get selected for the IAS. If we want to achieve this objective, we must approach the problem with a positive attitude. There appears to be no point in entertaining doubts, questioning the credibility of the technique or displaying a fatalistic attitude.



We must face the interview with full confidence and get the best out of it. Whether we like it or not, the interview is very much there and if we wish to make to the IAS, we have to get through this interview or personality test with flying colours. There may be something called luck or fate, but fortune favours the brave. Personally, I believe in pluck rather than in luck.

Pran : What precisely do you mean by an optimistic outlook ?

> A thorough self assessment will help you understand yourself sizing up your plus and minus points. This will, in due course, help you mould a positive attitude towards the interview, a more objective idea of how the Interview Board see you while going through your biodata. On self-appraisal, the interviewee should take every step to nurture his strong points and counteract the negative traits.

Bhatia . It means that you must feel and have the self-confidence that you can, and you will definitely, do well at the interview. You must have faith in your capacity. As you know, ultimately the man who wins is the man who thinks he can.

Pran : Well, I don't say that I have no self-confidence. I only pointed out that the interview cannot help in correctly deciphering one's personality. Even the trained psychiatrists find it difficult to understand the complicated personality traits of their patients

Bhatia : Now dear Pran, the psychiatrists, as you correctly said, are concerned with patients who have problems You will agree that we are not here as patients. What is more, such doubts and thinking, I am afraid, will interfere with one's preparation for the interview and vitally influence one's performance during the interview. Whether or not we believe in the usefulness of the interview, we cannot get away from the fact that the interview technique is now used for assessing the personality of the candidate for the IAS. Accepting this simple fact, you should prepare for the interview and do your best.

Raj : Mr. Bhatia I have a doubt It is not very clear to me how exactly the questions and answers figuring in the interview could help in discovering the personality traits of an individual.

Bhatia : You see, the questions are framed in such a way that your leadership qualities can be gauged from the replies given by you. For example, such qualities like organising ability, dynamism, social adaptability, perseverance and so on, can be assessed from the answers given by the candidates.

Raj : Can you explain this further with some appropriate examples ?

Bhatia : All right First, let me pose a question. Let us ask Mr. Pran first. Mr. Pran, if you get a holiday unexpectedly and the whole 24 hours are totally free and completely at your disposal, what would you do ? I mean how would you make use of the unexpected holiday ?

Pran : Well, I really don't plan things in advance and, in any case, you said it was an unexpected holiday. However, one thing I would certainly do I hate getting up early in the morning and I would like to stay in bed and sleep as much as I could. In other words, mostly I will relax in bed. In case I get bored, I may watch the TV or go to a movie.

Bhatia : Now, I would like to have your answer to the same question, Mr. Raj. What will you do with such an unexpected holiday ?

Raj : You see, I am a cricket addict If I get a holiday, as you say, I will at once get

WINNING STRATEGY

[illegible] positive [illegible] and [illegible] all [illegible] is negative. As soon as one [illegible] one's thinking process in a positive [illegible] and [illegible] ever succeeding and one sees that [illegible] goal could be achieved by a combination of [illegible] determination, devotion and perseverance. An individual endowed with [illegible] is mentally predisposed not to lose in any [illegible] discouragement by what he is. He does not believe in fatalism. The [illegible] who look for chances they want, and if they can't find them, they are

in touch with my friends and organise a cricket match.

Bhatia : Now friends, let us compare these two answers. The first answer shows that the speaker is not sure of his own mind. He has no priorities and says he cannot make up his mind. He admits that he does not plan in advance. Thus, when the opportunities arise, they will find him unprepared. Further, his answer indicates that he will be spending all, or most of his time alone in bed either sleeping or watching TV. He does not contemplate any other activity. He does not talk about his friends. The indications can be that the candidate is weak in the organisational and social spheres. On the other hand, the answer of Mr. Raj shows that his mind is firmly made up and that he will organise a cricket match with the cooperation of his friends. In other words, various leadership qualities can be found in his answer.

Dhillon : Yes, I agree with you. You are right that this interview can throw light on the personality traits of the candidate and thus serve the purpose quite all right. Thank you very much indeed for enlightening us on the subject. Lo ! they are summoning you for the interview. We all wish you the best of luck.

Bhatia : Thank you friends and wish you all the same. (*He proceeds to the interview room where, before making his entry, he gently taps on the door and obtains permission. He opens the door gently, walks in and closes the door without any noise. Thereafter, he walks up smartly towards the Chairman and comes to halt near the chair meant for the candidate. Standing to attention, he greets the Chairman and Members of the Board in a pleasant, cheerful and audible voice*).

The Interview

Bhatia : Good morning to you all, Sirs.

Chairman : Good morning to you, Mr. Bhatia. Please take your seat.

Bhatia : Thank you, Sir. (*He sits down smartly, crossing his legs and keeping them close to the chair. His hands are resting on his lap and his back is in touch with the back rest of his chair. He remains in an attentive posture, keeping his eyes on the Chairman and awaiting the next move from the Board.*)

Chairman : Mr. Bhatia, I see that you are not a native of Delhi. Is it your first visit to India's capital, or have you been here before ? How do you like this city ?

Bhatia : Sir, I have been here earlier on a few occasions. I was here once to participate in the National Cadet Corps meet and also to take part in the Republic Day celebrations and march past. I had also been here as a member of the excursion party from my college which visited Delhi and other places. I like this place very much. It is an interesting city with quite a few attractions for the tourists.

Chairman : What are the things which impressed you most in Delhi ?

Bhatia : I found New Delhi to be a well planned and neat city with wide roads lined with shady as well as colourful trees. The sprawling Central Vista, with the Rashtrapati Bhavan at one end and the India Gate at the other, is a lovely place with long, artificial lakes. Delhi has several historical monuments like the Qutab Minar, Red Fort, Jama Masjid, Humayun's Tomb, Jantar Mantar, Purana Qila and the like. The modern attractions are the Rashtrapati Bhavan, Birla Mandir, Nehru Museum, Raj Ghat, Shantivan, Birla House, etc. Of course, Connaught Place, Chandni Chowk and Ajmal Khan Road are the shopping attractions. We had been to Buddha Jayanti Park, Nehru Park, Rail Museum, Air Force Museum and Ashoka Hotel. We were also taken to the Delhi Zoo. These are the things which immediately come to my mind. Oh yes, Sir. We also went to the Parliament House and witnessed the Lok Sabha in session.

Chairman : How did you visit the places you mentioned ? Did you have company ? Was it an expensive affair ?

Bhatia : (*Smiling*) Oh, I had excellent company. During the visit, I did not have to spend anything for sightseeing. The trip was arranged by the NCC Directorate. A lovely luxury bus took 50 of us everywhere, and we also met the President and the Prime Minister. On the second occasion, when our college excursion party was here, three of my friends and I hired cycles and went cycling. Cycling is my hobby and I love cycle treks, especially the long-distance ones with friends, extending to 4 to 5 days.

First Member : What is the longest distance you have covered on your cycle hikes ?

Bhatia : I would say about 500 kilometres, Sir. I think we made it in 5 days. We went to Agra from Delhi on cycles and returned also on cycles. It took us two days to go and three days to return.

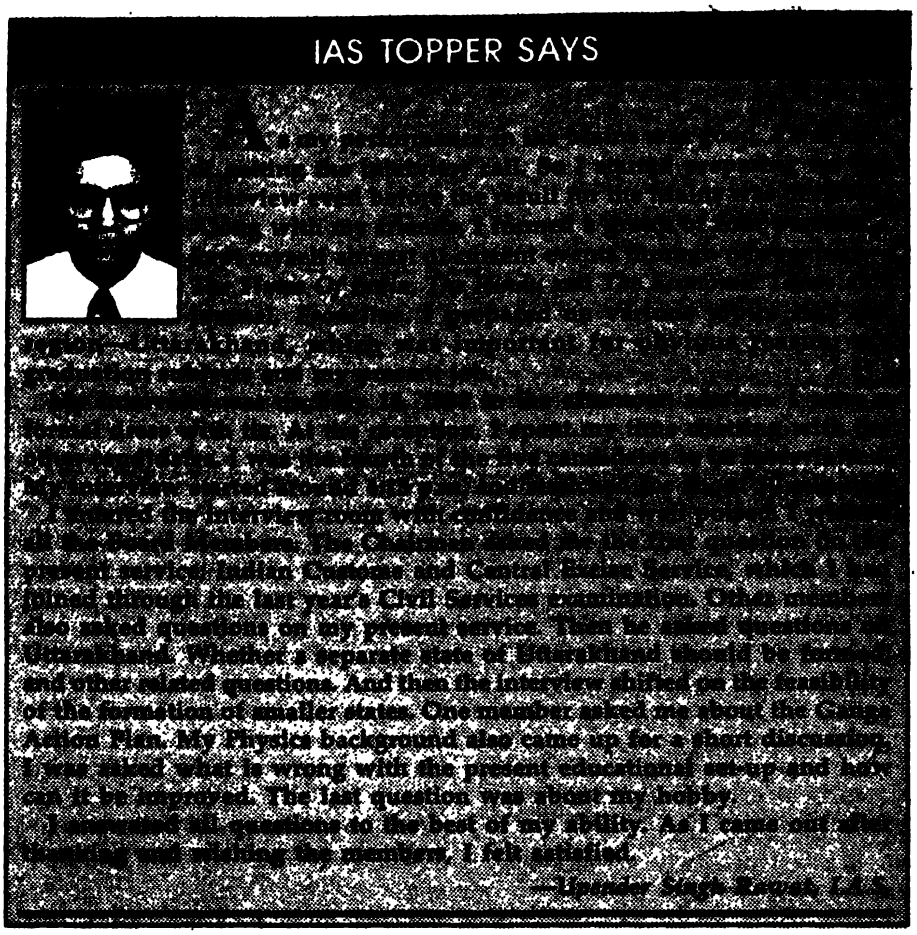
First Member : Why did it take one day extra for the return journey ? Were you tired ?

Bhatia : (*Smiling*) No, Sir. We went to Agra direct but, while returning, we made a detour. We went to Brindavan. Of course, while camping at Agra, we also made it to Fatehpur Sikri and back on cycles. We were so happy and the trip was so enjoyable that we never felt tired.

Comments : This candidate is energetic and dynamic. He displays strong urge, drive and motivation. He has a pleasing appearance and proves intelligent and imaginative. He appears well-informed and displays a positive attitude. He approaches a given problem with optimism and determination. He readily mixes with strangers and makes a strong and favourable impact on them with his pleasing manners. He is keen to help others and seeks out new opportunities on his own initiative. He has a flair for adventure and accepts reasonable risks with courage and fortitude. Above all, he is goal-oriented and enjoys the ability to achieve results as a member of a team by collective effort and cooperation.

Second Member : Mr. Bhatia, what do you think of the increasing violence, indiscipline, strikes, hartals and agitations in the country ? How do you account for them ?

Bhatia : After 50 years of Independence, a social transformation is sweeping the country and the masses are becoming increasingly conscious of their rights. The



general elections have made the masses realise the supreme power of the ballot. Besides, more than the masses and the underprivileged, it is the vested interests, the disgruntled politicians, and the mafia who are sponsoring, organising and feeding the agitations and violence to serve their sectarian interests. The Assam agitation, Punjab agitation, Gujarat agitation, farmers' agitation and violence in the educational institutions are politically motivated and, in certain cases, the foreign hands may also be involved.

Second Member : Can you suggest some solutions to this problem ?

Bhatia : I feel, Sir, the political leaders must first realise the danger and shun the agitational path. The elected Government must be given a chance to complete its full term. Above all, all right-minded citizens should back the elected Government in its efforts to tackle such agitations with a firm hand. Education will help to curb violence and agitation. All the publicity media should be pressed into service to infuse the youth with ideals of unity, sacrifice and service. Of course, the anti-social elements should be sternly dealt with. Parents have a special responsibility to discipline their children and make them serve the nation. The teachers have also an important role to play in containing this menace. Awareness, realisation of the danger and enlightenment—these are the answers to solve the problem.

Comments : The candidate reveals a high sense of responsibility and is fully conscious of his social obligations. He is sincere and earnest in his approach and examines the problem systematically in depth. He has the courage to express his conviction without fear or favour. In short, the candidate possesses good organising and planning ability and can be relied upon to overcome problems and difficulties successfully.

Third Member : There is a growing demand in the country, unfortunately supported by agitations and violence, for more and more reservations. But some feel reservations should be done away with. What are your views on the subject ?

Bhatia : Sir, reservations, by their very nature, are short-term remedies. They cannot be perpetuated and should never be allowed to become permanent. The Constitution, when it was framed, provided for reservations only for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and that, too, just for ten years. But this is being extended indefinitely, mainly for the political expediency of capturing votes and winning elections. What is worse, the weapon of reservation has been extended indiscriminately to cover various communities and castes in the guise of backward classes. The aim is not to uplift the downtrodden but to capture votes. Our goal is a casteless society, but the reservations provision perpetuates class and caste divisions. I therefore, feel that the reservation provision should be modified. It should not be caste-oriented, but merit based. The present reservations system has done more harm than good, and must be imaginatively modified to help the downtrodden and economically weaker sections.

Comments : The candidate has taken a keen interest in the happenings which occur in various parts of the country. He has studied the issues in depth, analysed and digested the implications and merits of the conflicting arguments and issues. He has the capacity to grasp the essentials of the problem. Once again, he displays the courage and intellectual integrity to speak out his mind and give vent to his honest views.

Fourth Member : Why does America think that it can force any country to toe its line ?

Bhatia : Because, militarily, America is the only super power today. There is no Soviet Union now and nations cannot turn to Russia to counter the American threat. Secondly, America is also the biggest economic giant and could intervene economically with a telling effect. Even China and Russia want American economic assistance. Further, America also wields considerable influence in the UN and its agencies. It even bypassed the UN by deciding to bombard Kosovo along with other NATO powers. In East Timor also, it intervened effectively, though indirectly, through deployment of peace-keeping forces to protect the pro-independence East Timorese from the brutalities of pro-Indonesia militia. Besides, it also dominates IMF and World Bank, the two funding agencies at global level. Thus, America feels it can enforce its will on any nation.

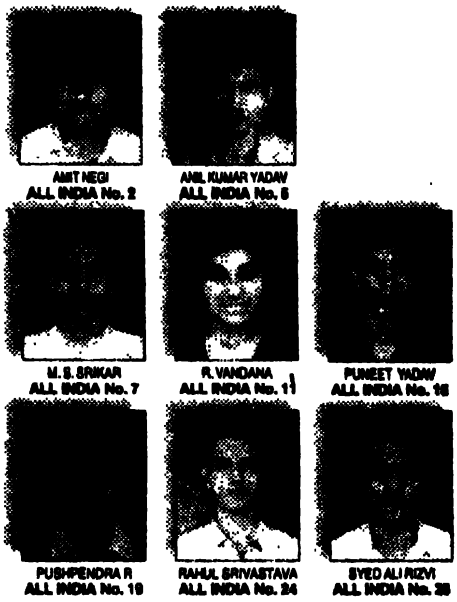
Fourth Member : Wasn't the American military adventure in Vietnam a great disaster ?

Bhatia : You are right, Sir. But this adventure took place during the Cold War period. Vietnam could then get Soviet and Chinese support.

Fourth Member : Don't you think that the vast nuclear arsenal is the basic cause of American military superiority.

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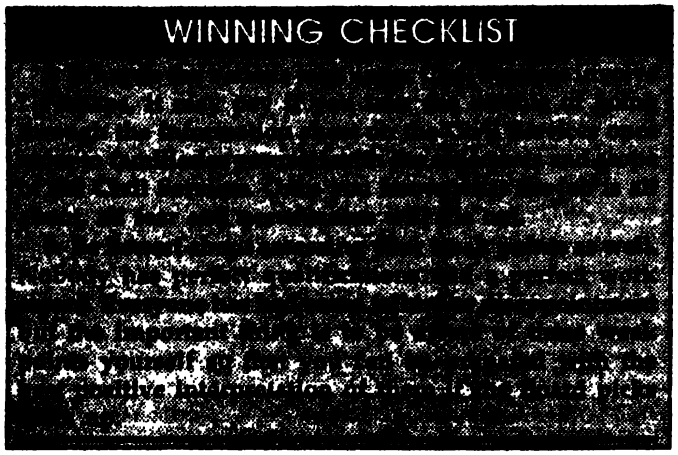
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WRITE FOR FREE PROSPECTUS



Bhatia : Yes Sir, I agree with you. But the world opinion is against the use of nuclear weapons, especially against civilian population. America cannot hope to get away with another Hiroshima or Nagasaki.

Comments : The candidate has an excellent grip over current international events. He has studied the important issues in their full perspective. His approach is realistic. He is able to analyse the pros and cons in full depth and adduce logical reasons for his stand. He has succeeded in convincing his listeners with his sincere attitude and pragmatism.

Fifth Member : Mr. Bhatia, how would you explain National Democratic Alliance's debacle in 1999 Lok Sabha elections in Punjab and Uttar Pradesh and Assembly elections in Karnataka despite a comfortable majority on All-India level ?

Bhatia : To my mind Sir, it was mainly the in-fighting at state level which led to NDA's debacle; though other factors such as poor performance of state governments, dynastic hegemony (Punjab) had also adversial effect on the electoral fortunes of ruling parties. While in Punjab, the split in Akali ranks due to Tohra factor, led to the worst electoral reversal to the ruling SAD-BJP combine which had virtually to lick dust with just 3 seats as against a clean sweep in 1998 elections, the inordinate delay in forging an alliance with JD (U) in Karnataka due to strong opposition by BJP state unit to such an arrangement as also the vertical split in ruling Janta Dal, disillusioned the masses. Same is true of Uttar Pradesh where a sulking CM with the looming threat of ouster and denial of tickets to his "men", reportedly canvassed only for his "candidates" ignoring other constituencies.

Chairman : (*Smiling*) What happens if you are not selected for the IAS ?

Bhatia : I will try again till I make it. I am absolutely confident that I will make it. Sir.

Chairman : Young man, I do appreciate your determination and keenness. But you must realise that the selection to the IAS depends on the merit list. If there are candidates who score higher marks than you, one can't stop them. I was, therefore, interested to know your other plans.

Bhatia : My goal is to serve the country and, according to me, the IAS is the best way to do so. The next best way is to join politics and get elected as the Prime Minister. I can try that.

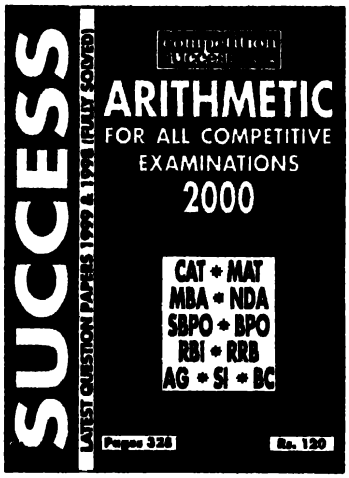
Chairman : Well, that is a good one. I wish you good luck in all your ventures, Mr. Bhatia. Now the interview is over. Good day to you.

Bhatia : Thank you, Sirs and good day to you all. (*He makes a smart exit*).

Summing up : This candidate is intelligent, imaginative, pleasant and cheerful. He has a friendly disposition and proves to be a ready mixer. He possesses wide knowledge on national affairs too and makes sustained efforts to keep himself well informed. In the field of organisation, he can determine the priorities with speed, use the available resources to the best advantage and produce results. He is able to make up his mind readily and stand firm by his decisions. He enjoys good verbal facility and present his case with telling effect, and can carry his men with him. In dealing with others, he is flexible, adaptable and fully cooperative. He has a marked preference for outdoor life and adventure. He is eager to shoulder additional responsibilities and makes good use of the opportunities. With his keenness, urge, sincerity and high-level leadership attributes, this candidate, who radiates optimism and displays a positive bent of mind will prove to be a definite asset to the organisation. Selected with high placement, ranking and special recommendations. □

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Latest In General Knowledge

Abv. Abbreviations in News

ITES : Information Technology Enabled Services

The Information Technology Enabled Services is a business where companies in the manpower starved countries outsource their peripheral services to companies in the countries with rich manpower. This is beneficial for both the parties. While the manpower starved countries can get their work done at the cost-effective charges, the countries rich in manpower can solve their unemployment problem at least partially, apart from generating revenue. ITES has offered opportunities for the Indian entrepreneurs in areas such as building cyber shops' forms processing, abstract preparation, transcription, back office operations, cyber classrooms, content development, insurance claims processing and customer relations management. According to the current estimates, though the ITES is worth a whopping $500 billion n the world, India is currently dealing with ,ust a small fraction of this business worth Rs. 1,000 crore, and employing close to 25,000 people. There is, however, a phenomenal growth in this sector and according to an estimate of the IT circles in the country, it could emerge into a Rs. 85,000 crore business by the year 2008, employing 10 to 15 lakh people.

Anniversaries, Days, Etc.

Air Force Day : The 67th anniversary of the Air Force Day was celebrated on October 8, 1999.

Gandhi Jayanti : Nation celebrated the 130th birth anniversary of the Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi on October 2, 1999.

International Day of Older Persons : International Day of Older Persons was celebrated on October 1, 1999.

China's National Day : The 50th Anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China was celebrated on October 1, 1999.

World Tourism Day : The World Tourism Day was celebrated on September 27, 1999.

Appointments

Chief Minister, Karnataka : Mr. S.M. Krishna was sworn in as the Chief Minister of Karnataka on October 11, 1999.

President, International Tribunal of the UN Convention of Law of the Sea : Former Union Law Secretary, Dr. P.C. Rao, a sitting Judge of the International Tribunal of the UN Convention of Law of the Sea was elected the President of the tribunal on October 4, 1999. The tribunal deals with the maritime and sea disputes.

President, INS : Mrs. Shobha Subramanyan, the Managing Director of the Anand Bazar Patrika Group of Publications was elected President of the Indian Newspaper Society (INS) for 1999-2000 on September 20, 1999 succeeding Mr. Mammen Mathew of *Malayala Manorama*. Mrs. Subramanyan is also the chairperson of the United News of India (UNI).

Senior Air Staff Officer : Air Marshal S.S. Hussain Naqvi, who had sought reinstatement after resigning as the Deputy Chief of Air Staff was appointed as the Senior Air Staff Officer (SASO) at the Training Command, Bangalore on September 16, 1999.

Books And Authors

The following six books have been short-listed for Booker Prize 1999 :

Disgrace : The book is written by the South African writer, J.M. Coetzee, the winner of the Booker Prize for *The Life and Times of Michael K.* (1983). In *Disgrace* the author explores the complexities of the new South Africa and the dilemmas of accountability and responsiblity it is dealing with, through a seemingly simple yet unsettling allegorical tale. David Lurie, a professor of English, had to leave Cape Town following a controversy over his relations with a student, which he declined to apologise for. After he retreated to his daughter Lucy's farm in eastern Cape, Lurie's life was further devastated when the farm was attacked and Lucy raped.

Fasting, Feasting : The book is written by Mussoorie-born writer Anita Desai. It deals with the consumption and deprivation in two drastically varying cultures. Uma, a bit dimwitted and extremely clumsy, causes terrible grief to her parents, by failing to court a suitable or even unsuitable boy. The social and cultural lushness and life's ironies in India are contrasted in part two of the book, which concentrates on Uma's kid brother's student life in Massachusetts, US.

Our Fathers : This book is written by Andrew O'Hagan of Scotland. He is the youngest contender at the age of 31. The book is a sensitive portrayal of a Scottish childhood. The narrator, Jamesy Bawn, who is living in exile in England, in called back to his dying grandfather Hugh, living in his 24-storey housing block is Glasgow. The narrator rebuilds an alliance with his grandparents and in the process faces the



Shobha Subramanyan
President INS

complexities of his relationship with his own father.

The Map of Love : The book is written by 49-year-old Egypt-born writer Ahdaf Soueif who is settled in England. The book deals with the cross-cultural turn-of-the-century exchanges and Egyptian nationalism of the 60s and 70s.

Headlong : The book is written by English writer Michael Frayn. An English Professor of Philosophy and an art lover, chances upon what he believes is a 16th century masterpiece by Pieter Bruegel, the Elder. With this discovery, he is obsessed and he frenetically researches the painter and makes elaborate plots to steal the treasure. In the process, he jeopardises his marriage and his carefully-balanced existence.

The Blackwater Lightship : This book is written by an Irish, Colm Toibin. The book is about Helen, a Dublin school teacher, who is compelled to spend time with her mother Lily and her grandmother Dora, following the information that her brother Declan is dying of Aids. The author explores the troubled relationship the females cope with as well as the dilemmas thrown up by Declan's homosexuality.

Commissions And Committees

Law Commission : The Law Commission, headed by Justice Mr. B.P. Jeevan Reddy, in its 170th report on reforming electoral laws has recommended among a number of measures, a fixed five-year term for the Lok Sabha and the State Assemblies to ensure stability in the governance of the country. It has suggested the inclusion of a new rule 198A in the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business for Lok Sabha to achieve this aim.

Defence

***Akash* Test-fired :** The multi-target surface-to-air missile with a range of 25 km, *Akash* was successfully test-fired from the Interim Test Range (ITR) at Chandipur-on-Sea about 15 km from Balasore in Orissa hitting an unmanned aircraft *Lakshya* on October 5, 1999. Earlier, the missile was successfully testfired on September 30, 1999 when it hit *Nishant*, an unmanned aircraft vehicle flown earlier from the ITR with desired accuracy

***Nishant* Test-flown :** The indigenously-built unmanned aircraft, *Nishant* was successfully test-flown from the Interim Test Range at Chandipur-on-Sea, about 15 km from Balasore, Orissa on September 29, 1999. Developed by the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO), *Nishant* was designed to undertake discrete aerial surveillance of battlefields, including target acquisition. It was earlier test-flown on April 13, 1999

Economic Scene

Inflation : The annual rate of inflation based on the wholesale price index (WPI), declined by 0.14 percentage points to 1.88 per cent (provisional) for the week ended September 25, 1999 from the previous week's 2.02 per cent (provisional). The drop was mainly on account of decline in prices of manufactured goods.

Decline In Domestic Crude Oil Production : According to a report published on September 29, 1999, domestic crude oil production has registered a negative growth of 0.6 per cent during the first four months of the current fiscal compared to the corresponding period of 1998, even as the output of other major core sectors rose during the period Crude oil output stood at 10.98 million tonnes (mt) till July this year against 11.05 mt during the comparable period of 1998.

STAR and Zee Telefilms Partnership Ends : The partnership between News Corp's STAR TV and Zee Telefilms Ltd (ZTL) was ended on September 24, 1999. STAR TV and Zee Telefilms in separate but simultaneous announcements declared that the STAR's entire 50 per cent stake in the Hong Kong-registered broadcasting company Asia Today Ltd (ATL) as well as the 50 per cent stake in Siticable and PATCO would be transferred to the Zee Telefilms Ltd. for a consideration of $ 296.51 million. According to the agreement, STAR TV would be paid half the consideration in cash while the other half would be converted into equity in ZTL. The transaction would be subject to the approval of ZTL and the regulatory authorities like the RBI.

Gold Deposit Scheme : The guidelines for launching the Gold Deposit Scheme in the country was cleared by the RBI on October 5, 1999. The scheduled banks would accept gold deposits from individuals, companies, charitable and religious institutions only in scrap. Under the Gold Deposit Scheme, the banks will either issue

HIGHLIGHTS OF GOLD DEPOSIT SCHEME

- Prior approval of the RBI
- Individual banks to fix interest rates
- Maturity period to range from 3 to 7 years.
- Banks to fix the initial lock-in period for the scheme
- Premature payments after initial lock-in period
- Loans against gold deposits
- Incentives to the banks by the RBI/ Government

a certificate or bond which will be transferable by endorsement and delivery. The subscribers of the scheme will be entitled to interest payments. "Banks will be free to fix their own interest rates on the Gold Deposit Scheme", said the RBI. The maturity range of the scheme will be from three to seven years with an initial lock-in period to be specified by each bank. The deposit will be repaid in the form of standard gold bar of 0.995 fineness or in rupees equivalent to the price of gold as on the date of maturity at the option of the depositors The scheme which was announced by the Finance Minister, Mr. Yashwant Sinha, in the 1999-2000 Budget became operational by a notification on September 15, 1999. The RBI and the government have also given certain incentives to the banks to make the scheme operational.

ICICI—First Indian Firm Enlisted on NYSE : The Industrial Credit Investment Corp. of India (ICICI) on September 22, 1999 became the first Indian company to enlist on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) with American Depository Receipts (ADRs) at $9.8 per ADR or at a 6.5 per cent premium to the five-day average closing price of the ICICI scrip on the domestic market. The issue also attracted a final demand book of $1.6 billion- an oversubscription of around 500 per cent

ONGC Profit : According to Mr. B.C. Bora Chairman and Managing Director of ONGC, September 21, 1999, the Oil and Natural Corporation has registered the highest ever profit of Rs. 2,754 crore during 1998-99 and declared a dividend of 55 per cent, The corporation produced 26.385 million metric tonnes of oil and sold 18.414 billion cubic metre of natural gas and achieved a gross revenue of Rs. 15,101 crore during the year. The total contribution to national and state exchequers by ONGC stood at a whopping Rs. 6,511.5 crore.

Honours And Awards

Nobel Prize for Medicine : German cell and molecular biologist Prof. Guenter Blobel won the 1999 Nobel Prize for Medicine on October 11, 1999 for his discovery that "proteins have intrinsic signals that govern their transport and localisation in the cell."

Gisela Bonn Award : Hanna Paulmann, a prominent member of German-India Friendship Society was presented the Gisela Bonn Award (Stuttgart : October 8, 1999) in recognition of his accomplishments and exemplary contribution in promoting Indian culture in Germany. Paulmann is the third recipient of the award instituted by the Indian Council of Cultural Relations (ICCR) 1999 in the memory of late journalist Gisela Bonn.

Indira Gandhi Award for National Integration : The former President, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, was selected for Indira Gandhi Award for National Integration for the year 1998 on October 5, 1999. The award carries a citation and a cash component of Rs. 1.51 lakh.

Rajiv Gandhi Wildlife Conservation Awards : Mr. H.S. Panwar, founder Field Director of Kanha National Park, was presented the first Rajiv Gandhi Wildlife Conservation Award on October 4, 1999 while in the institution section, Worldwide Fund for Nature, India was conferred the award. The awards instituted by the Ministry and Environment and Forests, carry a trophy and a cash prize of Rs. 1 lakh.

U Thant Peace Prize : The Prime Minister of Nepal, Mr. Krishna Prasad Bhattarai, was awarded the U Thant Peace Prize for 1999 in recognition of his life-long commitment to peace and freedom. He was awarded the prize by the head of the Sri Chinmoy Centre International in New York on October 3, 1999.

B.M. Birla Award : Six scientists were selected for the B.M. Birla Award for Science for the year 1997 on September 22, 1999. Prof. T.N. Venkatramana of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR) Mumbai bagged the award for his outstanding research in the area of Number Theory, specifically the theory of Algebraic Groups and Discontinuous Groups. Among the other recipients of the award are Dr. Mohit Randeria also of TIFR, for his contributions in the area of condensed matter physics; Dr. Madan Rao, fellow in the Institute of Mathematical Sciences, Chennai, for his contribution in Statistical Mechanics and soft condensed matter Physics; Dr. Pratim Kumar Chettaraj, Professor, Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, for his contribution to the study of Chemical Reaction Dynamics using Quantum-Potential based approaches and Dr. Shantanu Bhattacharya, Associate Professor, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, for his work in Organic Chemistry; Dr. Anil Grover, Reader, Delhi University (Biology), for his contribution to plant stress biology, biochemistry, molecular biology and biotechnology. The award, instituted by the B.M. Birla Science Centre, Hyderabad, carries a cash prize of Rs. 50,000 per subject.

World Food Prize : Dr. Walter Plowright of the United Kingdom was on September 22, 1999 awarded the prestigious $250,000 World Food Prize, 40 years after he developed a vaccine to rid the world of rinderpest, one of the most lethal cattle diseases.

Jesse Owens Global Award : Mr. Nelson Mandela, the former President of South Africa, was presented the Jesse Owens Global Award in Johannesburg on September 22, 1999 in recognition of his efforts to promote peace and reconciliation through sport. A large gold and silver globe

depicting athletes from the ancient Greek sculptures was given by International Amateur Athletic Association (IAAA).

Jamnalal Bajaj International Award : Prof. Joseph Rotblat, a noted British nuclear physicist was selected for the Jamnalal Bajaj International Award on September 17, 1999 for promoting Gandhian values outside India. Among the other recipients of the awards are Mr. Narayan Desai of Sampoorna Kranti Vidyalaya, Surat, for his outstanding contribution in the field of constructive work; Dr. Ajoy Kumar Basu of Society for Rural Industrialisation, Ranchi, for the application of science and technology for the rural development while Ms. Saraswathi Gora of Atheist Centre, Vijayawada, was selected for Janakidevi Bajaj Award for the uplift and welfare of women and children. Each of the awards carries a citation, a trophy and a cash prize of Rs. 2 lakh.

Linda McCartney Memorial Award : The first-ever Linda McCartney Memorial Award was presented to Actress Pamela Anderson Lee on September 18, 1999 in recognition of her work including posing for a Times Square billboard, entitled "Give for the Cold Shoulder!", at the People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals Party of the Century and Humanitarian Awards ceremony in Los Angeles.

CSIR Technology Awards : The CSIR Technology Awards 1999 were presented to five laboratories at the 57th Foundation Day of the CSIR in New Delhi on September 26, 1999. The carbon group of National Physical Laboratory (NPL) bagged the award for the development of advanced carbon products having industrial, strategic and social importance. In the engineering technology, two teams—from the Central Road Research Institute (CRRI), Delhi and the Structural Engineering Research Centre (SERC), Chennai jointly won the award. (The CRRI has developed innovative ways to utilise fly-ash for the road and embankment construction while the SERC was awarded for the development of advanced computational methodologies and modelling techniques, which are recognised nationally and internationally.) The award for the biology sciences and technology was bagged by a team from the Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plant, Lucknow for the development of an early maturing variety of mint. In the chemical technology, a team of researchers from the Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehradun and the Engineers India Ltd, Delhi was awarded for developing propane deasphalting of petroleum residues which is being used by several refineries.

Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Awards : Nine scientists were selected for Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Awards—the nation's highest award for Science by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. Mr. V. Sampathkumaran and Mr. Sunil Mukhi from Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai were selected to share the prize in physical sciences for their outstanding work on condensed matter physics and the string theory respectively. Mr. Siddhartha Roy of Bose Institute, Calcutta and Mr. V. Nagaraja from the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore were chosen for their contribution in studying gene expression in different systems. Mr. Ganesh Prasad Pandey of National Chemical Laboratory, Pune and Mr. Deb Shankar Ray, from Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science (IACS), Calcutta will share the award for their significant work in the organic synthesis and the spectroscopy respectively, in the field of chemical sciences while Mr. Narashimhan of the IISC was selected for the award in engineering sciences for his outstanding contribution in the field of fracture mechanics. The Delhi-based scientist, Mr. Rajeeva Laxman Kurandikar from the Indian Statistical Institute was selected for the award in mathematical sciences for his work on the probability theory. Mr. Chintalagiri Mohan Rao of Hyderbad-based Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology was selected for his work on cataract. No award was given for the earth sciences. Each award carries a citation, plaque and Rs. 1 lakh.

CSIR Young Scientists Awards : Three scientists including two women won the CSIR Young Scientists Awards on September 26, 1999. Ms. Suman Kumari Misra from the National Metallurgical Laboratory (NML) at Jamshedpur and Ms. K. Yamuna Rani from the Indian Institute of Chemical Technology (IICT), Hyderabad, shared the award in the field of engineering sciences. Ms. Misra's work has technological significance with respect to advanced ceramics and applied device fabrication while Ms. Yamuna Rani has contributed to control of chemical processes using self-tuning control and neutral-network based control. Mr. Alok Dhawan from the Industrial Toxicology Research Centre (ITRC), Lucknow, was conferred the award in biological sciences. His work demonstrates that brain cells are also involved in metabolism of drugs and xenobiotics. Each award carries a citation, a plaque and Rs. 25,000.

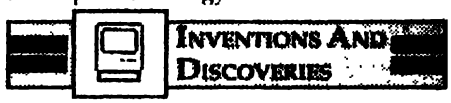
Great Patriot of India Award : The Election Commissioner, Mr. G.V.G. Krishnamurthy, was on September 26, 1999 presented the Great Patriot of India Award by the All India Conference of Intellectuals in recognition of the distinguised services rendered by him to the nation.

Murli M. Chigani Award : Space Commission Chairman and Secretary, Department of Space, Dr. K. Kasturirangan was presented the first Murli M. Chigani Award for excellence in applied physics on September 24, 1999. The award was given in recognition of his outstanding and multi-faceted contribution to the Indian space programme in the last 30 years that saw the country attaining world class stature in sophisticated high technology area. Instituted recently by the Indian Physics Association (IPA) to be given biennially, the award carries a cash prize of Rs. 1 lakh, a citation and a gold medal.

Lata Mangeshkar Award : Noted Playback Singer Asha Bhonsle was on September 28, 1999 selected for Lata Mangeshkar Award for 1998-99. The award given by the Maharashtra Government carries Rs. 1 lakh in cash and a citation.

Nobel Prize for Literature : The German novelist, Mr. Guenter Grass won the 1999 Nobel Prize for Literature on September 30, 1999 for his novel *The Tin Drum*. The Swedish Academy said in the citation that it had awarded the prize to Mr. Grass "whose frolicsome black fables portray the forgotten face of history... When Guenter Grass published *The Tin Drum* in 1959, it was as if German literature had been granted a new beginning after decades of linguistic and moral destruction".

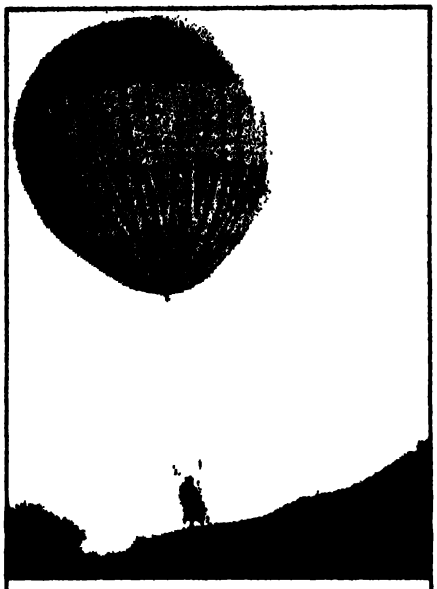
Right Livelihood Award : The 1999 Right Livelihood Award, often called an alternative Nobel Prize, was conferred on a Spaniard, a German and two organisations from Cuba and Colombia. The Swedish prize which carries 1.8 million Kronor ($220,500) was shared by the Spanish lawyer, Mr. Juan Garces (for his efforts to extradite the former Chilean President Mr. Augusto Pinochet to Spain from London to face torture charges) and Dr. Hermann Scheer, founder of Eurosolar and a member of the German parliament, (for his work to promote solar energy worldwide and his exposure of political and institutional obstacles to the trend) while Grupo De Agriculture Organica of Cuba was awarded for development of organic agriculture on the communist-run island, which has helped Cuba in its efforts to overcome one of the most serious food crises in history, together with Programme for Consolidation of the Amazon Region, Colombia for its contribution to help indigenous people sustain their culture and conserve rainforests in a way which contrasts with conventional development strategy.



Dinosaur's Fossils Found : A four-member team of geologists from Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) has found dinosaur bones and petrified tree trunks (believed to be the second oldest fossils in India) in Kutch in the State of Gujarat which may be over 178 million years old. The geologists Mr. K. Satnarayana, Mr. D.K. Das Gupta, Mr. Alok Dave and Mr. K.K. Das who have published their findings in the scientific journal *Current Science*, discovered the fossils during a 12-day field study tour at Kaur Bet in Kutch, close to the Indo-Pakistan border.



India to Judge Commonwealth Writers' Prize : The Commonwealth Writers' Prize, given by the Commonwealth Foundation, London, will be judged and awarded in India for the first time. Its award ceremony and the literary events will be held in Delhi from April 10 to 14 in 2000. For this an organising committee which has been formed to look after the preparation for the ceremony will be chaired by writer-diplomat Mr. Pavan Verma and includes Prof. Alok Rai and Ms. Lima Iyengar among others.



A visitor trying the latest way to see the Great Wall of China at Badaling Pass in Beijing, riding on a balloon on October 3, 1999

PROJECTS

Koyna Stage IV Project : The first unit of 4 x 250 MW underground power house of the Koyna State IV Project in the Sahyadri ranges in Western Maharashtra was, on October 3, 1999 inaugurated by the Maharashtra Chief Minister, Mr. Narayan Rane that marked the near-completion of the project which was conceived in 1968. The Rs. 1,200-crore World Bank-aided project, said to be technologically the most advanced hydel project, is an engineering marvel constructed about 1.2 km inside a mountain at Alore village in the Konkan region. The project is the first to have four units of 250 MW each, a capacity of generating 280 MW and even picking to 315 MW, a micro-processor-based protector system, the use of power cables of evacuation and has an insulated switch-gear protector.

Kaiga Nuclear Power Project : The indigenously-built second unit of the Kaiga Nuclear Power Project attained criticality at Kaiga (Karnataka) on September 24, 1999. The 220 MW second unit is expected to be synchronised with the grid in about four weeks.

Kaniminke Combined Cycle Power Project : According to a report published on September 22, 1999, the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has given techno-economic approval to the Kaniminke Combined Cycle Power Project to be located on Bangalore-Mysore highway. Promoted by Peenya Power Company, the project is estimated to cost Rs. 390 crore.

TECHNOLOGY

Medicine for Arthritis : According to a report published on September 20, 1999, the first medicine in the world made from wild ants to treat rheumatoid arthritis has been licensed by China's state drug administration. The medicine developed by Dr. Wu Zhicheng at the Jinling Geriatric Hospital in Nanjing, capital of east China's Jiangxu province is now under trial production at a local factory.

SPACE RESEARCH

Stunning Images from Chandra X-ray Observatory : NASA announced on September 28, 1999 that a never-before-seen ring of X-rays has been discovered surrounding the heart of the massive crab Nebula in space. The ring was revealed by the two-month-old Chandra X-ray observatory. The finding, combined with other observations, may provide clues as to how a powerful neutron star provides energy to the Nebula. The crab Nebula located about 6,000 light years from Earth in the constellation Taurus, is the remnant of a star that was observed to explode in AD 1054.

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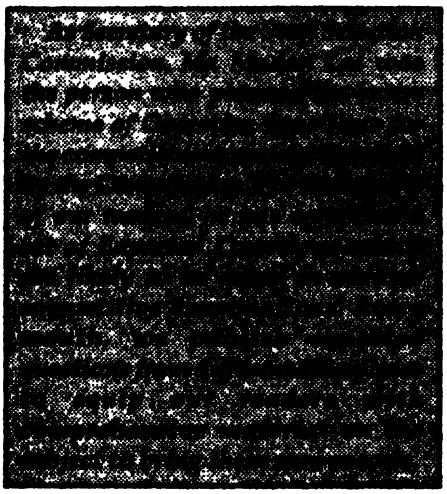
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Expected Questions

Objective General Knowledge

Madan Lal
Former Secretary, Staff Selection Commission, Government of India





The paper on General Knowledge or General Awareness or General Studies plays a pivotal role in the competitive examinations conducted by various boards for recruitment to public services. As the readers are, no doubt, aware, this feature has very extensive coverage of subjects. It covers Everyday Science, History, Economics, Geography, Political Science, Civics, Life Sciences, Current National and International Affairs/Events, Constitution of India, Indian National Movement, and so on.

For the present issue, I have drawn up a test battery of 40 questions on "Biological Sciences". As an aid to proper and systematic preparation, the readers are advised to answer this test paper in one hour and then make a self-assessment of their performance with reference to the answers printed at the end of this feature. The following grades will help the readers for self-assessment :

(i) Less than 30 per cent score—Poor
(ii) 31 to 50 per cent score—Fair
(iii) 51 to 65 per cent score—Good
(iv) 66 to 80 per cent score—Very Good
(v) Above 80 per cent score—Excellent

The aim of the readers should be to achieve a score of not less than 60 per cent.

In the next issue, a test battery of 100 questions on "Economics—Theory And General" will be drawn.

Biological Sciences

Q. 1. Who, amongst the following, introduced the term Chromatin and described the splitting of chromosomes for the first time ?
(A) W. Flemming (B) C.E. McClung
(C) T.H. Morgan (D) None of these

Q. 2. Which of the following Vitamins promotes healthy functioning of eyes ?
(A) Vitamin D (B) Vitamin E
(C) Vitamin A (D) Vitamin K

Q. 3. Who, amongst the following, described that protoplasm is the physical basis of life ?
(A) Purkinje (B) Leeuwenhoek
(C) R. Virchow (D) T.H. Huxley

Q. 4. Which of the following is the latest advancement in Genetic Engineering ?
(A) DNA synthesis (B) Gene splicing
(C) Plasmids (D) None of these

Q. 5. High intake of which of the following is regarded as the main cause of heart diseases ?
(A) Cholesterol (B) Proteins
(C) Starch (D) Sugar

Q. 6. The process by which sun rays get converted into chemical energy is called
(A) Solar absorption (B) Bio-conversion
(C) Bio-synthesis (D) Solar radiation

Q. 7. Which one of the following is hermaphrodite ?
(A) Bedbug (B) Hookworm
(C) Mosquito (D) Earthworm

Q. 8. Through which of the following are hereditary characters transmitted from one generation to another ?
(A) Endophlamic reticulum
(B) Chromosomes
(C) Mitochondria
(D) None of these

Q. 9. Which of the following is the largest part of the human brain ?
(A) Cerebellum (B) Cerebrum
(C) Midbrain (D) Medulla oblongata

Q. 10. The word ecosystem was first coined by
(A) A.G. Tansley (B) R. Misra
(C) E.P. Odum
(D) Weaver and Clements

Q. 11. Which one of the following factors is Biotic ?
(A) Texture of soil
(B) Carbon dioxide content of the soil
(C) Rainfall
(D) Photoperiod

Q. 12. In an ecosystem, big fishes eat small fishes which eat water-fleas supported by Phytoplankton. The water-fleas in this system are
(A) Primary Consumers
(B) Secondary Consumers
(C) Producers
(D) Decomposers

Q. 13. In a polluted lake the index of pollution is
(A) Frog (B) Algae
(C) Daphnia (D) Aquatic weeds

Q. 14. The scientist who decoded the language of bees was
(A) William Harvey (B) R. Kock
(C) Synodgrass (D) Karl Von Frisch

Q. 15. The insects which are highly destructive to building and wooden structures are
(A) Weevils (B) Cockroach and Ants
(C) Corn borer (D) Termites

Q. 16. From which part of the plant is cotton fibre derived ?
(A) Bark of stem (B) Phloem
(C) Epidermal hairs of seed (D) Xylem

Q. 17. Some plants are carnivorous. Which of the following is of that type ?
(A) Begonia (B) Pitcher plant
(C) Sundew (D) Water lily

Q. 18. Which of the following is correctly matched ?
(A) Apple—Drupe (B) Banana—Berry
(C) Mango—Berry (D) Tomato—Pome

Q. 19. Which of the following is an epiphytic plant ?
(A) Bacteria (B) Mushroom
(C) Mould (D) Orchid

Q. 20. The name of the plant from which castor oil is obtained is
(A) Brassica
(B) Linumusitatissmum
(C) Ricinus communis
(D) Seasanum indicus

Q. 21. Protein synthesis takes place in
(A) Ribosomes (B) Plastids
(C) Mitochondria (D) Lysosomes

Q. 22. Which of the following is the first phase of mitotic division ?
(A) Anaphase (B) Metaphase
(C) Prophase (D) Telophase

Q. 23. Which of the following branches of science is concerned with the classification of organisms ?
(A) Agronomy (B) Genealogy
(C) Histology (D) Taxonomy

Q. 24. For his studies on hybridisation, Gregor Mendel made use of
(A) Cowpeas (B) Gardenpeas
(C) Sweetpeas (D) Winged beans

Q. 25. In many plants the tap root becomes swollen and assumes various forms. This happens due to
(A) Deficiency of mineral nutrients
(B) Inadequate sunlight for photosynthesis
(C) The storage of food in the root
(D) A disease

Q. 26. When the shape of the primary root in a plant becomes almost spherical and tapers abruptly downward, it is termed as
(A) Conical (B) Fusiform (C) Napiform (D) Tuberous

Q. 27. Which of the following kinds of cells in the human blood have the longest life span ?
(A) Basophil (B) Erythrocyte (C) Neutrophil (D) Platelets

Q. 28. The kind of cells in the human blood which perform the function of transporters of gases is
(A) Basophil (B) Eosinophil (C) Erythrocyte (D) Neutrophil

Q. 29. The kind of cells in human blood called 'Lymphocyte' perform the function of
(A) Formation of antibodies
(B) Liberation of thrombo-plastin which causes blood clotting
(C) Transportation of gases
(D) No known function is performed by these cells

Q. 30. In which of the following human organs does fat consumed gets broken down into fatty acids and glycerol ?
(A) Duodenum (B) Oesophagus (C) Stomach (D) Small intestine

Q. 31. When the level of bile pigments increases in the plasma which of the following is/are stained yellow (called jaundice) ?
(A) White of the eye only (B) Mucus membranes and skin
(C) Both (A) and (B) above (D) None of these

Q. 32. Metabolic processes yield substances which are harmful to the body. These are rendered harmless in the
(A) Small intestine (B) Liver (C) Pancreas (D) Stomach

Q. 33. Histiocytes and lymphocytes perform which of the following functions in the body ?
(A) Constrict or dilate the walls of blood vessels and prevent coagulation of blood respectively
(B) Synthesise antibodies
(C) Ingest cell debris, bacteria and foreign matter
(D) Produce fibres and matrix respectively

Q. 34. The number of major groups of epithelia is
(A) Two (B) Three (C) Four (D) Five

Q. 35. Of how many distinct layers of epithelial cells is epidermis made up of ?
(A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 4 (D) 5

Q. 36. The lowermost layer of epithelial cells of the epidermis is called
(A) Corneum (B) Granulosum (C) Lucidum (D) Malpighian

Q. 37. The dermis has skin pigment cells called
(A) Dendrites (B) Erythrocytes (C) Melanocytes (D) Monocytes

Q. 38. The skin has various types of epidermal and dermal modifications, in different vertebrates. In this regard, which of the following statements in *not* correct ?
(A) Birds have feathers
(B) The skin of reptiles and fishes is naked but is kept moist with mucus secretion
(C) Nails, hooves, antlers, horns, claws are examples of skin derivates
(D) Mammals have hair

Q. 39. The epidermis is made up of four distinct layers of epithelial cells. From the innermost to the outermost position, the correct sequence of these layers is
(A) Malpighian, Granulosum, Lucidum, Corneum
(B) Corneum, Granulosum, Lucidum, Malpighian
(C) Granulosum, Lucidum, Malpighian, Corneum
(D) Lucidum, Corneum, Malpighian, Granulosum

Q. 40. The nerve endings in the skin carry the sensations of
(A) Cold and heat only (B) Touch only
(C) Pain and pressure only (D) All of these

ANSWERS

1. (A)	2. (C)	3. (D)	4. (B)	5. (A)	6. (B)
7. (D)	8. (B)	9. (B)	10. (A)	11. (B)	12. (A)
13. (C)	14. (D)	15. (D)	16. (C)	17. (D)	18. (B)
19. (D)	20. (C)	21. (A)	22. (C)	23. (D)	24. (B)
25. (C)	26. (C)	27. (B)	28. (C)	29. (A)	30. (D)
31. (C)	32. (B)	33. (C)	34. (A)	35. (C)	36. (D)
37. (C)	38. (B)	39. (A)	40. (D)		

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It was indeed a mindblowing extravaganza that saw the rallying point of India's brains and beauties at the CSR Awards '99 ceremony at the Convention Hall of the Ashok Hotel in New Delhi on the glittering evening of February 14, 1999.

It goes to the credit of *CSR* to have assembled under one aegis a rich mosaic of India's beauties and brains, a feat never before accomplished by any other organisation, government, private or voluntary.

While Nobel Laureate and Bharat Ratna, Prof. Amartya Sen won the prestigious *CSR* Man of the Year Award, eminent journalists, educationists and, intellectuals Mr. Justice P.B. Sawant, Chairman, Press Council of India, Prof. V.R. Mehta, Vice–Chancellor, University of Delhi, Prof. P.K. Dave, Director All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, Mr. Virender Mohan, Editor-in-Chief, United News of India and Mr. Joginder Singh, former CBI Director bagged the Super Brain of India Awards. Besides Film, TV, and stage personalities Kumar Sanu, Mamta Kulkarni, Varsha Usgaonkar, Satish Kaushik, Anand Raj Anand, Penaz Masani, Bhupinder Chawla 'Bhupi', Bali Brahmabhatt, Divya Chauhan, Sapna Awasthi, Raju Manwani and Vikas Bhalla, the celebrities from the world of entertainment walked off with the Super Personality of India Awards.

For *CSR* the evening of February 14, 1999 was also a fascinating rendezvous with the future of India—the youth fired with a mission to change the course of events for the better. While Ms. Abhijita Kulshrestha and Mr. Arnav Medhi wrested the Super Brain Youth Awards, Ms. Purva Merchant and Mr. Iqbal Wani bagged the Super Personality Youth Awards.

The Super Brain Super Personality Contest 2000, open to all citizens of India in the age group of 20 - 27 as on June 1, 1999, will be conducted in *two stages*. As part of **Stage I**, there will be a Super Brain Essay Contest every month. Four new topics for the Essay Contest will be announced. The candidates will write an essay on any one of the following topics.

SIXTH SUPER BRAIN ESSAY CONTEST 2000

Topics	:	**(I) What We Have Not Learnt Since Independence** **(II) Need For Transparency In Public Administration** **(III) The Sooner We Get Rid Of Public Sector, The Better It Is For Indian Economy** **(Iv) Time Is Money**
First Prize	:	**Intellectual Trophy of the Month (Three Days/Two Nights Stay in Mussoorie—Rs. 6000 Hotel vouchers), Books worth Rs. 750 and a Certificate**
Consolation Prizes (Eight)	:	**Books worth Rs. 300 each and a Certificate**
Finalists (Twelve)	:	**A Fully Paid 4 Days-3 Nights trip to Delhi.**

As suggested by most of you, there will be four First Prize Winners every month. In other words, four essays on four different topics will be chosen for the Four First Prizes. In each contest will thus emerge four intellectuals. All the four first prize winning essays will be published in *CSR*. The duration of the Contest will be six months.

At the conclusion of the 6-month Essay Contest, all the 24 prize winners will be sent a General Knowledge Paper (Descriptive Type) as the second part of the Stage I of the Contest. On the basis of the evaluation of the answers of the General Knowledge Paper, there would be a final selection of 12 contestants out of the 24.

As part of the **Stage II** of the Contest, all the 12 finalists will be invited to participate in the **Super Brain Youth Contest 2000**, to be held in New Delhi in February/March, 2000. The second stage of the Contest will comprise the following three phases: (i) A Short Essay Writing contest on a given topic. (Maximum marks 100); (ii) Personality Assessment, Group Discussion, Interview, etc. (Maximum marks 100); and (iii) General Knowledge round. (Maximum marks 100).

The General Knowledge and Extempore Speech rounds will take place before a large gathering of invited guests.

On the basis of the performance of the second stage of the Contest, the panel of judges will select **Super Brain 2000.** Two **Runners-up (I and II)** will also be selected.

Winners of Super Brain Youth Awards will get many other prizes in addition to a Return Ticket to LONDON, **Super Brain Trophy and a Gold Medal. There will be a lot of other prizes and surprises for winners.**

THERE IS NO ENTRY FEE. Entries for Essays should not exceed 2000 words and should be typed double-spaced on one side of the paper and must be accompanied by latest (1) passport size (bust) and (2) full-length black and white photographs. **Photographs should be taken in formal dress, i.e., men wearing a suit/shirt with tie and women wearing a blouse and saree/top and skirt/ salwar kameez as if appearing for an Interview/Personality Test.** Name, address and telephone number (along with STD Code) of the contributor along with biodata must be written on the first page of the entry and only name on the back of the photograph. Do not write anything, or sign or affix rubber stamp on the front of the photograph. Mutilated or old photographs will not be accepted. **Handwritten entries or entries without photographs and incomplete biodata will not be considered.** All entries received will be the exclusive property of *Competition Success Review*. Only original essays will be considered. The contributor will be solely responsible for any violation of the Copyright Act where the material submitted for the Contest is not original. Editor's decision will be final and binding. Prizes can be substituted. No correspondence will be entertained in this regard. Entries should be marked **"CSR Super Brain Contest 6"** and addressed to Competition Review Pvt. Ltd., 604 Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110 008. Last date for receiving the entries for the **Sixth Super Brain Essay Contest 2000 is November 30, 1999.**

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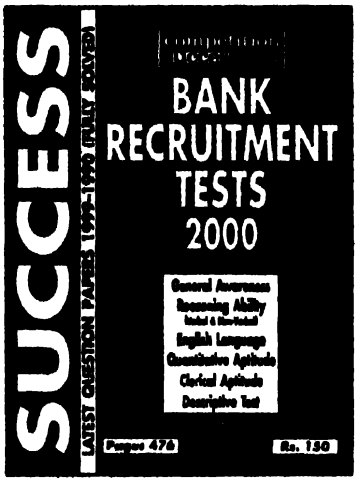
1. Which Indian king did the ancient Greeks refer to as Sandrocottus ?
2. In Hindu mythology, who is also called Halayudha, from the plough which he wielded as a weapon ?
3. Which modern city was founded by the generals of Emperor Akbar as the Mughal capital of the Bengal province in 1608 ?
4. Which Indian litterateur was conferred the title of honorary Commander of the British Empire in 1992 ?
5. Which Kushan king presided over the fourth Buddhist Council, held in Kashmir, where it split into the Mahayana and Hinayana sects ?
6. According to Hindu myth, who was the first man to die ?
7. By what name was Abhas Kumar Ganguly known in the world of Indian cinema ?
8. Which element discovered in 1950, is named after a university town in California where it was discovered ?
9. What name is given to a professional who analyses election trends and predicts results ?
10. What is the name of the Indian Navy's first indigenous missile boat ?
11. From the abbreviation of which term did the vehicle name 'Jeep' come about ?
12. In Indian musical terminology, what is the feminine of Raga ?
13. Which city in Pakistan was called Lyallpur until 1979 ?
14. What name was given to the first series of satellites launched in 1957 by the erstwhile Soviet Union ?
15. What wartime phrase for a subversive operation, was popularised by General Emilio Mola during the Spanish Civil War in 1937 ?
16. In which Indian State would you come across tribes called Lthas, Zeliangs, Kukis and Angamas ?
17. The people of which country are known as Magyars ?
18. In 1875, which revivalist body was founded by Swami Dayanand Saraswati, at Rajghat in Saurashtra ?
19. Gandhiji's Satyagraha Ashram in Gujarat is situated on the banks of which river ?
20. In 1957, which Indian film was nominated for an Oscar as the best Foreign Language film ?

ANSWERS

1. Chandragupta Maurya
2. Balarama
3. Dacca
4. Nirad C. Chaudhuri
5. Kanishka
6. Yama
7. Kishore Kumar
8. Berkelium (after Berkeley)
9. Psephologist
10. Vibhuti
11. General Purpose
12. Ragini
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(Exam Date : November 14, 1999)

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(Exam Date : November 21, 1999)

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Recruitment Exam for Clerks, Typists and Stenographers
BSRB (Central Group), Lucknow
(Exam Date : December 12, 1999)

University of Roorkee Entrance Exam. for Admission to B.E./B.Arch.
(Qual. Exam. : December 29, 1999)

Joint Entrance Exam-2000 for Admission to Undergraduate Courses at Indian Institutes of Technology : Chennai, Delhi, Guwahati, Kanpur, Kharagpur, Mumbai, IT BHU, Varanasi and ISM, Dhanbad
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(Exam Date : January 21, 2000)

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(Exam Date : January 30, 2000)

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(3) **Recruitment Exam for Bank Clerks, Stenographers and** Typists Conducted by BSRB, Chandigarh on November 21, 1999

The three candidates, who collect the maximum number of questions asked and send the same to us, will be awarded First, Second and Third Prizes of Rs 1000, Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively. Ten Consolation Prizes (Books worth Rs. 100 each) will also be awarded.

Each of the above examinations will count separately for the purpose of the award.

Decision of the Editorial Board will be final. Entries should be addressed to the Editor, Competition Review Private Limited, 604 Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110008. **Last date for receipt of entries is December 10, 1999.**

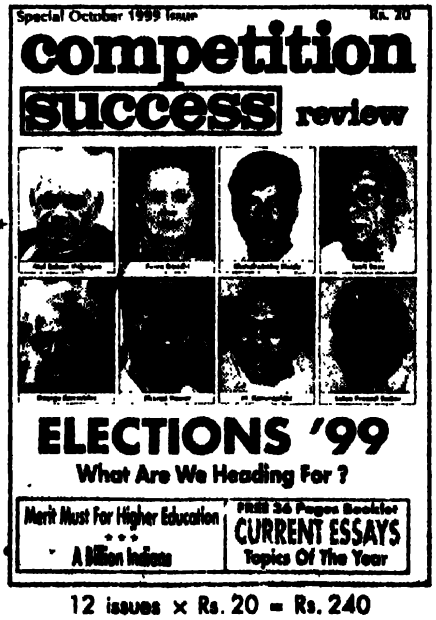
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At EMPI the driving force comprises of illustrious business and industry leaders with Mr Ajit N Haksar, Chairman, Emeritus ITC Ltd. as the Patron Chairman, Ms Tara Sinha, CEO, Tara Sinha & Associates as the Advisor, Institute of AdCoM, Mr Gurnam Saran, former Executive Director, BHEL as the President, Dr V. H. (Manek) Kirpalani, Professor Emeritus, Concordia University, Canada and Visiting Distinguished Professor, Helsinki School of Economics and Business Administration, Finland as the Dean-International and Dr. V. A Eshwar, former Professor IIT as the Director At EMPI the mission is "capability building" via integrating internship, action research projects and consultancy assignments as the key elements of the curriculum. The USPs of EMPI are its linkages with outstanding educational institutions in India and abroad, partnership with Small and Medium Enterprises, a management faculty of international standing, a set of distinguished and eminent speakers who constantly interact with the budding EMPIans and a unique Personality Assessment Centre, Enhancement and Upgradation Processes (PACE-UP) Programme

The current programmes being offered in EMPI are

3-yr. Graduate Studies in Entrepreneurial Management : GSEM + BBA / BCA *(for 10 + 2)*

Developed in 1994, the course design and assemblage of courses to constitute EMPI's Graduate Studies Diploma Programme, was done with a 4-pronged focus i.e. (1) 'international parity' (2) getting an Indian degree which will provide hassle free option to join academics like IIMs, IAS etc. and a likely professional skill. (3) integrate a local degree which has better acceptance both at global and national level and a specialisation to enable direct entry into its programmes like HR, Marketing and Finance and (4) to enlarge and add-on to the strength of family business. This has proved EMPI's vision right as :

- EMPI's 5 participants scored the top 5 ranks in the European Consortium Management School SAA, University of Turin, Italy. Many others have joined foreign universities on the basis of credits obtained in EMPI's GSEM Programme which is accepted for transfer.
- EMPI GSEM + BBA Graduates have been selected by IIMs
- EMPI GSEM + BBA Graduates have been selected in jobs by companies like Tata Finance in fields of Finance, Marketing or HR in competition with MBAs from other universities and IIMs Many have taken up enlargement of their family business and some others have launched their own business

4-yr. Graduate Studies Hons. (with Specialisation) GS (Hons) + BBA / BCA *(for 10+2)*

Based on American Industry-Academia pattern EMPI has designed a 4-yr. Full Time Hons Diploma whereby one year equivalent time is spent on imparting of skills in a career - directions like :

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- International Business (GS-IB)
- Computing & Information Systems (GS-IS)
- Entrepreneurship Development (GS-ED)

Purpose is to fill the gap in the Indian educational system whereby theory and practice remain miles apart and give the student - focussed skill so that he / she can take up a job with confidence and after a few years of working pursue his / her masters degree / diploma in Management, if he / she so desires. In effect one is ready for career entry yet has a graduation degree

2-yr. Full Time Post-Graduate Diploma in Business Management (PGDBM) *(for Graduates)*

The AICTE approved EMPI Diploma - PGDBM has indeed emerged as a prestigious award The first semester of PGDBM is foundational, the second and third semesters are functional and the fourth is integrative. Among the electives offered in PGDBM are Marketing, HRM Finance, International Business Management SME Management and Computers & Information Systems. 100% placement of its last batch students joining companies like Tata, Reliance, Asian Paints, Aptech, Pepsi, Coca-Cola, Procter & Gamble & other top companies. The EMPI faculty is also

[18+6] months Post-Graduate Diploma in Global Management (PGDGM), comprising of Theory + Supervised Work Experience *(for Graduates)*

Responding to liberalised market needs EMPI has launched a more comprehensive Internationalised Diploma in its PGDGM Programme. It consists of HRM / Marketing / Finance, it gives Global HRM, Marketing, Finance Key features of this programme are the International Business Management and Communication Skills. Students will undertake a project under supervision The Academic team believes that the graduates will be better fit in the Global Management

[18+6] months Post-Graduate Diploma in Advertising, Communication & Management (PGDAdCoM), comprising of Theory + Supervised Work Experience *(for Graduates)*

The programme attempts to fulfill the industry requirement for the role of 'Advertising and Communication Professional' - a professional who is equally comfortable in both business houses and creative agencies environment. It synergises these two classically distinct areas of activity. In addition to the benefit of endersement from companies like **Contract Advertising (India) Ltd., Enterprise News and Genesis Film Production** and others, students as interns, EMPI's vast international network

to develop global vision through

- *Advanced Study Option*
  Kent Institute of Art & Design, UK
- *Exchange Projects*
  Singapore Polytechnic, Singapore
- *Projects under Experts and Professionals*
  Canada, US, Finland, Italy & France, Singapore
- *Research and EDPs*
  Asian Media Information & Communication Centre (AMIC), Singapore & Commonwealth Broadcasting Association (CBA) UK

EMPI's City Centre - Entrepreneurship & Management Institute

EMPI has also opened a City Centre for enhancing EMPI industry interactions This is yet another part of its drive to support industry by extending the concept of consultancy through "consultancy clinics" to groups of similar Small and Medium Enterprises like pharmaceuticals manufacturing, electronics, software etc. In effect EMPI is translating the joint recommendations developed by EMPI along with UNIDO, Dept of Science and Technology, Ministry of Industry and other concerned organisations. The Centre is equipped with a Library and Computer Centre along with facilities for holding Management Development Programmes for all levels of industrial employees. The centre will also extend other EMPI programmes and also the Madras University programmes of which EMPI is the recognised Nodal Centre for promoting these programmes in Northern India

For Details Contact :

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Satbari, Mehrauli, New Delhi - 110 030

City Centre :
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C - 153, Okhla, Phase I, New Delhi - 110 020

Letters

A CAREER MOULDER

[illegible] I have been selected for the Indian Administrative Service on the basis of the modified result of the Civil Services Examination released by the UPSC on August 31, 1999. My rank in the merit list is 20. I [illegible] at 272 in order [illegible]

I have been associated with the *Competition Success Review* for the last 13 years. My association with this magazine is reflected in my active participation in the essay contest [illegible] organised by you. As a result of *CSR* that I have been able to shape and refine my thoughts and expression.

I wish *CSR* family all the best in its noble mission of preparing the aspirants to compete in civil services examinations.

Lumpur [illegible] Ashoka Jagdhari

A MALIGNANT NEIGHBOUR

[illegible] Pakistan' appeal in the August issue of *CSR* invited the reaction from General Kaiser Tedjo. Developments of the recent past indeed support in exposing the machinations of the 52-year-old neighbour, Pakistan. Most significantly, since the very birth, the basis of formation of the state has always been indulging in the policy of [illegible] unity and integrity of India. There is no respect for its mother state in India. They have been creating problems for us by supporting a proxy war since the late 1980's in Kashmir and Kashmir in particular and elsewhere. But the ultimate loser would be Pakistan itself. Only God knows what she gained from its recent Kargil misadventure. Be that as it may, it is time to have a stable neighbour in India. Only then Pakistan would be availing [illegible] economic gains.

Assam *Arpan Bhattacharjee*

POPULATION EXPLOSION

The motivation measures suggested by you to arrest the rapid growth of our galloping population by extending facilities to people who remain celebate or stick to one child norm are feasible (*CSR* October 99). But these should be coupled by giving tax relief both to income tax and House tax and also by fully meeting the cost for the only child by free specialty treatment and free education up to post graduate level, job reservation etc. For eligible too, a 'Special Privileged Citizen' card be issued entitling free entry in parks to [illegible] functions such as Independence Day or Republic Day [illegible]

IAS TOPPER WRITES



CSR is no doubt the most read competitive English magazine. I used to read it much before I started preparing for the Civil Services examination. It definitely helped me to have a good grasp of the pattern of examination as also the tell-tale experiences of the previous toppers. The information it gave about optionals was really helpful. Credit goes to the *CSR* for providing material not only for compulsory subjects (General Studies and Essays) but also for different optionals.

Through the columns of *CSR*, I wish all its readers success not only in competitive examinations but also throughout their life

Dehradun ***Upender Singh Rawat, IAS***
(Uttar Pradesh)

subject, of course, to verification of their antecedents from security angle. Further subject to their consent and health such people may be appointed Special Police Officers to keep liason between police and the public. This would ensure a position of respect for them and would goad others to follow suit.

As regards penal action against the poor violating two child norm, your suggestions are really commendable but as you rightly said, the vote bank politics would be a great stumbling block for every party because no party would like to lose its vote bank.

New Delhi *D. Surendra Singh*

EDUCATION—THE BEST CONTRACEPTIVE

We are one billion Indians', (*CSR* October, '99) but we could not eradicate illiteracy even after 52 years of self rule. Lack of political will and paucity of funds are main reasons why India is having 920 million non-matriculates. Teaching them would need Rs. 2760 billion as Rs. 3000 per student per year is the state expenditure in Government schools.

This work can be done free of cost at least in Hindi speaking areas by starting one satellite education TV channel which can cover all curriculum up to class 10 in the best possible way twice a year on a fixed time schedule. By taking note of Kerala's experiment, one can safely say that literacy is the best contraceptive to check unbridled population growth.

Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh) ***Dr. Alok Sharma***

CSR SHOWS THE WAY

I am pleased to intimate you that I have achieved success in the Combined Defence Services Examination, October, 1998. I have also cleared S.S.B. interview successfully and got selected in Officers Training Academy, Chennai. My UPSC Roll No. is 31961. I must admit the credit for my success in the above exam goes, to a large extent, to *CSR* family for helping me in my preparations. I wish all the readers the very best in their endeavour for success.

Allahabad ***Ajay Dharmraj Singh***
(Uttar Pradesh)

A MORALE BOOSTER

I take this opportunity to thank you for the support provided to me in the form of *Competition Success Review* and *General Knowledge Today*. I became a subscriber to these magazines in 1996, since I wanted to appear for my IAS exam. I was also preparing for my Chartered Accountancy exam. Your magazine proved to be a morale booster and despite some personal problems I was able to clear my CA exam. in 1997-98 at an early age of 22.

Your columns, especially "From Editor With Greetings" instilled a lot of confidence in me. Though I have not appeared for my IAS exam yet, I'm planning to do so in the next year. Today because of hard work and proper planning, I'm financially well-off and even though I'm extremely busy with my work and social functions, I still manage to take out time for reading *CSR* and *GKT*. Remember "Will Power".

I hope you will continue to provide the same (or may be better, if possible) services in future too to all the aspirants to various competitive examinations including Civil Services. I'm confident that with the same dedication and guidance provided by your twin magazines, I'll be able to make up to the IAS too.

Mumbai (Maharashtra) ***Gulab A. Singh***

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Persons And Places In News

Atal Behari Vajpayee : The Prime Minister of India whose coalition government was abruptly toppled by just one vote following withdrawal of support by BJP ally Ms. J. Jayalalitha of AIADMK after 13 months rule, secured the people's verdict to retain the Prime Ministerial post. Under Mr. Vajpayee's leadership, the BJP-led National Democratic Alliance won a comfortable majority in the 13th Lok Sabha. He took oath of office along with his Council of Ministers on October 13, 1999.


Atal Behari Vajpayee

Guenter Grass : The 71-year-old German novelist won the 1999 Nobel Prize for Literature on September 30, 1999 for his novel "The Tin Drum". He is the seventh German to win the coveted prize and the last literature laureate of Nobel Prize of the 20th century. The Swedish Academy said in its citation that "when Guenter Grass published *The Tin Drum* in 1959, it was as if German literature had been granted a new beginning after decades of linguistic and moral destruction." By combining naturalistic detail with fantastical images and events, Mr. Guenter Grass established his reputation with *The Tin Drum, Cat and Mouse* and *Dog Years*, published between 1959 and 1963. Collectively known as *The Danzing Trilogy*, the novels captured the German reaction to the rise of Nazism, the horrors of war and the guilt that lingered in the aftermath of Adolf Hitler's regime. "The Tin Drum" drew attention not only to Grass' poignant and bizarre sense of humour, but also focussed attention on the anguish of war and the social and political problems the then West Germany faced before re-unification. His most recent book *Mein Jahrhundert (My Century)*, published in 1999, is an attempt to summarise and make sense of the entire 20th century.

Hosni Mubarak : The 71-year-old Egyptian President was re-elected on September 27, 1999 for a fourth consecutive six-year term with a massive verdict (94% votes). A leading voice in the Arab world and a prominent leader of the Non-Aligned Movement, Mr. Mubarak has been the President since his predecessor Anwar Sadat was assassinated by militants in October 1981. He is known as "the man of achievement" and a leader who has worked hard to improve the nation's economy and living conditions.

Shobha Subramanyan : The Managing Director of the Anand Bazar Patrika Group of Publications, (ABP) was elected President of the Indian Newspaper Society (INS) for 1999-2000 (Bangalore : September 20; 1999.) succeeding Mr. Mammen Mathew of Malayala Manorma. A graduate from Calcutta University, she joined ABP Group in 1979 and rose to become its Managing Director in August, 1999. She is also the Chairperson of United News of India (UNI) and a member of the Asian Committee of IFRA, the Germany-based international newspaper association.


Shobha Subramanyan

Madhurima Reddy : A 14-year-old girl from Anantpur, a small town in Andhra Pradesh who developed bio-pesticide from custard apple seeds, won the third prize in the bio-chemistry category at the International Science and Engineering Fair (ISEF '99) in Philadelphia (USA). Madhurima Reddy, one of the four students (between age 14 and 18) representing India at the ISEF '99, received felicitations and a scholarship for further research to develop her project. Her discovery is a boon for cotton farmers in India who often suffer from corp failure due to pests.

Nelson Mandela : The 81-year-old South African former President received the Jesse Owens Global Award (Johannesburg September 22, 1999) from International Amateur Athletic Association in recognition of his efforts to promote peace and reconciliation through sport. The award is conferred on individuals "who had made a significant and lasting contribution of enduring quality to society from a background of sports," according to the citation.


Nelson Mandela

Graca Machel : Wife of the former South African President, Mr. Nelson Mandela, she was elected the first black Chancellor of the University of Cape Town, one of the oldest white-oriented campuses in South Africa. Known for her crusade for children's rights, she succeeds mining magnate Harry Oppenheimer, who held the post from 1967 to 1996.


Graca Machel

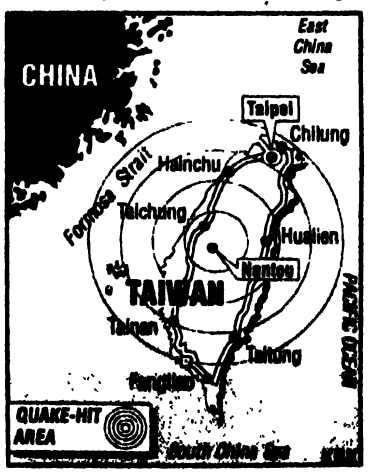
G.V.G. Krishnamurthy : The Election Commissioner was presented the Great Patriot of India Award by the All India Conference of Intellectuals (New Delhi : September 26, 1999) in recognition of the distinguished services rendered by him. Mr. Krishnamurthy retired on Sep. 30, 1999 after a six-year stint.

Ali Abdullah Saleh : The President of Yemen was re-elected with a sweeping victory with 96.3 per cent of the vote in the country's first direct presidential elections. Mr. Ali Abdullah Saleh's challenger, Mr. Najib Qahtan al-Shaabi, a member of Mr. Saleh's General People's Congress Party who contested as an independent on September 23, 1999, got only 3.7 per cent of the votes.

Kapil Dev : The former skipper of the Indian cricket team that clinched the World Cup in 1983, was appointed the national coach of Indian cricket team on September 21, 1999 for two years, departing from the existing one-year term for national coaches. This was done at Kapil Dev's request. He is world's highest Test wicket-taker (434 wickets).

Places

Taiwan : A massive earthquake measuring 7.6 on Richter Scale rocked Taiwan on September 21, 1999 killing more than 1,600 people and injuring over 3,000 people.



Katchal Island (Port Blair) : The site located off Campbellbay, South of Port Blair in India, will see the first sun-rise of January 1, 2000, according to the Royal Greenwich observatory. The Union Tourism Ministry and the Andaman and Nicobar Island's administration are making special arrangements to make the next millennium's first sun rise event a mega global tourist attraction. ❑



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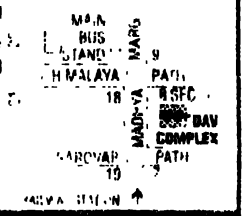
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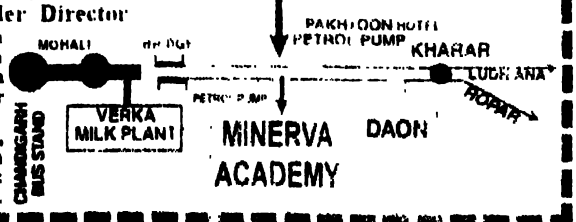
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SPORTS ROUND-UP

SAF Games

SAF Games : The Eighth SAF Games (September 25-October 4, 1999) were inaugurated at Kathmandu by King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev of Nepal. As hitherto India topped the tally bagging 197 medals including 102 gold. Indian athlete Sunita Rani bagged three gold medals in 10,000 metres at 34 minutes 38.72 seconds breaking the record of 35.27.61 held by Sri Lanka's Sujeewa Nilmani in 1995 at Colombo and 1,500 metres passing the previous record of 4.19.65 seconds held by Lovelina Kutty, in 5000 metres at Sri Lanka. Sunita created a record. The old mark

8TH SAF GAMES
KATHMANDU 1999

Medals Tally

	G	S	B	T
India	102	58	37	197
Nepal	31	10	24	65
Sri Lanka	16	42	61	119
Pakistan	10	36	31	77
Bangladesh	2	10	36	48
Bhutan	1	6	9	16
Maldives	0	0	4	4
Total	162	162	202	526



Indian women volleyball player Savita Xavier holding her gold medal along with her teammates Ana Jacob and P Vandana after beating Sri Lanka at the SAF Games on October 3, 1999.

was held by Madhuri Saxena at 16:34.51. Nisha Millet, India's Best Sportswoman in 5th National Games (Imphal : February, 1999) won seven gold medals in various swimming events breaking five records including that of her compatriot Bula Choudhary's 29.29 seconds in 50m freestyle set at Colombo in 1991, by timing 28.71 seconds.



Nisha Millet

In Volleyball, India clinched both the men's and women's titles. India retained the men's title defeating Pakistan 25-19, 25-17, 25-18 while its women's team won the gold beating Sri Lankans 25-21, 21-25, 25-16, 25-15. In Boxing, Asian Games bantamweight gold-medalist N.G. Dingko Singh won the gold beating Bahadur Hari of Nepal. In this category, Indian pugilists bagged six of the 12 gold medals at stake on the concluding day of the boxing events on September 30, 1999. In Weightlifting, Indian weight-lifters clinched all the eight titles on offer. In Table Tennis too, India won both men's and women's golds, beating their Pakistani counterparts by a 3-0 margin in the finals. In Football, Bangladesh clinched the gold defeating Nepal 1-0, while holders India had to be content with a bronze by beating Maldives 3-1. In women's Taekwondo, India broke Nepal's dominance with G. Malini clinching the heavyweight gold.

The 9th SAF Games will be held in Peshawar, Pakistan in 2000.

Badminton

Yonex German Open : Xia Xuanze of China clinched the Yonex German Open badminton championship title defeating P Gopi Chand of India 3-15, 15-13, 4-15 in Duisburg, Germany on October 11, 1999.

Chess

World Junior Chess Championship : Grandmaster Alexander Gatkin of Russia won the 37th World Junior Chess Championship title in boys' category defeating Bakhtadze Giorge of Georgia in Yerevan on September 30, 1999. In the girls' category, Maria Kouvetsou of Greece clinched the title on better tie-break after four players were tied at 8.5 points. Apart from Kouvetsou, the players who were tied at 8.5 points were Irish Krish of the US, Jana Jackova of the Czech Republic and Vazda Szidonia of Romania.

Asian Junior Chess Championship : India's National A champion Krishnan Sasikiran won the Asian Junior Chess Championships at Vung Tau City in Vietnam on September 24, 1999. Sasikiran and Hafizulhimi of Malaysia were locked in a close battle with 7.5 points each but the Malaysian was stunned by Ehsan Ghaen Maghami of Iran (5.5 points) while the promising Filipino Laylo Darwin won his game to finish behind Sasikiran. In the girls section, Wang Yo of China became the Asian girls champion defeating Nguyen Thi Dung of Vietnam.

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SPORTS PLUS

Cricket

LG Cup : South Africa clinched the LG Cup defeating India by 24 runs in the quadrangular one-day tournament in Nairobi on October 3, 1999. South Africa—235/9; India—209. Man of the Match—Herschelle Gibbs; Man of the Series—Vijay Bhardwaj (India).

DMC Cup : India clinched the inaugural DMC Cup One-day international Cricket tournament beating West Indies 2-1 in Toronto, Canada on September 14, 1999. Man of the Series—Saurav Ganguly.

India also won the three-match DMC Cup One-Day international Cricket tournament defeating West Indies 3-0 at Toronto, Canada on September 29, 1999.

Golf

Ryder Cup : USA, with 10 of the world's 16 top-ranked players including Tigerwoods, completed the greatest comeback in Ryer Cup history and brought the trophy back to the United States by a sensational win over Europe at the Country Club in Brookline on September 29, 1999.

Hockey

Junior National Hockey Championship : Orissa won the Junior National Hockey Championship title for women defeating Haryana 3-2 in Mumbai on September 30, 1999.

Olympic Test Hockey : Australia clinched the Olympic Test Hockey in men's category defeating Korea. In the women's category also, Australia won the title by beating United States (Sydney September 26, 1999).

Honours

Cricketer of the World Cup Awards : Rahul Dravid was awarded the Ceat Cricketer of the World Cup Award for India at Nairobi in Nairobi, Kenya on October 1, 1999. South African all rounder Jacques Kallis was adjudged Cricketer of the Year while the South African team was named the Team of the Year. Neil Johnson of Zimbabwe and Steve Tikolo of Kenya were named the Cricketers of the World Cup for their respective countries.

German Television Award : Former German tennis players Boris Becker and Boris Becker were presented the German Television Award 1999 in recognition of their contribution to tennis in Cologne on October 2, 1999.

MAC Spinner of the Year Award : Left-arm spinner Karthik Murali, who represents Railways in the National cricket, was presented the MAC Spinner of the Year Award (1998-99 season) at Chennai on September 27, 1999. The award comprises a statuette and a cash prize of Rs. 50,000.

Squash

Al Ahram World Men's Team Squash Championship : Host Egypt clinched the Al Ahram World Men's Team Squash Championship defeating Wales 3-0 in Cairo on September 22, 1999.

World Open : Peter Nicole of Britain became the first British squash player to win the World Open, beating Egyptian Ahmad Barada 15-9, 15-13, 15-11 in the final in Cairo on September 16, 1999.

Tennis

Porsche Grand Prix : Top-seeded Martina Hingis of Switzerland captured her 7th title of 1999 defeating 4th seeded Mary Pierce of France 6-4, 6-1 in the Porsche Grand Prix tennis tournament to secure the third Filderstadt title in four years in Germany on October 10, 1999.



Martina Hingis of Switzerland with her Porsche Car after winning the Porsche Grand Prix tennis tournament in Filderstadt, Germany on October 11, 1999

Shanghai Open : Magnus Norman of Sweden won the Shanghai Open title defeating Marcelo Rios of Chile 2-6, 6-3, 7-5 in Shanghai on October 11, 1999.

Grand Slam Cup : Serena Williams of the US clinched the Grand Slam Cup defeating her sister Venus Williams 6-1, 3-6, 6-3 in Munich on October 3, 1999. In the men's final, Greg Rusedski of Britain won the title defeating Tommy Haas of Germany 6-4, 6-3, 6-7 (5-7), 7-6 (7-5).

Princess Cup : Lindsay Davenport of the US won the Princess Cup, defeating her compatriot Monica Seles 7-5, 7-6 (7-1) in Tokyo on September 26, 1999. In the doubles finals, Conchita Martinez of Spain and Patricia Tarabini of Argentina won the title beating Jelena Dokic of Australia and Amanda Coetzer of South Africa 7-6 (7-5), 4-6, 2-6.

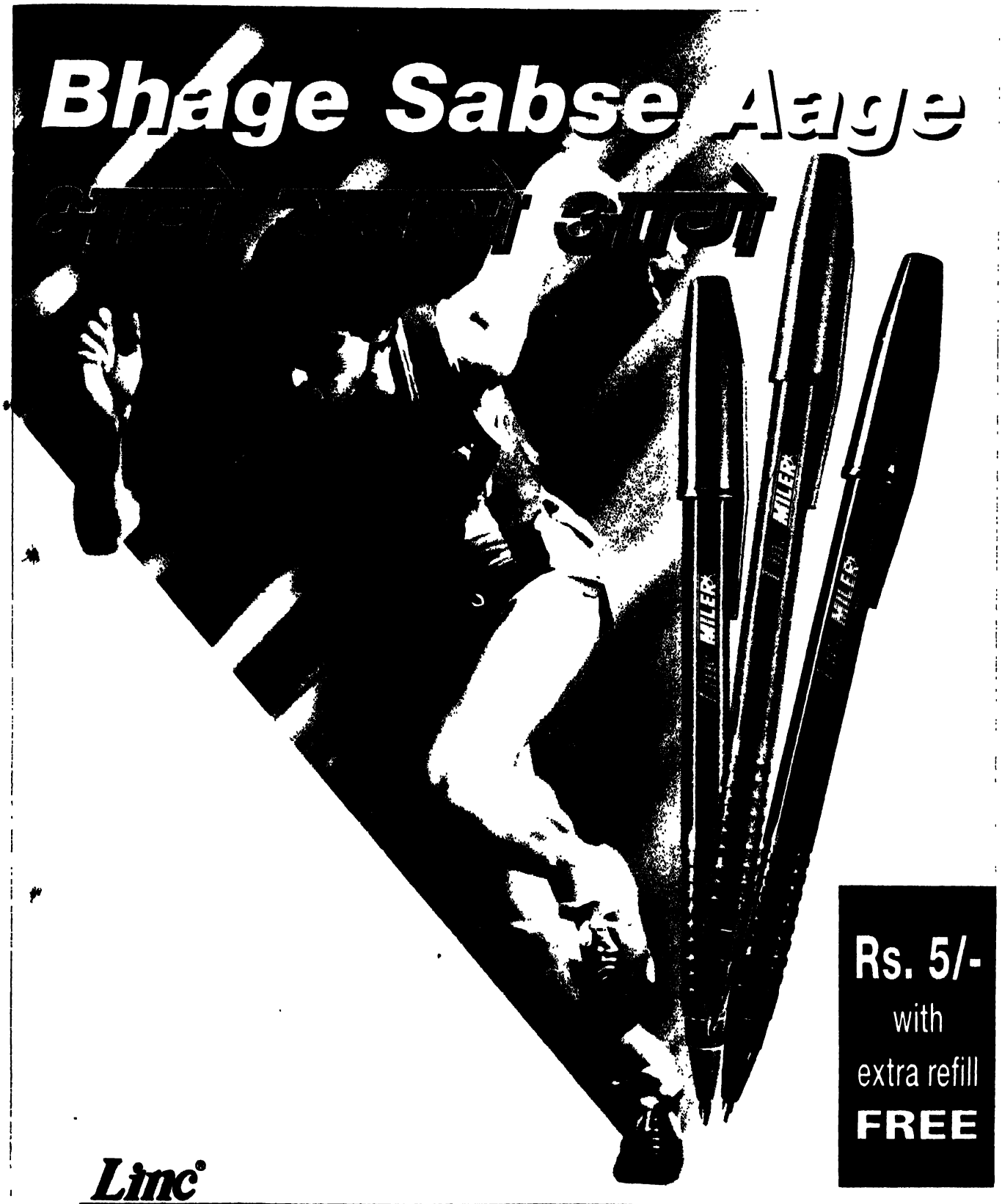
Fed Cup : The US team led by Lindsay Davenport recaptured the Fed Cup trophy beating Russia 4-1 at Stanford University in Palo Alto, California on September 19, 1999. ❑

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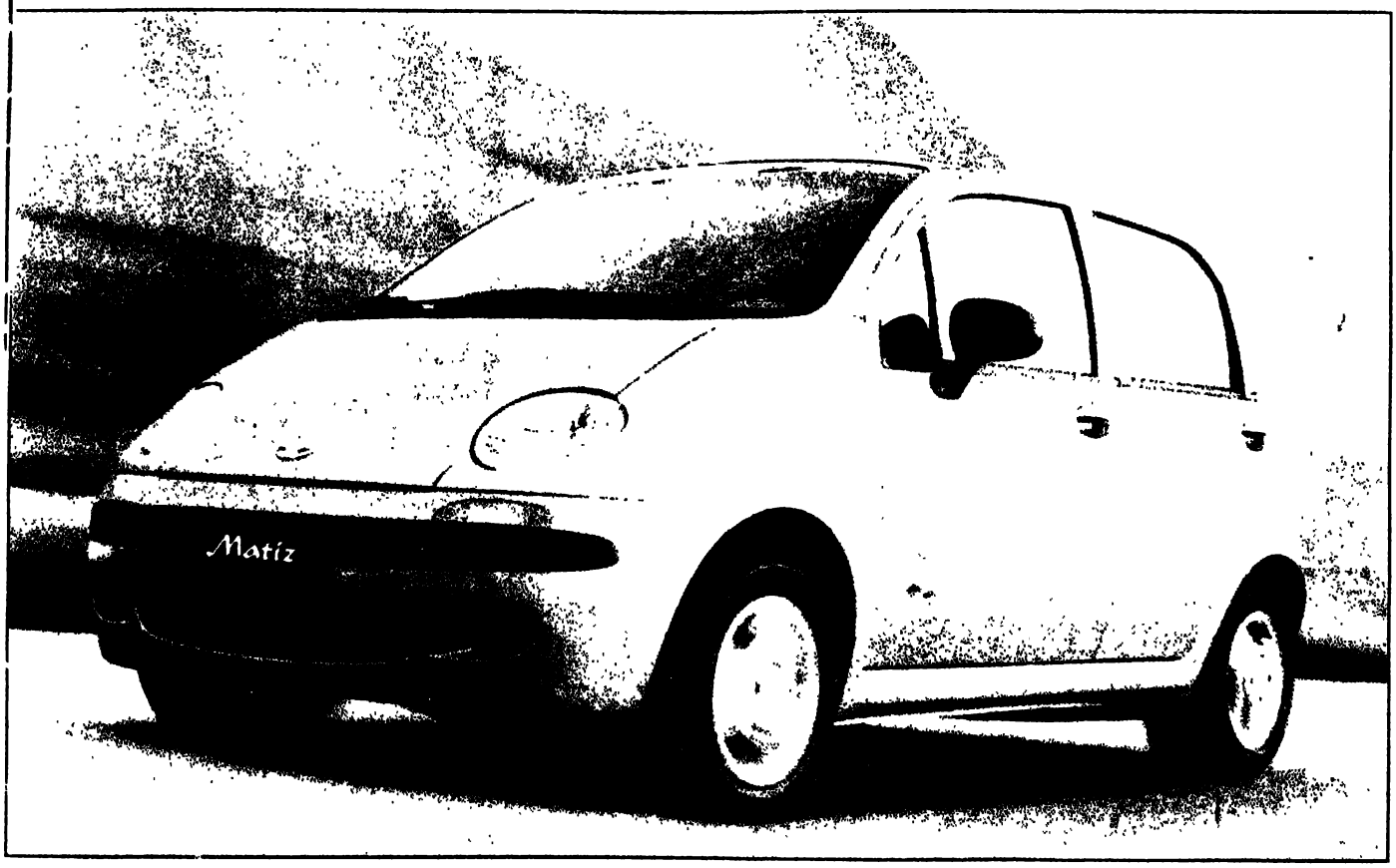
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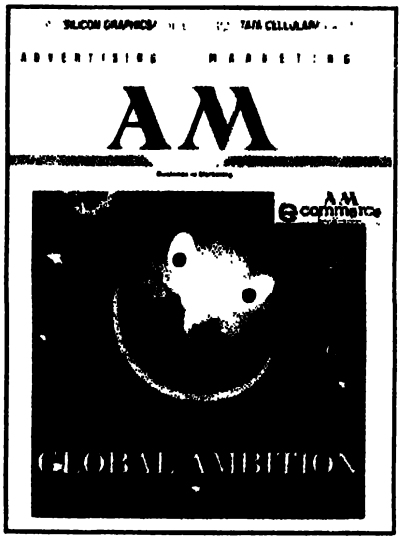
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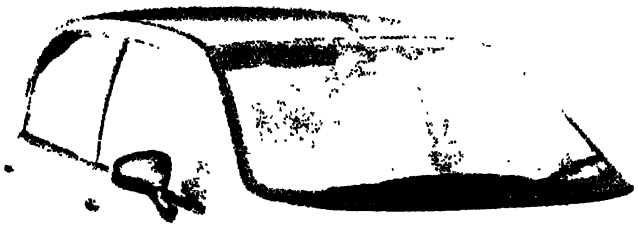


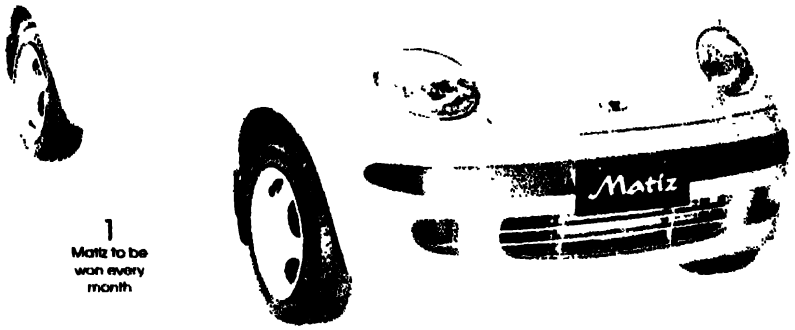
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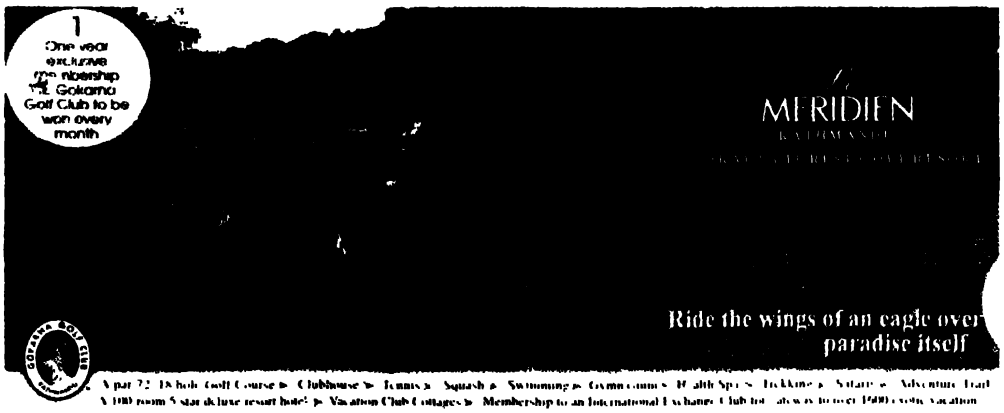
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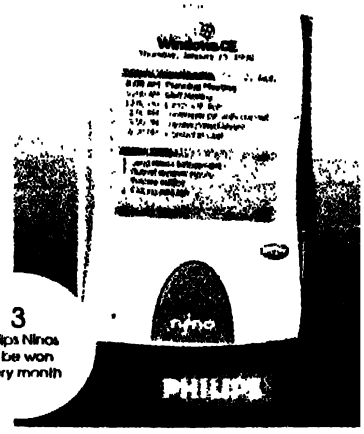
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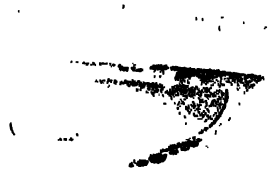
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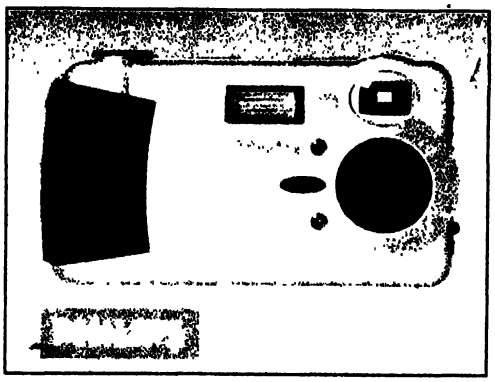
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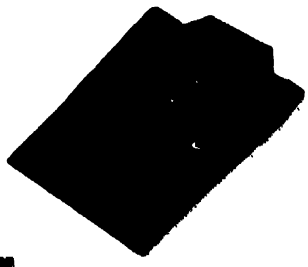
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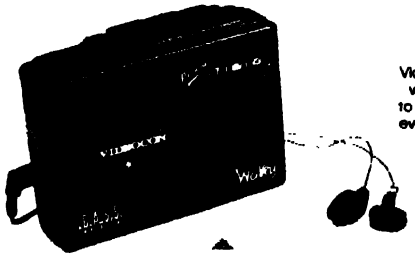
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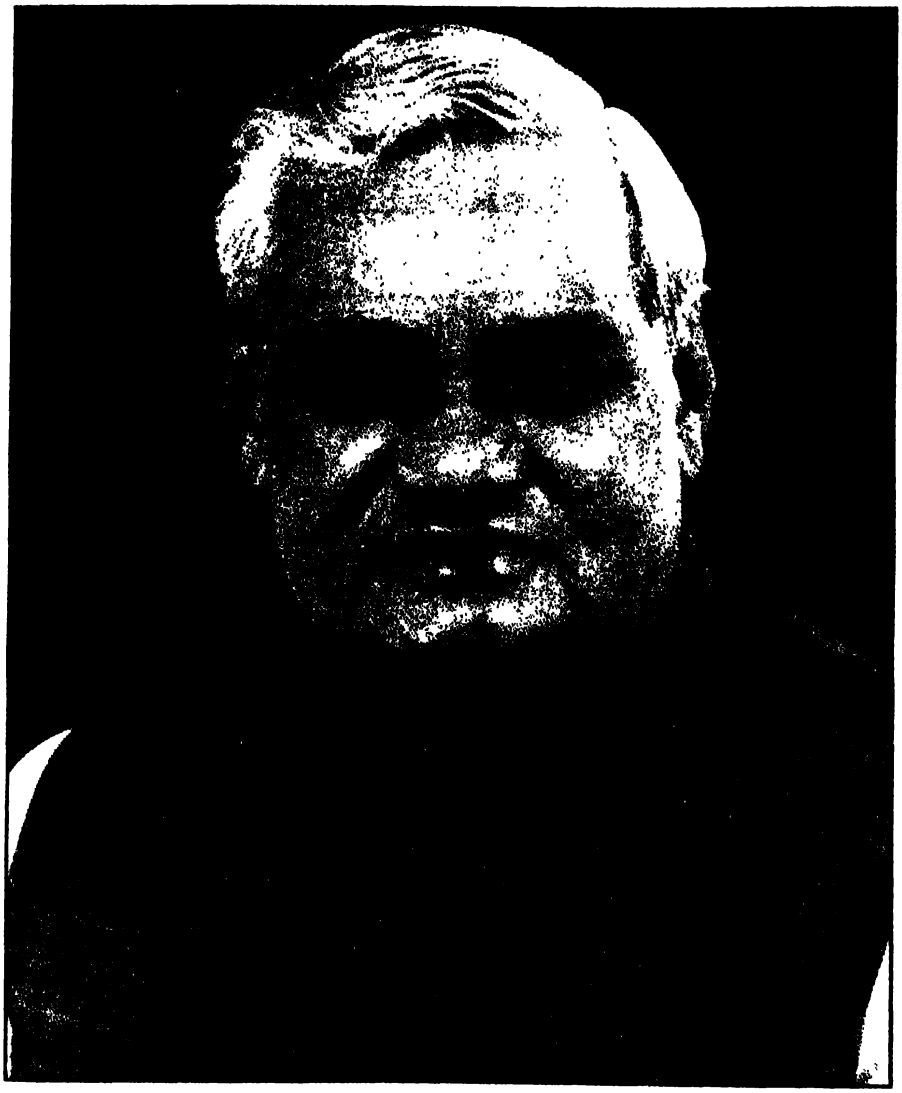
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COVER STORY

India Enthrones Vajpayee



There comes a moment in history when a nation can be proud of itself, despite its several black spots. We saw such a moment unfolding itself in early October this year, making the polity proud of its people who possess the uncanny ability to rise in judgement on issues concerning themselves and those who claim to give them a better governance. When the people of India are asked to choose between the good and evil, the right and wrong, the honest and dishonest, they know how to make the right choice, be they the educated in urban India or the unlettered millions in rural hinterland. They cast their vote with eyes and ears open. Thus, the Elections in 1999 for the 13th Lok Sabha could be a glowing tribute to India's multi-lingual, multi-religious and in many ways pluralistic democracy.

As the last result came in, there lay shattered like potsherd many myths. It is not absolutely essential for the entire electorate to have formal schooling to decide what type of leadership they should have. You cannot market "dynastic" politics without substance. Even the most wily politician has to submit to the verdict of the people's court. Number 13 need not necessarily be unlucky for all, and it has proved lucky for Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee and his able lieutenants: the BJP ruled India for a mere 13 days in 1996; 13 months in 1998-99 (excluding the caretaker government period); they have been elected with a majority for the 13th Lok Sabha and Mr. Vajpayee's Council of Ministers took oath on 13th October!

"The person who makes a success of living is the one who sees his goal steadily and aims for it unswervingly. That is dedication," said Cecil de Mille, a Hollywood director. How true is it in the case of our Prime Minister, Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee for whom there is no failure except in no longer trying. Had he not embraced this positive credo, he wouldn't have been Prime Minister thrice, each time growing stronger than ever before and his party would not have grown from the two digits in the 50's or 60's to the biggest party in India replacing the Congress.

In several ways Elections 1999 is a personal victory for Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee and the principles and policies he stood for. The success of BJP and those who formed the National Democratic Alliance is a virtual stamp of approval for the way the Vajpayee Government conducted its domestic and foreign policies. Though local issues concerning the daily needs of the people did influence poll boycott, political apathy and other features, in certain constituencies like those in Delhi and elsewhere, the way the Kargil War was handled by the BJP-led government, despite the extreme provocations by Pakistan, influenced the voting behaviour. For the first time after Independence, India won the moral support of USA and Britain over Kashmir as far as the violation of LoC by Pak intruders was concerned.

The Congress Party led by Sonia Gandhi was stripped bare in the people's court and it suffered its most humiliating defeat ever, its membership in the Lok Sabha falling to just 112. Nemesis overtook a party that once basked in the lost glory of Nehru and Indira Gandhi; the party that claimed to provide a stable government turned to be the No. 1 arch villain to "destabilise" the country, making itself culpable by imposing on the country one mid-term election after another, entailing huge expenditure and disrupting the economic progress of the country and slowing down domestic and foreign investment badly needed for the country. The party pulled down the Deve Gowda and Gujral governments and conspired with the unprincipled AIADMK and its supremo, Ms. Jayalalitha in bringing down the Vajpayee government without providing an alternative government. The party was punished deservedly for its betrayal of the

people. Its attempt to brand BJP as "communal" had few buyers. The paradox has been that almost every party has been pandering to one caste or another or one religion or another and it is no secret that there are in Kerala constituencies which have become pocket boroughs of the Muslim League with which the Congress Party has been in alliance right from the 50's. Yet another salient fact is that the Congress Party has no leader of standing who can stand up to a statesman of stature like Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee. Had there been leaders of foresight in the Congress Party, the party would not have stooped to the gimmicks which the likes of Sitaram Kesri had indulged in and raise overnight someone of the Indira Gandhi family whose credentials to the position of party president rested on the dynastic connection rather than experience. Once again sycophancy has taken its toll and it allowed its logical slide to doom despite the presence in the party of relatively untainted leaders like Madhavrao Scindia, Manmohan Singh and A.K. Antony.

The people's verdict of 1999 has also shown that the socalled anti-incumbency factor need not necessarily work towards the disadvantage of the ruling party or coalition if the party in power has been sincere and honest to the people. The return to power of the BJP-led coalition at the Centre and the Telugu Desam in Andhra Pradesh shows that people can tell the sham from the real. Naidu and Laloo Yadav are poles apart in the fluid Indian politics; while the former as the Chief Executive Officer of the State did his best to streamline the State administration, setting himself as an example to other politicians, here was another Chief Minister who was selling himself as a product, arrogant to a nauseating degree and abusing the trust the gullible people of Bihar had reposed in him. He treated Bihar as his fiefdom and let his wife succeed him on the throne, pulling the strings from behind, as a multi-crore scam tainted him, all the buffoonery enacted in the daring daylight of all the democratic institutions functioning intact. It looked as if in the guise of niceties of freedom any wily politician could hold the country to ransom. Humty Dumpty had a fall and in Laloo's Bihar people have shown that the ballot is stronger than the bullet. The likes of Laloo can learn something from what a great American, Abraham Lincoln, said : "If you once forfeit the confidence of your fellow citizens, you can never regain their respect and esteem. It is true that you may fool all the people some of the time; you can even fool some of the people all the time; but you can't fool all of the people all the time."

But Humty Dumptys can rise again if the National Democratic Alliance, with the BJP in particular, shows any chink in its armour. Ms. Jayalalita functioned as the discordant note in the harmony that Atalji strove assiduously to achieve and there were enough vultures to prey upon when the system was about to fall. This shows the great need for the 24-party coalition to stay together for five years and give good governance for the country under a common agenda. The nation expects the Vajpayee



government to settle down to business soon and attend to every item of work that concerns the common man. That the NDA government has a good team and has the whole-hearted support of almost every region in the country augurs well for the future and the agenda it may formulate.

The economy needs a kick-start; the defence sector merits a boost in the light of the Kargil War and the imperatives of preventing future Kargils. But the most neglected sector, all these 50 years and more, has been the social sector: the sickening hospitals and rudimentary medicare, the schools without roofs, the classrooms without teachers, the school dropouts, the growing illiteracy, the uncontrolled population, the slums, the rising unemployment, the drinking water problem in cities and villages, the environmental degradation, the poor housing situation and the like. The government has also to tackle the parallel economy run by black money and stamp out corruption. Things easier said than done! The Lok Pal Bill has been hanging fire for more than four decades Nearly half of the population comprising women are still looked down upon as second class citizens and a bill to give due representation to them is yet to be passed by Parliament.

The BJP-led government had set up task forces on Information Technology, Infrastructure and Tourism and all these task forces have to work again with renewed energy to make up for the lost time. Let us look at our own neighbour China, celebrating the Golden Jubilee of the Communist Revolution. But all the programmes can be implemented only if there is political stability. In the years to come, the NDA has to function as an indivisible whole, if they want to maintain the trust people have reposed in them and if they want to do their best for the people. It is high time the Opposition too behaved as a responsible opposition and gave "constructive" support to the government. The time has come to leave behind all petty bickerings and work unitedly for a better India where no child goes to sleep on an empty stomach, where every woman feels secure within her home or outside, where everyman enjoys the dignity of either a blue-collar or white collar labourer, where the Hindus, the Muslims, the Christians and the Sikh must reassure themselves that the *aarti* from the temples, the resonance of the church bells, the muezzin's call to prayer from the mosque and the *sabad kirtan* from the gurudwara all remind us all of the same God residing in the hearts of all. ❑

HAMARA ANGRAKSHAK



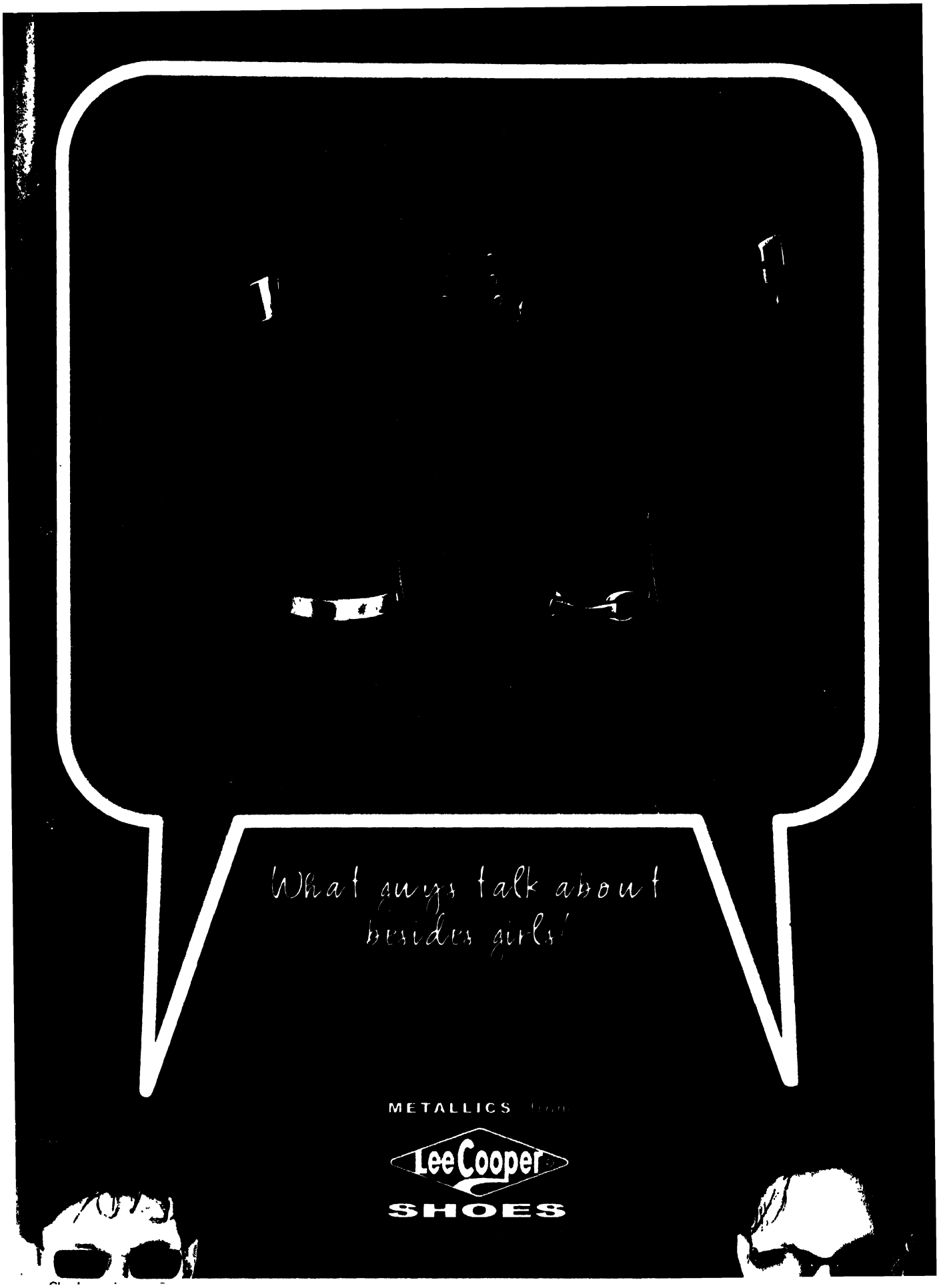
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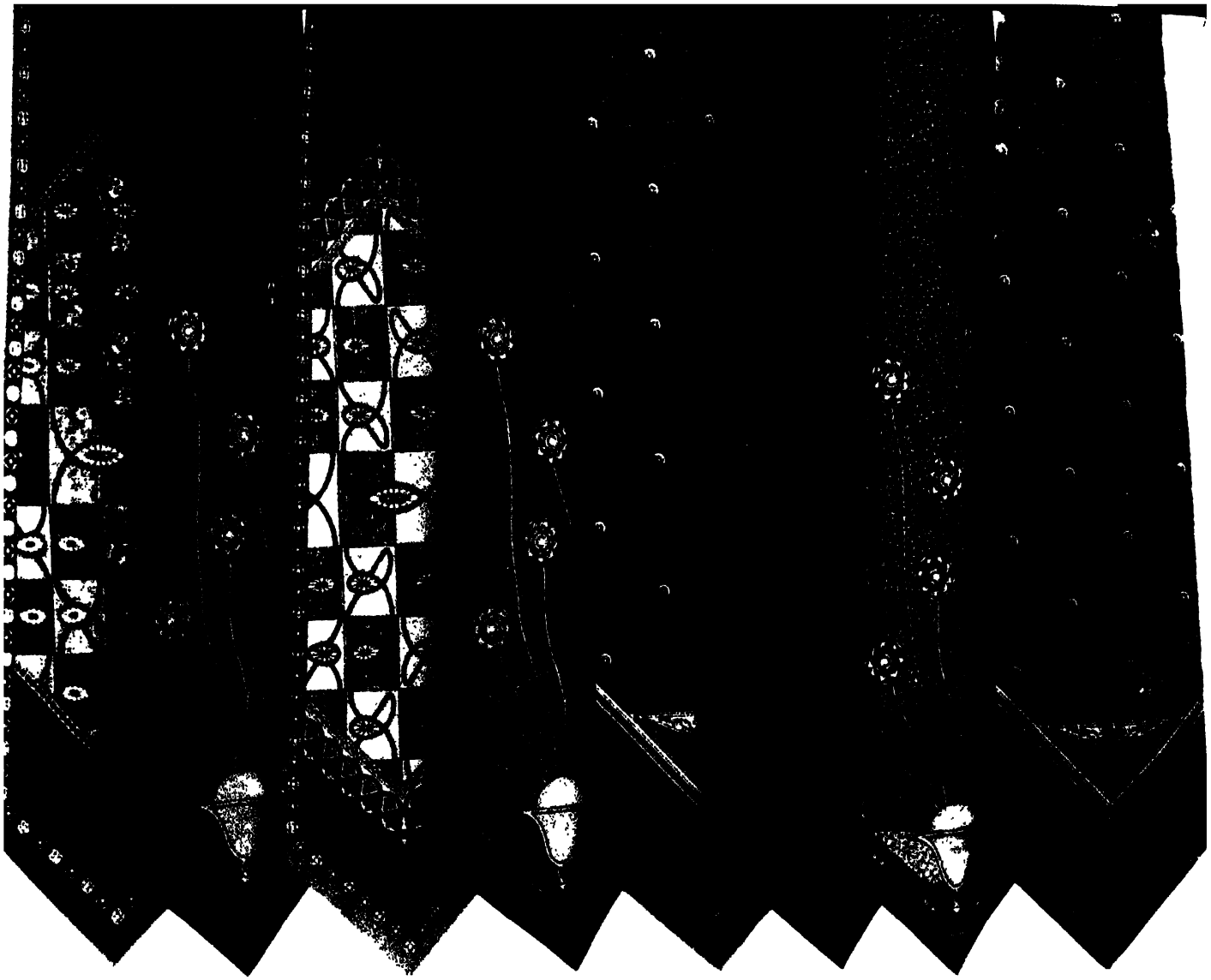
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um,



well,



mmmm,



maybe,



then again,



maybe not,



yes, but



naah,



not me,



um,



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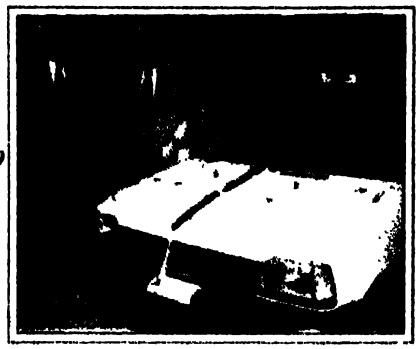
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Five leading Entrepreneurs of the country were awarded CSR Gold Medals and Trophies for Excellence In Entrepreneurship on November 5, 1999 at *'CSR DIWALI DHAMAKA'*. The awards were presented by Hon'ble Mr. Justice V.B. Eradi, Former Judge, Supreme Court of India in the presence of Prof. Asis Dutta, Vice-Chancellor, Jawharlal Nehru University, Prof. V.R. Mehta, Vice-Chancellor, University of Delhi and Mr. Rahul Dev, Eminent Journalist.

The first to receive the award was Mr. Bishamber Das Kapur, President, ATLAS Cycle Industries Ltd., Sonepat. Atlas is one of the top brands in cycle industry having crossed 40 million mark in July 1999. Next to receive the award was Mr. R.K. Bhatia, Chairman & Managing Director, BENTLEY Ties. Bentley is positioned as the most premium neckwear brand in the country. The third to receive the award was Mr. Avtar Singh, Chairman, Aero Group of Companies (WOODLAND). Aero Group moved into the No.1 slot among the exporters of shoe uppers from India to USSR & GDR. Next to receive the award was Mr. G.S. Purewal, Chairman PA Group of Companies (MAXIMA). PA Industries is, today, an ISO 9002 certified firm. Last to receive the award was Mr. Kuldip Singh Bagga, Chairman, Shimla Chemicals Pvt. Ltd. (SIMCO). He has the privilege to be No. 1 throughout the world wherever there is a Sikh family.



(From L to R) : Mr. Rahul Dev, Prof. Asis Dutta, Hon'ble Mr. Justice V.B. Eradi, Prof. V.R. Mehta and Mr. S.K. Sachdeva, Editor, Competition Success Review



Mr. Bishamber Das Kapur receiving the award from Hon'ble Mr. Justice V.B. Eradi

Mr. R.K. Bhatia receiving the award from Hon'ble Mr. Justice V.B. Eradi



Mr. Avtar Singh receiving the award from Hon'ble Mr. Justice V.B. Eradi



Mr. G.S. Purewal receiving the award from Hon'ble Mr. Justice V.B. Eradi



Mr. Kuldip Singh Bagga receiving the awar from Hon'ble Mr. Justice V.B. Eradi


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Sachir
Cricketer O

The short and stocky Sachin Tendulka, deservingly catapulted to lead Indian Cricke Team at a very young age (23 years) next to Mansur Ali Khan Pataudi (21 years), can aptl be described as the 'small big' man of Indian cricket. In the October-November, 1999 Test and One-Dayers series against New Zealand, he virtually wrote a new script in India's cricketing history, when he, in a record-breaking spree, scored 186 runs (not out), the highest by any Indian surpassing the records of Kapil Dev (175 not out) and Saurav Ganguly (183); set a world partnership record with Rahul Dravid in One-Day Internationals by notching up 331 runs in Hyderabad and broke the psychological barrier by scoring his first double century (217) in the third Test at Ahmedabad. As on November 13 1999, Sachin's tally stands at 24 centuries in One-Dayers—a world record—besides 21 Test centuries.

Sachin, who made his international debut 1 years ago at 16, can blend the textbook wit calculated power, is a class by himself who can change the tide during the game. For his sterling performance, he has earned kudos world over as well as in India. Apart from being rated the top batsman in the world, on form and career achievement, by London-based *Wisden Cricket*



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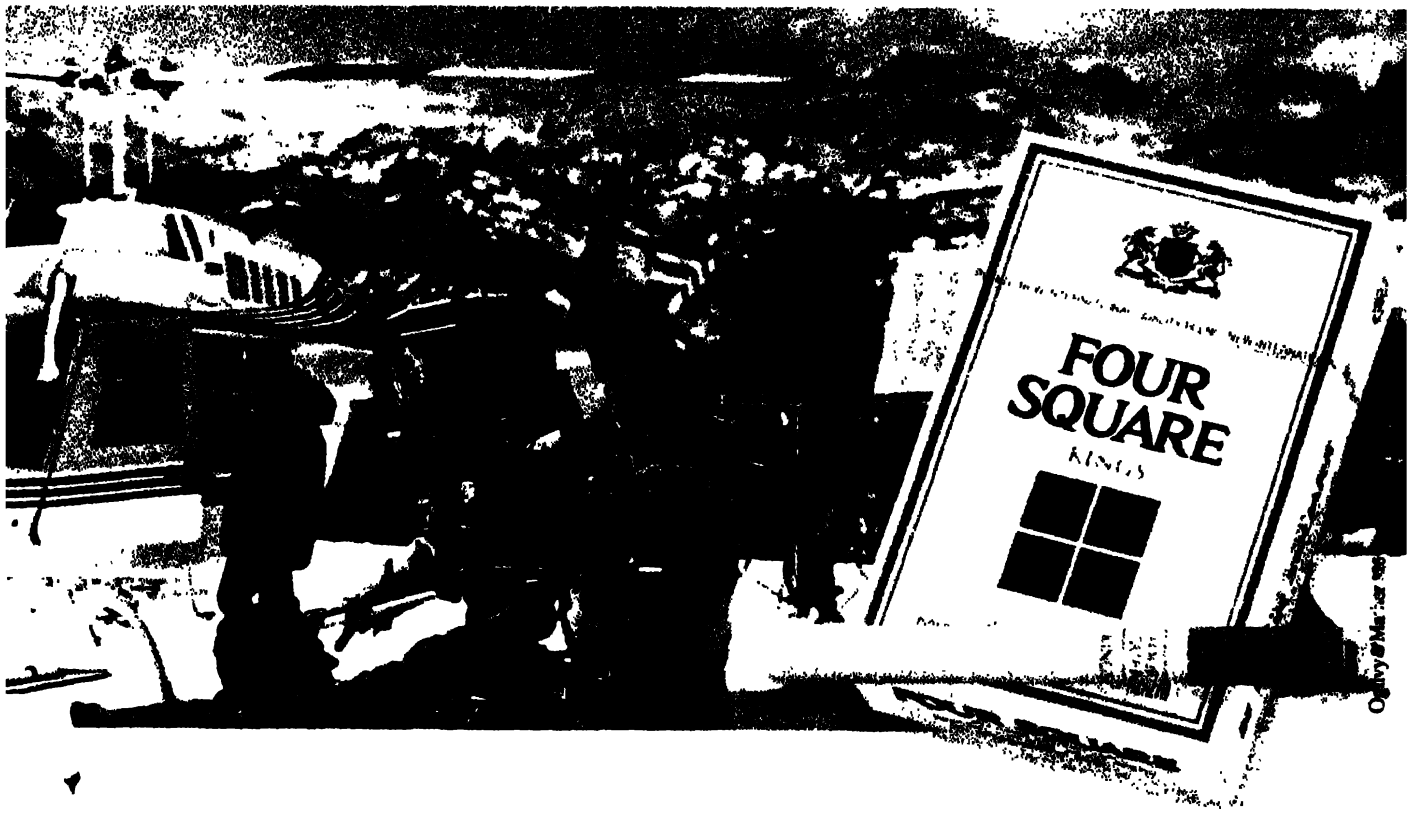
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Tendulkar
The Millennium



Monthly, he won the *"Sabse Bada Khiladi"* (Best Player) contest bagging a Daewoo Cielo car in recognition of his superlative performance in the World Cup 1996 when he scored three centuries and emerged the highest run-getter in a single World Cup (523). This is what the former Indian Captain Mohd. Azharuddin, said about him "Sachin is Vivian Richards, Mark Waugh & Brian Lara-all rolled into one. He will score a century, field like a tiger, and if you give him the ball, take wickets". During the Pepsi Triangular One-Day series in India, Sachin proved his mettle by his brilliant and devastating bowling taking five wickets for 32 runs in 10 overs. The "Wonder Boy" of Indian cricket is the first cricketer to be conferred the 1997-98 Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award; apart for Arjuna Award (1994) and Padma Shri (1999).

With atleast 10 playing years ahead of him, Sachin, universally hailed as the world's best [illegible]n comparable with the living legend of yesteryears, Sir Donald Bradman, may add many a feather to his crown—all to the glory and pride of India and self. Fortunately, he has come through the travails of his back injury which once threatened the illustrious cricketing career of this promising batsman of the world. ❑



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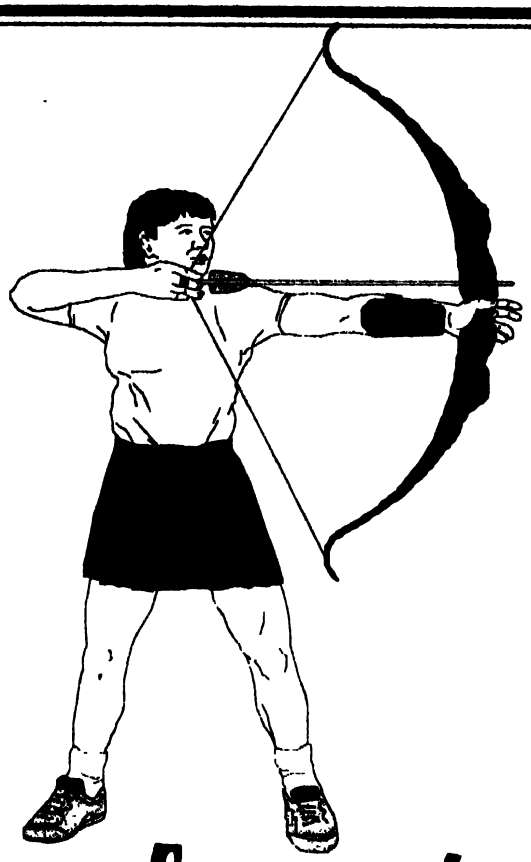
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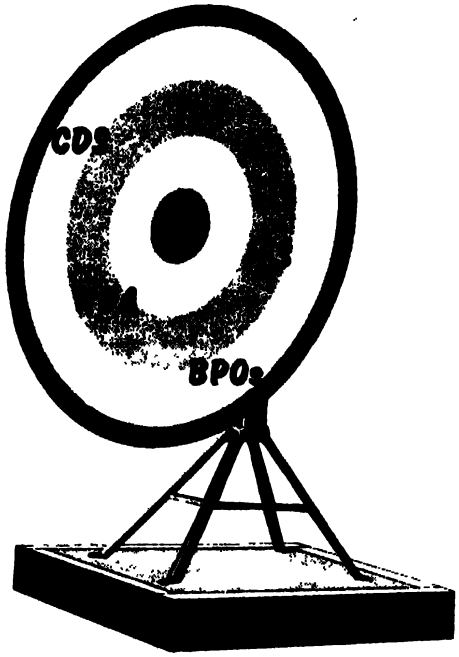
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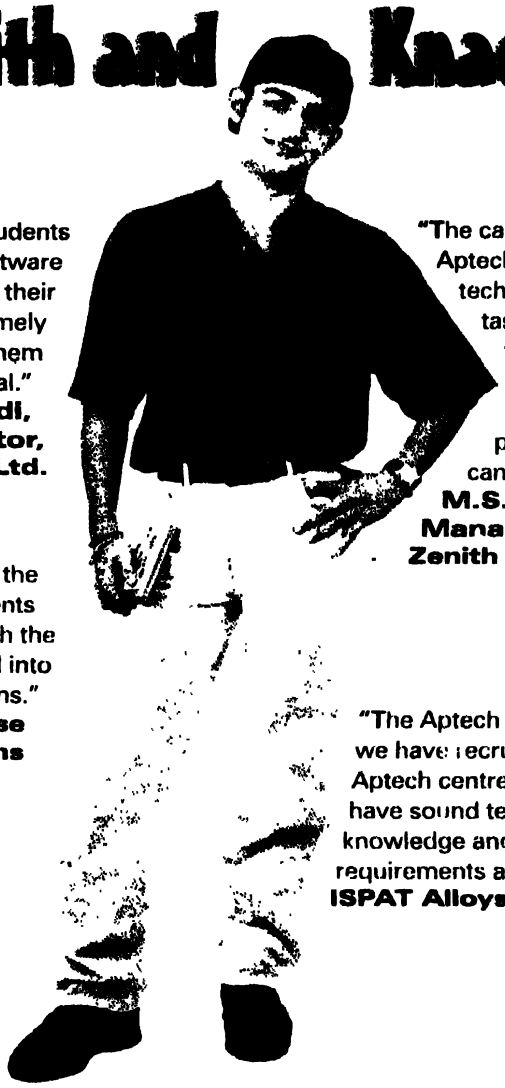
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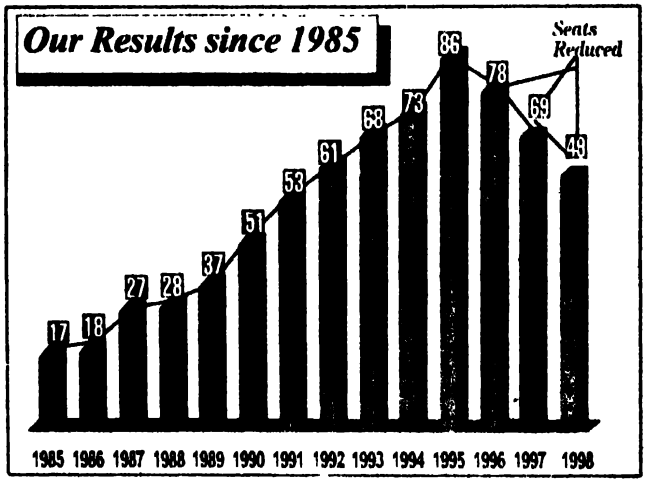
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Where There Is A Will There Is A Way

Dear Friend,

You can certainly win and embrace success if only you firmly make up your mind to look and succeed. All is possible to him that believeth, who has a definite goal backed by determination to achieve it, no matter what the odds or obstacles are. The world will stand aside and let pass the man who knows where he is going and who strides majestically with steps firm and faith unshaken. Where there is a will there is a way and an optimistic and enthusiastic heart will definitely find that way or make it. The way to succeed is to start sooner, work harder and learn more than your competitors about the job you have undertaken. The beginning is the most important part of any work. Once you start, it gets easier with time.

First you must decide what you most want out of life. Determine what your real aspirations and goals are. You must be sure of your destination in order to arrive there. You will find the goal a lot closer than your thought. The surest way to ensure your success is to have your goal the most inspiring that you would work for it, even if you are not being paid anything at all. It is not the quarry but the chase, not the trophy but the race which will really matter. You must enjoy what you are doing. So that you don't get tired or bored but persist with your efforts energetically and enthusiastically till you reach your goal.

Make up your mind. Choose a worthy goal and one which you like best. Thereafter keep your attention rivetted to the coveted object. Do not direct your attention and allow your energies to get dissipated; stick to your aim with single minded concentration. Have faith and begin the work. Gather the facts, charge your route get going and keep going. Be sure that each day you cover some ground, advance some distance and make some progress towards your cherished goal. Never mind if the progress is slow but ensure that a steady and certain act sounds and looks like a winner. Appearance and manners do count. Set example. Action speaks louder than words. If you smile at people they will smile back at you. If you are sure footed they will follow your footsteps. If you are confident of achieving a goal, others will also echo that confidence and try to achieve it for you. People wants to follow those who promise and deliver success.

Diligence and moderation are the best steps to climb to excellence and reach the top. The heavens do not send rains in floods but in tiny drops. An individual is neither wise nor rich nor great at once. But by softly treading the path and firmly planting his steps, his climb will be certain and advance sure. He will everyday better his prospects till he reaches and remains at the top. It is wisely said that the climb to the top is not a walk over but a walk up. The high heavens are not reached in a single bound. We have to build the ladder by which we can rise from the earth below to the vaulted skies. We must mount to summit step by step and round by round. One step at a time and that well placed, will take you to the grandest height. One seed at a time and the forest grows; One stone at a time and the palace rises; one drop at a time and the river flows; one word at a time and the great book is written. Thus one thing at a time and that done well is wisdom's proven rule for sure success.

Thinking and planning for your sure success,

Yours sincerely,

(Surendra Kumar Sachdeva)

How to Write and Speak Simple and Powerful English

(1) For people who studied in non-English medium. (2) *Advanced* Spoken English

Hi, my name is Raj Bapna and I want to tell you about *Bapna's English Course*. It is a new easy way to quickly and easily learn how to write and speak simple, correct, and powerful English.

Free Sample of What You Will Learn

Let me teach you how to correctly use will/shall. We call it **Bapna's™ Will/Shall Rule** and it has two parts:

For speaking, always use **WILL**. During my 4 years in USA, I never heard anyone use **SHALL**.

For writing and for exams, use **'LL** like I'll, you'll, he'll, she'll, they'll. This is a short-cut. In this way, your sentences will always be correct.

I teach you English that I myself use-like in this article and in my books published in USA / India.

Such English is easy to learn and also powerful.

Different. Better. Unique.

Please note that my course is totally different from Rapidex™ or any other books/courses. I showed you the use of will/shall so easily and quickly. Many books may take 5 to 10 pages to teach it and so it takes you many days to *learn* to use will/shall correctly. Do *you fully realize* now that my *course* is really *unique* and *different*?

Bapna's Will/Shall Rule and other material in this course cannot be copied by other books/courses because this material is based on our research, and we own the copyright and trademarks.

Who Will Benefit Greatly

Bapna's English Course is not for those who studied in English medium. It is for you if you studied in non-English medium. You benefit greatly if:

- If you can understand English when others speak, but you are not sure of correct way to write or speak English. Or, if you sometimes make mistakes or get confused when speaking English
- If you have used grammar or spoken English books to learn English, but did not get much success
- Whether you are a student or in job, if you are highly motivated to learn simple and powerful English easily and quickly, you will benefit

I Was Weak in English

I was born in Rajasthan where people are weak in English. I studied in government non-English medium schools. So, I was also weak in English

On my way to Pilani to join B.E., at Chirawa railway station, I met one Mr P V Reddy from Andhra Pradesh who was also going to Pilani to join B.E

I started speaking in Hindi. Mr Reddy said, "I do not know Hindi" It was a surprise and shock for me that someone did not know Hindi. I had never talked in English before and I was not confident of talking in English. So, I said, "I do not know English"

My Struggle to Learn English

In the first semester in Pilani, I was a topper with 10 out of 10 grade points, but I was not confident in English. So, I was worried about my weak English and I bought many books, guides, dictionaries, and newspapers.

I worked hard, but improvement was very slow. For example, I took one month to read my first novel R K Narayan's *The Guide* because I had to search so many words in a dictionary.

I even thought of dropping one semester, sitting at home, and learning only English. That time I used to think "Why nobody develops a research-based course to teach good simple English for non-English medium people like me?"

I continued to work hard. And finally I improved English and became a successful engineer/author in America. Now you can also improve your English and fortunately do so easily without hard work and without wasting time.

Our New Research on Practical Grammar

The schools teach you complete, theoretical grammar Their goal is to teach English for exam purpose (same exam as in England and America). And as a result the schools leave many of us confused and unsure of our knowledge of English

My goal is to teach practical English so that you quickly gain confidence in speaking and writing English. One example of our practical approach is the ***Bapna's™ Will/Shall Rule***.

This course is totally different and you will not find most of our techniques in any other course or book We developed this new course only for people like you who studied in non-English medium.

Easy to Learn 5 Parts

If *you* can *understand* this article, you can surely understand my course And *greatly benefit* from it Our belief and experience show that it is better to teach English through English than through translation. Why? Because it helps students to learn to think in English.

The complete course has 5 parts for easy learning.
Part 1 : Essential English **Part 2** : Important and Helpful Usage **Part 3** : How to Write in a Powerful, Effective, and Result-Oriented Way
Part 4 : Advanced Topics
Part 5 : Mini Spelling Dictionary

Part 3 is so easy and powerful that, it is worth more than the full price for the complete course

Some of the other topics in the course are: (1)Two short-cuts to powerful English (2) Learn to use these helpful words (3) How to write letters (4) How to enhance meaning (5) How to remember spellings and increase vocabulary (6) Common usage

It is Easy, But Takes Time

Nothing good in life comes without effort

Though my course is easy to learn, you cannot master my course in just one week or without effort

But, I use my expertise in mind power and study techniques to help you learn quickly and easily in two steps:

Step 1. Study for 1 hour per day. You can complete it in 25 to 40 days

Step 2 For the next 2 months, revise it for 2 hours per week After that, for the next 2 months, revise it for 1 hour per week. In this way, your learning will become permanent.

You get "pocket cards". Keep them in your pocket to revise in school, college, bus, park, playground, etc. So, you learn English in the free time that most people waste because they don't have pocket cards.

Proof of Success

- "Before joining your course I could understand English but I could not speak English. Now, I can speak powerful English." — Soma Singh, Patna, Bihar
- "In the past, I was not good at writing as well as speaking English. Using your course, I am able to write simple and better English without mistake and I can speak English with others without any hesitation. I completed your course in 27 days." — V H Pardeshi, Ahmednagar, MS
- "Good and unique course. I was average in English. Now I can write letters in simple English." — Akula Srinivas, AP
- "I want to thank you for this valuable English course. Now I can write & speak English much better than before." — Bhavsar Avinash M, Nasik, MS

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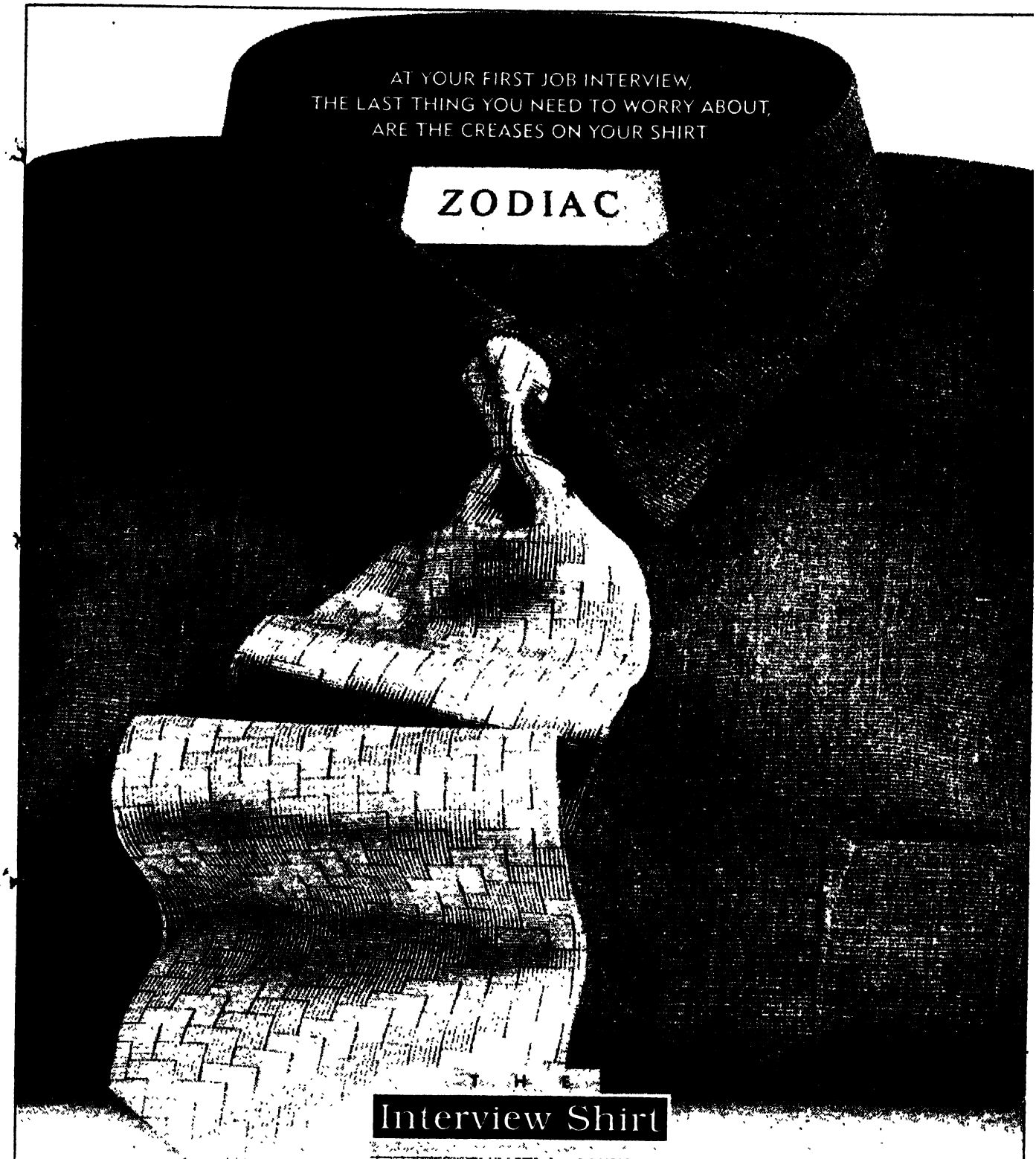
Author's Bio-Data.



- B E, BITS Pilani. M Tech, IIT Kharagpur. NTSE scholar Rank 5 Raj School Board
- World-famous author I published 3 computer books in USA including best selling "MS-DOS Masters."
- Earned 50 dollars per HOUR in USA as computer expert and writer At the peak of success, I left USA to do something in our own country Now, I do research at the *Mind Power Research Institute*

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INDIA

NDA Sets A National Agenda

There is hunger for development, time is running out and the people are getting impatient, so warned the Prime Minister, Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee while addressing the national executive committee of the BJP in New Delhi. In fact, the Prime Minister was reminding his partymen of the supreme confidence the people of India had reposed in his government that it would take better care of the needs of the people than the governments that preceded it. It was a message right from the core of his heart when he said that the people were not asking for the moon; they only wanted basic facilities such as clean drinking water, employment and access to education and health facilities.

The NDA set forth its clear-cut agenda for a pragmatic socio-economic development of the country in both the first broadcast to nation by the Prime Minister on October 16, 1999 after he assumed office of the new government and the President, Mr. K. R. Narayanan's address to the joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament on October 25, 1999.

The Prime Minister spoke of "a government that cares and a government that will take care of the last person in the last row. He promised to redeploy resources and rearrange institutions to provide for all: safe drinking water, primary health services, primary education, rural roads and rural housing. And he sought the cooperation of the private sector in this endeavour. He said that he was in favour of private-sector-friendly regime and would ensure "second generation reforms" all intended to usher in a "proud, and prosperous India." "We are pledged to the emergence of a new India in the new century."

Mr. Vajpayee warned that terrorism would be dealt with sternly : "the life of every Indian citizen under our dispensation is precious. The Prime Minister also emphasised electoral reforms and the campaign against corruption, while reaffirming his faith in the "lofty principles of Secularism, Social Justice, Social Harmony and Women's Empowerment."

In his address to the joint sitting of Parliament the President elaborated on the agenda of his new government. According to him, during the current year, the Indian economy is expected to grow over six per cent. Inflation as measured by the wholesale price index is around two per cent, which is the lowest in the last two decades. Despite an adverse global economic environment, our balance of payments position has remained comfortable and our foreign exchange reserves are at a record level of nearly $ 33 billion.

On the front of economic reforms, the government policy would rest on a triad in which the government provides a strong policy and regulatory leadership; the private sector brings the dynamism and efficiency of the competitive environment; and the local democratic institutions and civil society bring about people's participation.

Mr. Narayanan announced that his government has decided to give topmost priority to the social sector development. In the field of education, a separate department of Primary Education and Literacy has already been created. The face of rural India will change beyond recognition. The newly created department of drinking water supply in the Ministry of Rural Development will implement a programme to provide clean drinking water to all villages in the next five years. Fifty per cent of the diesel cess would be earmarked for construction of all-weather roads in rural India. It is planned to have 20 lakh additional housing units each year, and of these 13 lakh would be built in rural areas.

In several sectors, the Vajpayee government is seeking to complete the jobs taken up in 1998, but which could not be completed because of the fall of government For instance, the BJP-led government started working on the recommendations of the task force on information technology in 1998 and after the new government took over, it has set up a new Ministry of Information Technology for facilitating the initiatives in the Central Government, State Governments, academia, the private sector and the successful Indian professionals abroad. The Ministry will implement a comprehensive action plan to make India an IT superpower in the early part of the next century and achieve a target of $ 50 billion in software exports by 2008.

The new Telecom policy would seek to achieve the objective of providing universal access to world-access telecom services at the lowest possible price to the public. The Communications Minister, Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan, announced on October 14, 1999 that government would provide phones in all villages by 2002. The government has also plans to provide Internet to villages and modernise exchanges.

The Government proposes to create 10 crore additional jobs in ten years. For this a Task Force on Employment has already been set up in the Planning Commission under the chairmanship of its member, Mr. Montek Singh Ahluwalia. The authorities also propose to review the existing Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) regime in order to cut delays in project implementation and create an enabling policy to ensure FDI inflow of at least $ 10 billion annually.

Balayogi Speaker And Sayeed Deputy Speaker

Mr. G.M.C. Balayogi of the Telugu Desam Party took over as the Speaker of the Lok



G.M.C. Balayogi



P.M. Sayeed

Sabha for a second consecutive term on October 22, 1999 following his unanimous re-election.

Mr. Balayogi's re-election was a smooth-sailing affair after the Congress and other Opposition parties agreed to support his candidature as a healthy gesture towards NDA's support for the candidature of P.M. Sayeed (Congress) as Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

Mr. P.M. Sayeed, a verteran parliamentarian who was elected a record tenth time to the Lok Sabha from Lakshadweep in the recent polls, was unanimously elected Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha on October 27, 1999.

Ram Prakash Gupta New Chief Minister Of UP

Following its unexpected electoral debacle in 1999 Parliamentary elections in its self-ruled state as a result of squabbling among senior BJP leaders of Uttar Pradesh, Prime Minister, Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee decided to act boldly to mend fences for the party in the largest state of the country and the bastion of its power. In an unusual display of authority, Mr. Vajpayee decided (November 9) to make veteran party leader Mr. Ram Prakash Gupta the next Chief Minister of UP replacing Mr. Kalyan Singh in consultation with top BJP leaders including Party President Mr. Kushabhau Thakre, Home Minister, Mr. L.K. Advani & Human Resource Development Minister, M.M. Joshi. Mr. Gupta, who is stated to be enjoying a good equation with a majority of BJP leaders including the outgoing Chief Minister, took oath of office on 12th November, 1999 as the new Chief Minister after Mr. Kalyan Singh tendered his resignation. He is presently not a member of the State Assembly and was Vice-Chairman of State Planning Board.

Pope John Eulogises India's Secularism

During his four-day visit to India Pope John Paul was given red carpet welcome by the leaders and people of India in



conformity with this land's great tradition of hospitality. Despite great security, the Pope found time during the four days from November 5 to 8, 1999 to rub shoulders with the commoners and the dignitaries. The Head of the Vatican conceded that there was greater religious freedom in India than in many other countries. One of the highlights of the papal visit was the holy mass conducted in the thickly crowded Jawaharlal Nehru stadium.

Pope John Paul is the first Polish Pope in the history of the Roman Catholic Church, which traces its origin to St. Peter, one of the first Apostles. His ascension to the papal throne came after a continuing succession of Italian Popes for 455 years.

Second National Labour Commission Constituted

A second National Labour Commission under the chairmanship of the former Labour Minister, Mr. Ravindra Varma was constituted by the Government on October 16, 1999. The 10-member Commission would seek to rationalise labour laws in the organised sector and formulate comprehensive legislation for workers in the unorganised sector. The terms of reference of the Commission would include follow-up on the implications of the recommendations made by a panel set up in May 1998 to review various administrative laws governing industry.

The labour front is undergoing traumatic changes in the wake of economic liberalisation and the technological revolution. The Commission would focus on the impact of the changes on labour and accordingly make appropriate recommendations. The Commission would submit its recommendations in just two years.

Besides Mr. Ravindra Varma, the Chairman, the other members of the Commission are Mr. B.R. Sahade, Mr. Sunil Shastri, Mr. Sudarshan Sarin, Mr. Sanjeeva Reddy, Mr. Jitendra Vir Gupta, Ms. Ela R. Bhatt, Mr. Arvind R. Doshi, Mr. Hasubhai Dave and Mr. N. Sanyal. Mr. Sanyal would be the Member-Secretary.

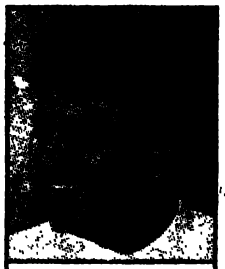
At a meeting of the commission held on November 4, 1999, it was decided to set up six study teams to review various labour laws including social security. The study teams would cover existing labour laws in India and other countries; make recommendations on "umbrella" legislation for the informal sector; study impact of globalisation on labour; social security; women and child labour; and the upgradation of skills and education of workers. At its first meeting the Commission has decided to send a questionnaire to industrial workers, different government departments, public sector units, state governments and trade unions.

It may be recalled that the first National Labour Commission was set up in 1966 and a second Commission has come too late in the context of the breathtaking changes in national and global economies and the technological innovations. Laws must change with the changing situation and must safeguard the interests of both the labour and the entrepreneur. There have been instances of technological changes triggering corporate down sizing, causing job losses. Income disparities and the poor bargaining power of the labour have become part of the fallout of the globalisation process. But the most vulnerable has been the vast labour force in the unorganised sector—the marginalised labour force of unprotected labour comprising poor men, women and children who comprise 90 per cent of the labour force. The organised sector accounts for barely 27 million of the entire workforce estimated at about 286 million.

Congress-NCP Government In Maharashtra

A hung assembly exacts its exorbitant price in terms of frequent bickerings and mutual suspicion when patchwork coalitions are formed. But the greatest casualty of shaky coalitions—brought about by marriages of convenience—is instability. The partners who strike a deal only tend to postpone their date of separation. That has been the ordeal of Maharashtra where there was a prolonged period of uncertainty in the wake of a fractured mandate throwing up a hung assembly. While there was quick ministry formation in States like Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim, the Governor of Maharashtra Dr. P.C. Alexander had to emerge as taskmaster setting a deadline for the formation of a new government as major political parties were locked in indiscriminate horse-trading.

With the BJP-Shiv Sena combine making a poor show in the Assembly elections, the one-time divorcees were together, albeit reluctantly. The Congress of Ms. Sonia Gandhi and the National Congress Party (NCP) led by Sharad Pawar made a bid to share power in Maharashtra. Mr. Vilasrao Deshmukh of Congress became the new Chief Minister of Maharashtra and Mr. Chhagan Bhujbal of NCP, the Deputy Chief Minister. And they were sworn in on October 18, the deadline set by the Governor for the formation of the new government.



Vilasrao Deshmukh

The new coalition government in Maharashtra also roped in the Peasants & Workers Party, CPM, Janata Dal (S), Samajwadi Party, Republican Party of India and Bharatiya Bahujan Mahasangh.

An interesting aspect of this Congress-led combine is sharing of power by the Samajwadi Party of Mr. Mulayam Singh Yadav, an avowed opponent of Mrs. Sonia Gandhi as Prime Minister of India because of her foregn origin (like Sharad Pawar-led NCP) under Congress umbrella.

US Waives Economic Sanctions Against India

It was announced on October 28, 1999 that the US President Mr. Bill Clinton had waived the economic sanctions imposed on India and had retained all but two against Pakistan. With regard to India, the President has continued a waiver of the post-nuclear test sanctions, which allows American Commercial bank lending to continue as also loans by the Export-Import Bank. In regard to Pakistan, the waiver relates to commercial lending and agricultural credits only.

Said a spokesman of the US National Security Council, Mr. Mike Hammer : "The different treatment of the two countries reflects the reality that things have changed for the worse in Pakistan ... Basically we have made clear from the start that there can be no business as usual with Pakistan until an elected government is restored." Under section 508 of the Foreign Assistance Act, the US President is mandated by law to cut off assistance to a country where a civilian elected government is overthrown.

India has welcomed the waiving of economic sanctions against India by the US as a positive gesture towards normalising relations between the two countries. The sanctions were imposed in the wake of Pokhran II. India hopes that the waiver would create a congenial atmosphere in the context of the proposed visit of President Clinton to India early next year.

Bofors Case Back To The Centrestage

Much to the embarrassment of the Congress, and more particularly the loyalists of the Congress President, Ms. Sonia Gandhi, the Bofors case was back in the limelight again. The first ever chargesheet in the 13-year old Rs. 64 crore payoff case was filed in the Designated Court of the Special Judge, Delhi, Mr. Ajit Bharihoke, on October 22, 1999.

The chargesheet names as accused the former Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi, the former Defence Secretary, Mr. S.K. Bhatnagar, the Italian businessman and friend of the Gandhi family, Mr. Ottavio

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Quattrocchi, the former Bofors agent Win Chadha, the former Bofors President, Mr. Martin Ardbo and M/s AB Bofors of Sweden.

The assassination of the former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi made those who prepared the chargesheet to lay down the observation, "not sent up for trial". The chargesheet also mentions the charges of conspiracy, cheating and offence under the provisions of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947 against Rajiv Gandhi who awarded the Rs. 1,437 crore contract to AB Bofors in March 1986. According to the chargesheet, the probe by the investigation agency proved beyond doubt that the accused were parties to a criminal conspiracy in awarding the contract to M/s AB Bofors for supply of guns. The chargesheet mentions the various acts of omission and commission by the chargesheeted. The fact that Mr. Quattrocchi, Mr. Chadha and the Hinduja brothers were appellants in Swiss courts and that they subverted the transfer of documents of India testifies to the fact kickbacks were paid by the Bofors and received in their accounts. Mr. Chadha and Mr. Quattrocchi went a step further by transferring funds so received from one account to another to avoid detection and evade the process of law.

The CBI seems to have spread its net far and wide and in the process they have blocked the escape routes of some of the smaller fish. The dubious role of G. P. Prakash and Srichand — the Hinduja brothers—apart, the CBI was looking for other quarries—Harsh Chadha, son of Mr. Win Chadha, Ms. Maria Quattrocchi and others. The sleuths are determined to go the whole hog, and they have embarked on several letters Rogatory in Switzerland, Sweden, Panama, Luxembourg, Bahamas, Jordan, Liechtenstein and Austria. It is believed that the Hinduja brothers have indissoluble links with the top political brass in India.

The chargesheet running into 25 pages is backed up by 213 documents and depositions of 83 witnesses, running into a massive 2,500 pages.

The boom of the Bofors gun scandal sent tremors across the Congress Opposition in the Lok Sabha, and the irate loyalists of Ms. Sonia Gandhi raised the demand that the name of Rajiv Gandhi be deleted on the plea that he was dead and could not defend himself. The government said that it could not dictate terms to the CBI, which was an 'independent' investigating agency. Intervening in the discussions in the Lok Sabha the Prime Minister, Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee assured the agitated Congress members on October 28, 1999 that his government had no objection to a fullscale debate on the Bofors issue.

Interestingly while jumping in the 1999 election fray, Mrs. Gandhi had herself challenged Government to probe the Bofors deal to its logical conclusion; implying thereby that there was nothing against Gandhi family.

As the Bofors case gained momentum, the designated Delhi special court issued on November 1, 1999 non-bailable arrest warrants against the accused Italian businessman Ottavio Quattrocchi and summons to Dubai-based Bofors agent Win Chadha, former Defence Secretary, S. K. Bhatnagar and former Bofors company chief Martin Ardbo and the Swedish company A.B. Bofors, now renamed "Celsius".

Bofors is the first ever scandal of devilish proportions in the nation's defence deal which came to surface, thanks to the extensive coverage by the media by way of investigative journalism, compelling Rajiv Gandhi to assert that nobody, however high he might be, would be spared when the recipients of the kickbacks were known after investigation.

Missile With 5000 Km Range In The Offing

According to the *Defence News* weekly, India is likely to launch a 5,000 km range missile *'Surya'*, in mid-2001. The missile would be powered by a Russian cryogenic engine which uses liquid fuel cooled to a very low temperature. India is building its own cryogenic engine, but it will not be ready by 2001. India had a deal with Russia for cryogenic engine through 2002. The first engine was received in December 1998 for a large satellite booster. One of the next cryogenic engine deliveries would be for the *'Surya'*.

The missile plan of India's Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) includes an upgradation of the range of India's existing short-range Prithvi missile from 150 km to 350 km. DRDO is also planning to develop a medium range air-to-air missile called *Astra*, to be fired from combat aircraft such as the Sea Harrier, MIG-20 and and SU-30.

Diesel Price Hiked

The government had to go in for a sharp increase in the diesel price following a sharp rise in the international prices of crude oil and diesel during the last nine months. Between February and September 1999, the international price of crude oil went up from Rs. 3210 to Rs. 7020 per metric tonne, i.e., by 119 per cent. This compelled oil companies in India to pay international prices for crude oil and diesel. Domestic diesel prices have been fixed on the principle of import parity since November 1997.

The hike in the basic price of diesel announced on October 6, 1999 has been only to the extent of 40 per cent, though the international price of diesel since the last revision has gone up by 66 per cent.

The hike in diesel price triggered an increase in passenger bus fare in many states and a rise in freightage of goods transport.

Trucks all over the country went off the road for six days as per protest strike; though government did not yield on the issue of lowering the diesel price, it did meet half way some of the other demands of the representatives of the All India Motor Transport Congress. In Delhi, the DTC hiked bus fares by 100 per cent in one stroke on the pretext of rise in diesel prices

SC/ST Quota In Lok Sabha Extended For Ten Years

The Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha have passed a Constitution Amendment Bill during the last week of October 1999 extending reservation of seats in Parliament and State Assemblies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for another ten years. The Bill, which also provides for representation of Anglo-Indians by nomination for another ten years was passed with 380 voting for and none against in the mandatory division required for passage of a Constitution amendment.

While moving the Bill, Mr. Ram Jethmalani, Union Minister for Law, Justice and Company Affairs, disclosed that a convention of MPs belonging to SCs/STs would be held before the winter session of Parliament and that the recommendations of the convention would be placed before Parliament.

A senior Congressman, Mr. Buta Singh wanted the scope of reservation to be extended to the Rajya Sabha and the legislative council as well as specialised institutions, judiciary and armed forces. According to him there has not been much change in the status of people belonging to the SC & ST despite reservation for more than half a century. He wanted the government to take such solid steps for their welfare and development which would obviate the need for yet another period for reservation.

A large section of the MPs feel, however, that attitudinal change alone, rather than reservation, would alter the socio-economic status of the SCs and STs. It needs to be examined why the benefits conferred by the government are not really percolating to the vast needy majority among the SC/ST communities. Does it mean that all the "privilages" are cornered by the "creamy layer" of the SC/ST communities?

Mr. Prakash Ambedkar of the Republican Party of India took up an entirely different line of thinking. He said that reservation itself would not change society and stressed the need to bring all communities on one platform with a positive integration. He claimed that "merely extending 10 years' reservation, we are not achieving anything ..... reservation is a hindrance to development ..... Let us make a move towards social mobility."

Unfortunately the creamy layer of SC/ST having risen up the reservation ladder continue to harvest the privilege for their children as well denying it to their unprivileged brethren. Unless such persons are excluded, reservation would have to be continued for decades due to vote-bank polities; whatever be the political complexion of the government at the Centre. ❑

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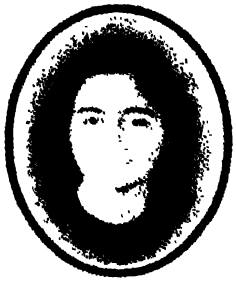
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The World

Pakistan : Sharif Ousted In A Bloodless Army Coup

Perhaps a section of historians who would chronicle the bizarre developments in Pakistani politics would record that when Pakistan Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif was itching to have the head of the Army Chief, General Pervez Musharraf on a platter, little did the ousted Prime Minister know that the army in Pakistan would have the last laugh. Poor Sharif failed to make the grade in the home tasks on the history of his own country. As Nawaz Sharif made his last desperate move of sacking the army chief even as the latter was aboard the plane bound homeward from Sri Lanka, he couldn't size up that the shots would backfire. Within hours of the "sacking" of the Army Chief, Sharif himself was 'down and out' under house arrest. Pakistan slid under military rule once again for the fourth time at nightfall on October 12, 1999.

One more civilian government in Pakistan crumbled to the dustheap of history on October 12 when the Prime Minister, riding the wave of unpopularity of his own creation, what with the row with the judiciary, the tiff with the media and the chronic tug of war with the military brass, elected to cut the Gordian knot by firing the Army Chief and replacing him by Lt. Gen. Khwaja Ziauddin, the ISI Chief. The Army revolted and within hours, the soldiers were everywhere not only in Islamabad but all over Pakistan. PTV went off the air and all vital installations were under the military control. The Prime Minister himself turned prisoner in his own house. He now faces a possible death sentence in an Anti-terrorist Court following his alleged abortive attempt to finish off the Army Chief by refusing permission to fuel-deficient plane carrying the Pak Army Chief and two-hundred other passengers to land at Karachi airport that might have resulted in a crash.



Gen. Pervez Musharraf, Pakistan's Chief Executive

The differences between the Sharif government and the Army Chief came to the boil over the handling of the Kargil conflict and USA had warned the civilian government weeks ago of a possibility of "extra-constitutional change" in Pakistan.

To the rest of the world, South Asia, and more particularly, the Indian subcontinent, the unfolding scenario presented a study in contrast : while Pakistan was placed under the spell of yet another military rule on October 12, the world's largest democracy, in the biggest election exercise anywhere in the world, had brought to power the Vajpayee government in the neighbouring India. Strangely, one must presume, at least for the time being, there was jubilation in Pakistan over the 'return of Generals' and the good riddance of the 'misrule' of Sharif. Sharif's detractors, Ms. Benazir Bhutto, forgetting for a while what the military rulers did to her own father Zulfikar Ali Bhutto (He was executed under the military dictatorship of General Zia-ul-Haq in 1979), and the ace-cricketer-turned politician, Imran Khan, turned admirers of General Pervez Musharraf. The warring and sparring politicians in Pakistan seemed to forget that the remedy for any alleged misrule is at best a change of government through the ballot, and not a return to the nightmarish days of Ayub Khan, Yahya Khan and Zia-ul-Huq.

True to form, and falling in line with the earlier military dictators who ruled Pakistan for nearly 25 years of its 52-year old history, Gen. Musharraf, just three days after the coup, suspended the Constitution and proclaimed himself the Chief Executive of Pakistan. While declaring a State of Emergency throughout the country, he suspended the National Assembly and state assemblies and curtailed the powers of the Supreme Court, but stopped short of declaring martial law. He, however, allowed President Rafiq Tarar to continue in office. "The whole of Pakistan will come under the control of the armed forces," the proclamation said as army officers moved to take key positions in the administration.

While USA and UK desired an early return to civilian rule in Pakistan, Gen. Musharraf wouldn't oblige them with any promise of an early date for return to the democratic process. At least, he was frank enough in this regard; one of the military rulers of Pakistan promised return to civilian rule within three months after he assumed power and he ruled for 11 years! Yet another clever move to win popular sympathy taken by the new ruler of Pakistan was ordering the country's commercial banks to freeze deposits of all notable politicians and their spouses.

CHANGE OF REGIMES IN PAKISTAN

RULER	PERIOD	
Liaquat Ali Khan	Aug 1947-Oct 1951	Murdered
Khwaja Nazimuddin	Oct 1951-Apr 1953	Sacked
Mohammad Ali Bogra	Apr 1953-Aug 1955	Resigned
Ch. Mohammad Ali	Aug 1955-Sep 1956	Resigned
Sohrawordy	Sep 1956-Oct 1957	Resigned
Chundrigar	Oct-Dec 1957	Resigned
Firoz Khan Noon	Dec 1957-Oct 1958	Army Coup
Sikandar Mirza	Oct 1958	Army Coup
Ayub Khan	Oct 1958-Mar 1969	Army
Yahya Khan	Mar 1969-Dec 1971	Army Coup
Z. A. Bhutto	Dec 1971-Jul 1977	Army Coup
Zia-ul-Haq	JUL 1977-Aug 1988	Killed in Air Crash
Benazir Bhutto	Dec 1988-Aug 1990	Sacked
M. K. Junejo	Aug 1990-Nov 1990	Sacked
Nawaz Sharif	Nov 1990-Apr 1993	Sacked
B.S. Mazari	Apr 1993-May 1993	Dismissed by SC
Nawaz Sharif	May 1993-Oct 1993	Election held
Benazir Bhutto	Oct 1993-Nov 1996	Sacked
Meraj Khalid	Nov 1996-Feb 1997	Caretaker PM



A chronology of main events in Pakistan since its independence in 1947

KBK

The Chief Executive of Pakistan assured the rest of the world that there would be no change in Pakistan's foreign policy including the policy towards India. One can appreciate this viewpoint just because Pakistan's foreign policy has always been moulded by the military brass from behind the scenes. No wonder the new military ruler talked like any other Pakistani politician on October 17, 1999 when he announced a unilateral military de-escalation along the India-Pakistan border and pullback of troops that had moved to the border areas. He called for a dialogue with India in an obviously conciliatory tone to impress "Pakistani friends in the West and the Muslim world". But he unmasked himself on November 1, 1999 when he said that hostility from India would be met with hostility and peace with peace. "Nobody threatens us without getting a threatening response," he said.

Chastened by the experience of four wars with Pakistan, India has been monitoring the developments in Pakistan with all the seriousness these merit. It knows the minds of all military leaders and knows the stuff of which the likes of Ayub Khan, Yahya Khan, etc. is made of. India knows too that it cannot shake hands with a mailed fist. It has not forgotten the wars it had with Pakistan in 1965 under regime of Ayub Khan and the war in 1971 when Pakistan was under the dictatorship of Yahya Khan. India's defence forces are ever on the alert and India has told Pakistan that before any talks could be thought of, Pakistan must first stop trans-border terrorism, a condition for which India has the full backing of USA. The developments in Pakistan should reinforce the conviction that India has to be eternally vigilant with regard to every move coming from Pakistan.

For Pakistan, the period of yet another prolonged nightmare has just begun.

Indonesia : Ushering in Democracy

On October 20, 1999 Indonesia emerged as the world's third largest democracy, after India and the United States when Mr. Abdurrahman Wahid, the Islamic scholar who champions a secular society for his country, was elected the fourth President of Indonesia after he defeated the icon of the masses, Ms. Megawati Sukarnoputri. A few days before, the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR) rejected by 355 votes to 322 the "accountability reports presented by the interim President B. J. Habibie. This was tantamount to passing a vote of no-confidence against him. Mr. Habibie could have stayed in the Presidential contest; but after the vote he chose to respect the MPR mandate and opted out of the race.

The supporters of Ms. Megawati Sukarnoputri would have plunged Indonesia into yet another bout of bloody violence had not the MPR elected her as the Vice-President a day after the election of Abdurrahman as President. Just before the Vice-Presidential ballot, two influential figures, Gen. Wiranto, chief of the armed forces, and Akbar Tanjung, chairman of the



Abdurrahman Wahid
New President Of Indonesia

Golkar Party, withdrew their candidacies, citting the need for national unity. That left Megawati to face Hamazah Haz, chairman of the Muslim oriented United Development Party. She defeated Haz handily, 396-284.

One of Indonesia's respected intellects, Abdurrahman Wahid has long championed human rights, democracy, the separation of the church—mosque—and the state and a tolerant Islam that embraces non-Muslims in fraternal embrace. "There is no original race in Indonesia," frankly admits this new leader of Indonesian democracy. "A great grandmother of mine was Chinese. That is the reason why I don't accept the idea of racial differences in Indonesia."

As Islamic fundamentalism raises itself as a hydra-headed evil in different parts of the world, here is a Muslim cleric who gives a different tune : "For me, an Islamic society in Indonesia is treason against the Constitution, because it will make non-Muslims second-class citizens," he said way back in 1995. His secular stance set him on a collision course with other Muslim leaders and his liberalism nettled former President Suharto.

Mr. Wahid and Ms. Sukarnoputri were allies in the June parliamentary poll that paved the way for the Presidential elections. Even when the duo contested the highest office in the country, they never allowed any kind of bitterness to come in between. The fact that Wahid is invalid in several respects—a history of two strokes, blindness and all that—would make the Vice-President to play a bigger role in the national politics. Yet, together the two leaders are expected to bring about national unity in a fractured and diverse country of about 13,000 islands and more than 200 million people.

In making his reformist Cabinet, the new ruler of Indonesia broke with an authoritarian past that gave scant regard for the susceptibilities of the subjects. It was a line-up of new faces. Mr. Kwik Kian Gie, an economist and close aide of Ms. Sukarnoputri was named the Economics Minister while Mr. Juwono Sudarsono took over as Defence Minister replacing Gen. Wiranto who was shifted to a less powerful job of Security and Political Coordinating Minister. Mr. Alwi Shihab became the new Foreign Minister replacing Mr. Ali Alatas who had held the post for over a decade. The President called his Cabinet a cabinet of "national unity", a cabinet that sought to represent diverse interests and whittle down role of the army. In all 36 ministers were sworn in on October 29.

The President and the Vice-President do make an excellent team and they have the full support of the masses and parliamentarians to make Indonesia a democratic and economic power in South East Asia. Meanhwile the demand for a separate Muslim state by Aceh island, the Muslim-dominated island, on the pattern of East Timor, and sectarian violence in other islands, pose a new challenge for the secular Government.

US Senate Rejects CTBT

"Never before has a serious treaty involving nuclear weapons been handled in such a reckless and ultimately partisan way. The Senate has a solemn responsibility under our Constitution to offer advice and consent in matters involving treaties. The Senate has simply not fulfilled that responsibility here," lamented the American President Mr. Bill Clinton when the CTBT (Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty) was rejected by a 51 to 48 margin by the US Senate on October 13, 1999. The action of the Senate amounted to a knockdown blow to the foreign policy of Mr. Clinton. Only four Republicans crossed over and joined 44 Democrats in voting to ratify the CTBT. But that was poor consolation as a two-thirds majority or a total of 67 votes was required to see the Treaty through.

Both the US President and Vice-President were determined not to be swept away by the coup pulled off by the Senate, the latter (Mr. Albert Gore) resolving to resubmit the Treaty for ratification by the Senate if elected President.

An agitated American President said that the USA itself wouldn't conduct any nuclear tests and appealed to Russia, China, Britain and France to exercise self-restraint in this regard. He warned the newly emerged nuclear-capable states of India and Pakistan against interpreting the rejection of the CTBT by the Senate as a sign that USA did not care whether they ratified the treaty or not.

It was for the second time the American Senate has rejected a major international treaty. In 1920 it had rejected the Treaty of Versailles.

Partly, the President has to blame himself for the Senate rejection of the CTBT for the vote against the Treaty was the result of the failure of the Clinton Administration to build a consensus within the country.

Without US ratification, CTBT seems to be stillborn. The future of the Treaty lies in the hands of a new President and as to how he would be capable of moulding public opinion. Beyond doubt, CTBT will be one of the contentious issues that a future Democrat Presidential nominee will present for public debate in the Presidential election just 15 months away.

As per Article 14 of "the Entry into force," to be operational, the CTBT has to be signed by 44 countries, which have atomic power plants, but only 41 countries have so far

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signed it and of these only 23 countries have ratified it. An overconfident Clinton administration was obsessed with getting others such as India and Pakistan sign the Treaty, overlooking the need to build up a democratic consensus in his own country in favour of the Treaty.

Sri Lanka Gears up for Snap Presidential Polls

It is a ballot war to end another war, and this time President Chandrika Kumaratunga sprang a surprise on all by preponing the Presidential elections all with the intent to end the ethnic conflict—a promise on the basis of which she was elected in 1994. Seeking to overcome the Opposition challenge in Parliament, the President announced on October 20, 1999 that midterm Presidential elections would be held by mid-January, ten months ahead of schedule. She would thus have parliamentary polls, scheduled for August 2000, held after the presidential elections which she hopes to win with a comfortable majority. The President felt that the lack of two thirds majority in Parliament prevented her from going ahead with her Constitutional peace initiatives.

The snap decision to go for early Presidential polls was welcomed by Mr. Ranil Wickremesinghe, Leader of the Opposition, United National Party (UNP). The three prominent Tamil groups, the Tamil Eelam Liberation Organisation (TELO), Eelam Peoples Revolutionary Liberation Front (EPRLF) and the Peoples Liberation Organisation of Tamil Eelam (PLOTE) have already decided to field a third common candidate. The Tamil parties are sore over the failure of the government and the main Opposition in solving the Tamil problem in Sri Lanka.

In 1994, Chandrika had won 62 per cent of the votes, the highest any Presidential candidate has secured. The clinching factor in the spectacular victory was the vote from the North-East Tamil majority regions where she polled more than her national average. While her national average was 62.28 per cent, Chandrika secured 85.14 per cent of the votes polled in Jaffna, Vanni, Batticaloa and Trincomalee districts. But the year 2000 is vastly different from the scenario of 1994. The Kumaratunga government has now brought the entire northern peninsula under its control. The Tamil Tigers are now confined only to the interior of the jungles and now control only Mullaitivu and Killinochi districts and parts of Batticaloa and Mannar.

Chandrika knows that the problem of ethnic divide in Sri Lanka cannot be solved through violence and counter-violence and every effort made by her government to open a dialogue with LTTE was torpedoed by LTTE itself. LTTE that sought to tell rest of the world that they alone represented the true aspirations of the Tamil minority in Sri Lanka and in its bid to assert their supermacy, has assassinated every other Tamil leader belonging to other Tamil parties.

It remains to be seen whether Chandrika's gamble will pay off. But one fact remains: Whosoever becomes the President next year, he or she may face yet another period of uncertainty in so far as the total alienation of Tamils from the mainstream of the island's political life is concerned. Meanwhile following the Sri Lankan army's biggest set back inthe 16-year-old ethnic war with LTTE, President Kumaratunga was planning to postpone Presidential elections due to grim developments. On the other hand, the country faces threat of expulsion from Commonwealth due to violation of human rights.

US, Taliban and Osama Bin Laden

Having failed to bring to book the notorious international terrorist, Osama bin Laden, the prime suspect responsible for the bombings of the US embassies in Tanzania and Kenya on August 7, 1998, USA has roped in the UN Security Council in its hot pursuit of bin Laden and the Taliban that has offered sanctuary for him. On October 16, 1999, the UN Security Council imposed sanctions on Afghanistan's Taliban rulers until they surrender Saudi-born dissident Osama bin Laden for trial on charges that he plotted the 1998 bombings of the US embassies in Africa. The sanctions were to become effective on November 14 after a 30-day grace period unless bin Laden was handed over by then. The sanctions require countries to ban flights by planes owned, operated or leased by the Taliban, and to freeze bank accounts and property owned or controlled by the Taliban that controls 90 per cent of Afghanistan. The only exceptions would be for flights or funds approved in advance on humanitarian grounds by a watchdog sanctions committee to be set up by the Security Council.

It may be recalled that shortly after the embassy bombings last year, USA launched missile attacks against bases in Afghanistan alleged to have been used by Bin Laden's al-Qaeda group. US has already frozen the assets of Afghanistan's national Ariana airline and banned US investment in and trade with the area under Taliban control.

Bin Laden and an alleged fellow conspirator Muhammed Atef, were indicted by a US grand jury in New York in November 1998 for allegedly plotting the embassy attacks. The US State Department has offered rewards of $5 million for information leading to their arrest or conviction.

Though in its immediate reaction Taliban refused to relent on its stand not to hand over Bin Laden to USA, its representative, Mr. Abdul Hakeem Mujahid, had a meeting with the US Assistant Secretary of State for South Asia, Mr. Karl Inderfurth in Washington on October 22, 1999. There were reports that owing to mounting US pressure Osama was willing to leave his sanctuary in Afghanistan and go to an undislosed destination.

However, according to the Taliban spokesman, Osama is a "life and death" issue for the Taliban and expelling him would offend Afghans and undermine the Taliban. "If God forbid, we hand him over to anyone else, then we will definitely lose the support of the Afghan people," he said. Sometime back, the militia had proposed a roundtable of Islamic scholars from Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia and an unnamed third country to find an Islamic solution to the issue. The latest funny proposal made by Taliban's supreme ruler, Mullah Mohammed Omar is that the OIC (the Organisation of Islamic Conference) could send a team to monitor Osama's movement to ensure that Osama was not engaged in terrorism. He said that the OIC monitors could "watch over him so that Bin Laden's opponents are sure that he is not using Afghanistan against them."

Russia's Second War in Chechnya

Once you start a conflagration, you wouldn't know where to stop and the Russians, now in the thick of yet another war in Chechnya, in their bid to destroy terrorist bases in Chechnya, are virtually using a sledgehammer to kill flies that have been eluding them. The war now several weeks old has killed several innocent civilians, sending hundreds upon thousands of them scurrying out for safety. While the

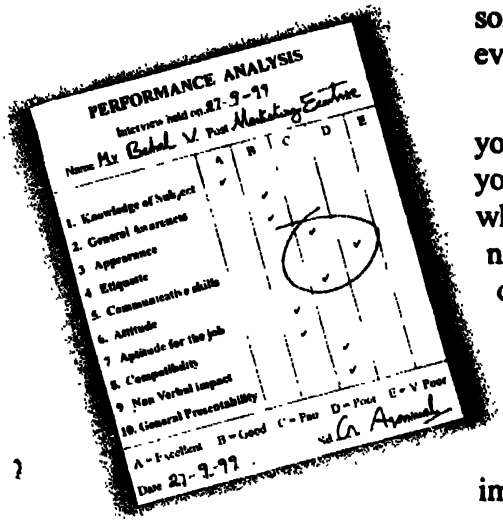


rest of the world could appreciate Russian action against international terrorism, they were sharply critical of the unnecessary bloodbath imposed on the civilian population of Chechnya and the consequent problem of refugees. USA expressed its shock over the mounting scale of civilian casualties and the exodus from Chechnya. Similar concern was expressed by the UN Secretary General.

Russia's Acting Prosecutor-General, Mr. Vladimir Ustinov, reiterated Moscow's claim that foreign mercenaries from Afghanistan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Jordan, Algiers and even some Baltic States were fighting against Russian forces in Chechnya. He also said that Chechnya rebels had recently received about $30 millions from sources abroad to purchase weapons.

Meanwhile, Moscow offered a $ 1 million reward for the head of the Chechen warlord, Shamil Basayev, as the Russian troops tightened the noose round the Chechen capital Grozny. ❑

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General Knowledge Encyclopedia

Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT)

It was about 80 years ago that the American Senate had rejected for the first time a major international treaty, the Treaty of Versailles. On October 13, 1999 it did it again, refusing to ratify the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) administering a knockdown blow to the foreign policy of President Bill Clinton. The Treaty was rejected by a 51-48 vote, and only four Republicans crossed over and joined 44 Democrats in voting for the Treaty. An agitated President said : "Never before has a serious treaty involving nuclear weapons been handled in such a reckless and partisan way. The Senate has a solemn responsibility under our Constitution to offer advice and consent in matters involving treaties. The Senate has simply not fulfilled that responsibility here." Mr. Clinton warned Pakistan and India against interpreting the rejection of CTBT by the Senate as



US Energy Secretary Mr. Bill Richardson (L) and Foreign Minister Mr. Jaswant Singh (R) in New Delhi on October 26, 1999. Richardson urged India to adhere to CTBT

a sign that Washington did not care whether they ratified the landmark treaty or not. A section of the American public opinion is opposed to ratifying the CTBT on the plea that it would make American security vulnerable.

A nuclear India reiterated its position that it would not "block the entry into force" of the Treaty in September 1999, as long as other nations adhered to the provisions of the Treaty. India also noted that its voluntary moratorium on testing stood. With the Senate rejection of the Treaty, the US has lost the moral high ground on the CTBT and it can no longer dictate to India about the need to sign and ratify the Treaty with the vehemence that characterised American policy before the Senate rejection.

At least for India it was a turning point in her nuclear policy and diplomacy in general. The Senate rejection more or less coincided with two major world events; even as the general elections in India concluded on a positive note with the coalition led by Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee coming to power, Pakistan saw a reversion to another bout of military rule leading to the ouster of Mr. Nawaz Sharif. It looked as if the dramatic turn of developments gave greater substance to the Indian viewpoint that total nuclear disarmament is more important than simple non-proliferation.

India's stance on the CTBT has been based on her own historic crusade for a nuclear-free world. In the same vein, its decision to become a nuclear power has also been based on considerations of national security in a world marked by balance of terror.

People with short memory might forget that it was India which had advocated and called for nuclear disarmament and proposed a CTBT as early as in 1954. But India's proposal was strongly opposed by the US that scuttled every attempt made by India to bring about a nuclear-free world. Forty-five years later, sitting pretty atop a stockpile of lethal weapons, the USA in particular, and the other nuclear weapon states, want the rest of the world to "behave", asking them pointblank to shed their 'nuclear' ambitions. In other words, the only superpower and its allies would like to introduce an elaborate system of multilateral control, policed by themselves, to deter horizontal proliferation without providing for an equivalent multilateral check on their own actions.

India's opposition to the CTBT in the present form emanates from its consistent criticism of the double standard and double speak that characterise the nuclear policy of the nuclear weapon states. The five permanent members of the UN Security Council seem to be blissfully oblivious to the irony implicit in their stressing the importance of retaining nuclear arms for their own security, while sanctimoniously campaigning and arm-twisting other countries against nuclear testing and proliferation.

Since January 1994, when the Conference on Disarmament adopted a mandate to negotiate a CTBT, India has taken a consistent stand, in tune with her own security and the interests of world peace; more particularly in the context of the mandate adopted by the Conference on Disarmament. India's proposals have been aimed at ensuring that the CTBT must be a truly 'Comprehensive' Treaty, that is, a treaty which bans all nuclear testing without leaving any loopholes that would permit nuclear weapon states to continue refining and developing their nuclear arsenals at their test sites and in their laboratories. In a nutshell, India wanted to place the CTBT in a disarmament framework, as part of a phased programme, to secure the laudable objective of complete elimination of all nuclear weapons within a timeframe.

India has always made it clear that the text of the CTBT as drafted by interested parties is totally flawed and wouldn't secure the objective of a comprehensive ban of nuclear testing. At best the imperfect text would give the gullible world a 'nuclear weapon text explosion ban treaty'

and not a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. India has also condemned the subtle attempts to prevent the incorporation of substantive disarmament provisions in the Treaty. The paradox of the story of the comprehensive test ban is that even while the Conference on Disarmament to debate CTBT was on in Geneva in 1996, one of the nuclear weapon states went ahead with nuclear tests justifying it as essential for national security and for permitting completion of work on new designs and gathering of data to enable computer simulation and modelling to preserve and refine capabilities into the distant future. India could well see through the mischief of those who are determined to maintain their hegemony and monopoly at the cost of a majority of other countries who would have to abide by the dictates of a few brandishing their nuclear might. And these preachers of a flawed test ban treaty continue to expend vast resources, both human and material, for the research and development related to competitive nuclear weapons.

The submissions by some of the nuclear weapon states to the International Court of Justice at The Hague in July 1996 are further evidence that they are reluctant to relinquish their monopoly and regard nuclear weapons as integral to their military strategy. In fact, India's case against signing the CTBT was strengthened by the ruling of the International Court of Justice on July 8, 1996 that the use of nuclear weapons would be justifiable under 'extreme circumstances'. While admitting that the use of nuclear weapons is 'generally' contrary to international law and established humanitarian standards, the Court refused to rule an outright ban on the use of nuclear weapons. Such a ban by The Hague Court would have made the nuclear policies of US, Russia, China, Britain and France illegal. If such a judgement was made and implemented, India would have no objection to signing the CTBT. The World Court has no powers to enforce its "advisory opinion" even if it did rule against the threat or use of nuclear weapons.

India remains convinced that complete elimination of nuclear weapons will promote global security. But this objective cannot be attained in the present world order which demands a policy of nuclear "arrogance" for the five and a policy of nuclear "submissiveness" for the majority of the weaker nations that are not shielded by the nuclear umbrella. India has also warned against the clandestine transfers of nuclear weapons technology. It is an open secret how Pakistan's nuclear weapon programme was built up with the massive help of China.

Said Ms. Arundhati Ghose, India's Ambassador to the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva in 1996 : "Countries around us continue their weapon programme, either openly or in a clandestine manner. In such an environment, India cannot accept any restraints on its capability if other countries remain unwilling to accept the obligation to eliminate their nuclear weapons."

As the largest democracy in the world with a population next to China's and with Pakistan under military rule for more than 25 years and having gone in for another spell of army role and with a 'live' border dispute with China, India can illafford to abdicate its own vital security responsibilities. How prophetic have been the words of Ms. Arundhati Ghose. Just a month after Pokhran II, Pakistan exploded its nuclear bomb. Had not India acted well on time, it would have been caught napping. The humiliation of 1962 when the Chinese troops invaded India even while cries of *Hindi-Chini bhai bhai* were renting the air would have been repeated right now. If the five nuclear weapon states feel that they must have nuclear weapons for their national security, India, still keeping alight the flame of democracy, surrounded by an environment not so friendly, has every right to follow its own sense of judgement and mature wisdom on how best to defend its own freedom, sovereignty and great values. Her stand on CTBT is unambiguous : "We cannot accept that it is legitimate for some countries to rely on nuclear weapons for their security while denying this right to others."

What is the present status of CTBT ? Over 150 countries have already signed the CTBT and 23 have ratified it. The two countries to ratify CTBT last year were the two nuclear weapon powers, France and UK. Fiji was the first country to ratify the CTBT (i.e., in 1977). Among the countries that have ratified CTBT are : Austria, Czech Republic, France, Fiji, Japan, Micronesia, Mongolia, Peru, Qatar, Slovakia, Turkmenistan, UK and Uzbekistan. Six of the 23 countries that have ratified the Treaty are from those 44 States listed in the Treaty whose ratifications, including that of India, are necessary for the Treaty to enter into force. It has been observed by experts that the clause in the CTBT that India, Pakistan and Israel should sign and ratify offered the US "a ready and convenient excuse" not to ratify. The Treaty in its present form has also given US enormous opportunities to conduct advanced computer high-tech-based sub-critical tests with the rest of the world knowing little all about it.

The states that have not signed the CTBT include Botswana, Libya, Mauritius, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania and Zimbabwe in the African region, Yugoslavia in Eastern Europe, Bahamas, Barbados, Guatemala, Guyana, Cuba, Trinidad and Tobago in Latin America; Afghanistan, Bhutan, India, Iraq, Lebanon, Oman, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and Syria in West Asia and South Asia; Malaysia, Singapore and North Korea in South East Asia and Far East.

One might be tempted to ask that if advanced countries like Canada, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and Japan have repudiated nuclear weapons status and signed the CTBT, what is that which prevents India from signing the CTBT. The countries mentioned enjoy either full security or face no threat from anywhere. Canada, Germany and Norway, all members of the NATO, are under the American nuclear umbrella. In case of a clash with either China or Russia, Japan will get the nuclear protection from the US. Sweden and Finland have had no war with Russia in recent times and Switzerland has the distinction of being neutral even during times of war.

But India is a class apart. It has had four wars (including the latest Kargil War) with Pakistan and a border war with China. A part of Jammu & Kashmir has been in Pakistani occupation for more than five decades and it has been the pet obsession of the Pakistani rulers, civilian and military, to seize the remaining part of Kashmir through proxy wars, open hostilities and even threat of nuclear blackmail. And we have lost thousands of sq. km territory to China, burgeoning as a military and economic giant. And we are not aligned with any bloc or alliance and should go it alone to employ every means possible to defend our integrity and sovereignty.

India which has taken up the cause of world peace and nuclear disarmament more stridently than any other country from the days of Jawaharlal Nehru will be the last to use nuclear weapon against any country. But that does not mean it should not have the ultimate weapon to defend itself when subjected to nuclear blackmail. It is debatable whether atomic weapons would have been used against Japan, if the latter had also possessed them. If one accepts the American dispensation of nuclear deterrence, the world would not be observing the Hiroshima and Nagasaki anniversaries. The deterrence thesis apart, India too has a right to self-respect just as USA, China and Germany have. India cannot be bulldozed into giving up its right to dignity by those who are determined to keep theirs—even to the extent of pushing the nuclear button! ❑

competition success review

SUPER BRAIN SUPER PERSONALITY CONTEST 2000

We present here the FOUR PRIZE WINNING ESSAYS (Awarded 1st Prize) under the Super Brain Super Personality Contest 2000. The Mr. Intellectuals of Contest-5 are Mr. Alok Bohra and Mr. K. Nandakumar and the Ms. Intellectuals of Contest-5 are Ms. Swati Mahajan and Ms. Payal Mathur.

Elections '99



Alok Bohra

FIRST PRIZE WINNER OF CSR SUPER BRAIN PERSONALITY CONTEST 2000 (5) : TOPIC 1

Mr. Alok Bohra has done B.E. (Civil) from J.N.V.U., Jodhpur.

Mr. Alok Bohra is the first prize winner of Topic 1 and has been adjudged the MR. INTELLECTUAL OF THE MONTH. He is entitled to participate in the remaining stages of the Super Brain Super Personality Contest 2000 as well as receive other prizes.

Congratulations, Mr. Alok !

The mother of all elections and India's last general elections of this millennium—Elections '99 proved to be a turning point in the history of polls giving a lesson to the leaders as well as parties 'never topple a democratically-elected government when it is functioning smoothly.' It took an exact one month to decide who will lead the fortune of one billion people in the new millennium. Though most of us were anticipating the emergence of another hung Parliament and equally precariously perched State Assemblies, the Indian voters proved their political maturity by giving a crystal-clear verdict.

Elections which were no less than a festival earlier in the country faced lukewarm response this time if voters turnout of 58.30 per cent this year compared to 61.97 per cent 1998 is any indication. With millions of voters in the age group of 18-35 years already frustrated with Indian debacle in the World Cup cricket, hardly was any interest left for the politicians who often turn a deaf ear and blind eye to the miseries and distress of the nation.

The fall of 13-month BJP-led government of Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee by a solitary vote in the Lok Sabha in the vote of confidence in the parliament paved the way for fresh elections as no other party was in a position to form an alternative government. It was a political drama with an element of moral bankruptcy unfolded by 'ambitious' leaders like Ms. Jayaram Jayalalitha, Mrs. Sonia Gandhi and Ms. Mayawati. People of India silently watched the dirty game in which the smoothly-running Vajpayee government was toppled. And the 12th Lok Sabha, constituted on March 10, 1998 was dissolved on April 23, 1999 by President, Mr. K.R. Narayanan.

It was a Herculean task for Election Commission to conduct free and fair polls in the biggest democracy of the world. The Election Commission accomplished this mammoth task satisfactorily though it was not as easy as it came out. The general elections in which 600 million voters exercised their franchise required 4.5 million full time personnel, setting up of 8 lakh polling stations and the enormous amount of Rs. 850 crores. It was even more difficult to conduct impartial elections in militancy-ridden Jammu and Kashmir, Nagaland and lawless Bihar.

Counting commenced on October 6, and within three days all the results came out and the new government took charge on October 13, 1999.

Along with general elections simultaneous Assembly elections in the States of Karnataka, Sikkim, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Arunanchal Pradesh and assembly bye-elections in eight States were held. In these elections almost six crore voters in 65,000 polling stations of 46 constituencies used electronic voting machines. Though the Election Commission sought the help of Central police and paramilitary forces for conducting peaceful elections, violent incidents and booth-capturing incidents occurred which claimed around hundred lives including a BJP candidate from Anantnag constituency in Jammu and Kashmir.

Comparative analysis of Poll-98 and Poll-99

Year	1998	1999
Electorate (in crore)	60.59	62.04
Elective seats	543	543
Voter Turnout	61.97	58.30
Polling stations	773494	773708
Expenditure (in crore)	Rs. 666	Rs. 845

It was perhaps the first election when verbal comments went beyond the purview of decency during the campaign by different political parties. The gaucheness of politicians which the gullible voters usually saw on their television sets came live to them in the election campaign when the politicians lambasted each other using unparliamentary language without any hesitation. It was for the first time in the political scenario of India when personal vilification dominated the entire election

campaign. Since the contest was mainly between the BJP and the Congress, their leaders Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee and Mrs. Sonia Gandhi respectively, were the main victims of the verbal attack. Though a code of conduct exists which urges the contestants to focus on issues rather than personalities, politicians with an attitude of 'I care a damn', resorted to washing the dirty linen in the public. It was a shameful campaign in the history of democratic India, where women and senior citizens (who have been adored with great respect) fell prey to calumny of their callous counterparts.

The contest was mainly between National Democratic Alliance (NDA) led by BJP and allies and Congress and its allies. Besides there were more than 200 parties in the contest in comparison to a total of 56 parties in the first general elections (1952). This must surely be a world record—and not one of which India should be inordinately proud of. Most of these parties were regional and small ones with their influence ranging from one or two constituency to one or two states. NDA and Congress and its allies were the only national level alliance which were in cut-throat contest and along with them were the Left parties, Samajwadi Party, Bahujan Samaj Party and NCP etc. claiming for a so-called strong Third Front.

BJP's prudent leaders had realised that it wasn't possible for them to expand their ideology further prompting them to form an appropriate alliance with regional parties to seek pure majority in the parliament. They abandoned their controversial issues of Ram Mandir, abolition of Article 370 and uniform civil code. Its manifesto promised for 33% reservation for women, rural development and fruitful economic programme. But the key issues were Kargil war and efficient leadership of Mr. Vajpayee who handled the Kargil War successfully literally accomplishing the Operation Vijay. Undoubtedly, the BJP-led National Democratic Alliance (NDA) found such issues as plus points to project the image of the Alliance. At the same time, NDA leaders attacked the Congress President, Mrs. Sonia Gandhi on the issue of her foreign origin and for accepting Indian citizenship quite late. Moreover a well- planned media campaign along with their think-tanks successfully transformed the Vajpayee-Sonia contest into a *swadeshi* vs *videshi* contest made their path more easy.

Mrs. Sonia Gandhi's foreign origin became the contentious issue to such an extent that it paved the way to the exit of Congress leaders like Mr Sharad Pawar, Mr. P.A. Sangma and Mr. Tariq Anwar who questioned the legitimacy of Mrs. Sonia Gandhi to project herself as a Prime-ministerial candidate, leading to the formation of Nationalist Congress Party (NCP).

The Congress which was in the process of rebuilding, relied entirely upon Mrs. Sonia Gandhi's charisma for its success. Though inexperienced, Mrs. Gandhi proved that politics was in her bloodstream. Apart from wooing *dalit-muslim* vote bank promising reservation of jobs for Muslims, Congress did not resist from the temptation of attacking Mr. Vajpayee in persisting with sugar deal with Pakistan despite Kargil War.

The other parties which were mostly regional ones, stressed on the regional issues. Besides, parties like Samajwadi Party, Bahujan Samaj Party, Congress-splited Nationalist Congress Party and Left Parties were hoping for a hung parliament so that they could enjoy a prominent role in the formation of new government. Their campaign was more or less restricted to condemn both BJP and Congress with hardly any constructive programme.

These elections can aptly be recalled as the dirtiest elections in the Indian history. Apart from personal vilification, party hopping, violence, providing liquors to poor voters, booth-capturing, caste-politics and nepotism were also prevalent in these elections. The Election Commission banned the publication of Exit polls. However, a five-member division bench of Supreme Court decided to cancel the restrictions. The Opinion polls conducted after this decision were also not free from controversies. Whereas the *Loknat*-CMCR IMS poll predicted for a hung parliament and Congress as the single largest party, the CMS-*Outlook*, *India Today* and *Times of India* indicated a NDA victory by a narrow margin.

The results came in a dramatic way indicating the political maturity of Indian citizens in democracy. The people of India gave mandate to Mr. Vajpayee to shoulder the responsibility of running the mankind's largest democracy and the second most populous country and to lead them in the new millennium.

Notwithstanding the clear-cut verdict in favour of the NDA, the parties in the Elections '99 campaign did not address many key issues and problems which common Indian masses are facing. Even the debate on issues of common welfare were conspicuous by their absence. Nobody talked for eradication of endless problems viz. poverty, population explosion, unemployment, illiteracy, social tension, rising cost of living, infrastructural lacunae, failure of administration, bureaucratic red tapism, adulteration, rampant corruption, regionalism, communalism, drug addiction, child abuse, bonded labour and many others.

The politicians claim that they have received a shredded verdict from public. They are too ignorant to understand a verdict which is crystal clear. People have kept in mind efficient leadership, Nuclear Power, Kargil, giving a marginal majority to Mr. Vajpayee. The verdict clearly presents the feeling of the voters and that is, the people do not want to be ruled by a single party. The voters have dug out the Congress from grave because they don't want an opposition- less government. Since last three elections which have occurred in a span of three years, the message of the voter is clear. All of you joins hands and develop an art of work for the betterment of nation. The same message is conveyed again from Election-99 and hopefully this time it will be understood and implemented. ❑

Whither Indian Democracy

When Winston Churchill remarked, "Democracy is the worst form of government, unfortunately we do not know anything better," he was not merely enjoying a paradox. He was underlining the fact, derived from historic experience, how difficult it is to successfully work a democratic polity!

People in India, who revile against the perversions of Indian democracy since 1950, when free India declared itself a Sovereign Democratic Republic, should realise that it is nothing short of a miracle that our country—a bewildering diversity of languages, religions, ethnicity and regional history—has preserved the basic framework of democracy as bequeathed to us in 1950 in a fairly good shape. This is all the more significant in the light

of what has happened in most of the countries which got their freedom after World War II, including our post-partition neighbour, Pakistan. In many countries, including Pakistan, military rule became the alternative to democratic regime. India is perhaps the most notable exception where the Army, while serving effectively to maintain external and internal security, has scrupulously kept out of politics.

But a look at the political and social history of the past five decades would reveal that our democracy has faced many challenges. Since independence, each year has appeared worse than the previous one. Prof. Galbraith's description of India as a 'functioning anarchy' is now astonishingly precise. Our country is fast deteriorating to become the "Wild West." In fact, the present situation makes one wonder if the country has any Constitution or laws at all. The age-old, well-recognised rules governing democracy have been consigned to the dustbin and the institutions meant to safeguard the democratic fabric were devalued. All the right thinking people must be wondering whether this is the democracy we gave to ourselves.

A democratic republic, which is what our Constitution aims to build, is one in which the worth of the individual is not submerged in the collective will but sustains it. In such a polity no man may walk on crutches or regard public business as no concern of his. Every citizen must remember that if matters go wrong with the State it is he who is ultimately responsible. He must, therefore, not only acquire by study enough familiarity with the working of the Government through which democracy functions, but also understand the basic problems which have to be tackled if the good life is to be realised here and now.



K. Nandakumar

FIRST PRIZE WINNER OF CSR SUPER BRAIN PERSONALITY CONTEST 2000 (5) : TOPIC 2

Mr. K. Nandakumar has done B.Com from Annamalai University.

Mr. K. Nandakumar is the first prize winner of Topic 2 and has been adjudged the MR. INTELLECTUAL OF THE MONTH. He is entitled to participate in the remaining stages of the Super Brain Super Personality Contest 2000 as well as receive other prizes.

Congratulations, Mr. Nandakumar !

Bleak Political Scenario

The present political scenario in our country is pathetic. Politics has become tattered and tainted with crime. The quality of our public life has slipped to the nadir. The moral standards of our politicians, policemen and criminals are indistinguishable from one another. In large parts of the country, the Government simply does not exist. Mafia gangs terrorise and rule; even the thin dividing line between the politicians and criminals has disappeared giving rise to criminal-politic nexus. Politics has been criminalised and crime politicised. If, earlier, the criminal sought the protection of the politician, now it is the politician who needs the protection of the criminals or the two have become one and the same person. Governments have lost their credibility, legitimacy and even their representative credentials. The people have lost faith in political parties and in the promises of their leaders which have proved to be hollow.

Need For Electoral Reforms

Free and fair elections constitute the foundation of parliamentary democracy. The framers of the Constitution have given a foolproof electoral mechanism to ensure free and fair elections. However, several factors including—increase in the use of money-power, reliance on muscle-power at the time of election, inciting the caste and communal prejudice in the voters and the misuse of official machinery—have shaken the foundation of the electoral process.

It is widely recognised that the whole electoral system has become corrupt, dishonest, divisive and exploitative. It is used for gaining power by hook or by crook. The only remedy in these circumstances lies in bringing about systemic changes in the polity and elections that offer no opportunity to the unscrupulous elements to play their nefarious game.

Role of Opposition

The ruling party in a democracy is generally guided more by the lust for power than by the sincere desire to enhance the living conditions of the people. As the government becomes more powerful, the rights of the people are infringed upon. Consequently the institution of democracy degenerates. At the juncture, it is the opposition that pinpoints lapses as well as the weakness of the people who constitute the government. It remains alert and puts check upon the erring Government. Opposition helps in making the people politically educated. All governments in every type of political system, seek to win for their policies the support or acquiescence of the population and a common man may live under illusions created by the ruling party's false propaganda vindicating its own actions and policies. It is the opposition that brings about the political awakening among the people. They will be able to evaluate the situation correctly. Sadly in India the opposition dons the role of playing negative game for petty political gains by censuring almost everything that the ruling party proposes to do. The Opposition's actions have been restricted to playing dubious roles in toppling the government as was the case in the fall of Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee's BJP-led coalition government. Today, the constructive opposition which is one of the elements of democratic setup has withered. Even in decisions taken on sensitive issues such as the signing of the CTBT, which concerns the national security, political consensus is hard to come by. Such types of petty squabbles and dissensions in between political parties flout the very idiom and grammar of democracy.

Independent Judiciary And A Free Press

The judiciary plays a very important role as the watchdog of our democratic constitution. Our society has devalued the judiciary, as it has devalued every other important institution. Instead of fortifying our judges against political pressures and threats, instead of insisting upon integrity and neutrality in judicial appointments, we have permitted the executive to enunciate and apply the stupefying doctrine that it is at liberty to supersede judges of fine stature and grit and appoint men who subscribe to the philosophy of the ruling party.

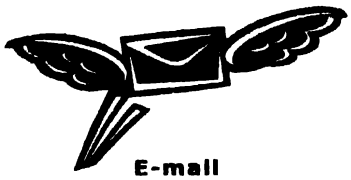
Press is the crucial link between the people and the government. The grievances of the people should be



Sanjay Dandekar, 25,
Systems Analyst

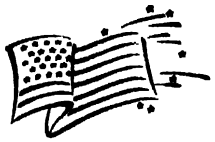
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brought to the notice of the government and the government's policies should be made known to the public. It is the Press that keeps the people well informed about the working of the government. A common man does not have access to the information regarding the working of the governments. The investigative and informative functions of the media are necessary to combat every government's reluctance for transparency in governance, and to offset the sheer weight of its public relations machine. A government can only be held publicly accountable if people know what it is doing and if they have an independent means of testing official claims about its policies.

In this respect also, we can say that the Press of our times is misused, largely influenced by politicians for publishing fabricated news and hence is biased. The criticism by the Press several times proves to be nothing more than libel. Under such circumstances, Press can misguide the public and may prove catastrophic for the stability of the society. Therefore it is a must that they observe an ethical code of conduct.

Voter Apathy

Presently there is a distressing trend in the Indian public life and that is the growing cynicism about politics and politicians among the people. The public do not even care to cast their votes at the time of elections. A host of factors such as low rate of literacy, apathy, unprincipled politics, lack of concrete effort on the part of the political parties in motivating the voters and local conditions in some parts of the country are being cited as reasons adversely affecting the exercise of franchise. The cure lies in instilling confidence in the voters, by laying the emphasis on moral values, parliamentary standards, administrative accountability, internal democracy in political parties, and clean administration.

Parliamentary democracy is not merely representative democracy; it is also participatory democracy. It means that the responsibility of the voters does not stop with casting their votes; it means continuous active involvement in the selection of the government. The common man should not be influenced by the promises made by the politicians and the parties. He should vote for the candidates who have got character and have the calibre and competence to deliver the goods. The voter therefore should be sufficiently educated to distinguish between a candidate who will keep his promises and the one who will leave him in the lurch after the elections. Till the optimum level of literacy is achieved, intensive voter awareness camps must be held under the aegis of the Election Commission all over the country to enlighten the voters about the value of the vote and the need to exercise the vote.

The greatest problem of India today is that its finest men—men of calibre and vision, knowledge and character are not in politics anymore. In the olden days, we had men and women of stature in our midst, individuals who were tempered and ennobled by the ordeal of the freedom movement. There was a semblance of morality in public life and the vulgarities of today were not even thought of.

In politics, as much as in economics, demand is an important influence on supply. We ultimately get what we strongly demand. "It's a funny thing about life," observed Somerset Maugham, "if you refuse to accept anything but the best, you often get it." This is equally true of democracy. If people refuse to accept any but the best citizens as candidates in elections, it would usher in the golden age of our republic. The Constitution has provided us with the shell of Democracy. It is up to us to invoke life into it. The Puranic legends of Creation speak of the Virat lying prone to the face of the waters, unresponsive to any of the lesser powers that entered, until at last the supreme Spirit entered and forthwith the Virat moved. We may regard that as a parable of our present political situation. The republic of Weimar in pre-Nazi Germany, drew up an admirable constitution which became waste paper because the republic had no fire in its belly. It is that fire, that energy of life that must be aroused in the dormant consciousness of the people if India is to build up into a fair, equitable and viable democracy.

Light at the end of tunnel

With the prevailing political situation in the country it might seem that prospects for a radiant democracy are not very bright. But it is a wrong supposition. No institution can establish itself immediately; there are always certain primary obstacles and difficulties. Nothing demonstrated the vitality of Indian democracy so much as the complete rout of Indira Gandhi in 1977 after the herculean efforts she had made during the emergency to pervert the Constitution and perpetuate her regime. Equally, her return to power in 1980 showed that the Indian people will not be tolerant towards leaders who betray the trust reposed in them. Again Elections '99 has proved that the voters won't accept any idea of toppling a democratic government without any solid reason thereby reinstalling Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee as Prime Minister of India. The Indian culture with its rich heritage and unsurpassable glory has given our people boundless patience and a secular attitude, two vital factors that are absolutely essential for making democracy stable. Therefore with the passing of time, democracy will stabilise itself in our country and this experiment of adopting democracy on such a large scale would be successful. ❑

Knowledge Is Power

"Desire for knowledge is the path of honour,
desire for wealth is the path of dishonour;
Wealth is the chain that slaves wear,
knowledge the kingly crown."

Knowledge is basically the accumulated body of facts, information and beliefs that are acquired through education and experience. It is the amassed thought and experience of innumerable minds.

Knowledge is the divine inspiration of God. God created humans with equal brains, but it is the utilisation of brain and day-to-day added knowledge which make all the difference. Knowledge gives confidence to face this competitive world. It is the knowledge which makes all the difference between floating and sinking of a person's fortunes in this competitive world. It is the quest for knowledge, to learn, to question which is the mother of all inventions and leads to scientific discoveries.

(Continued on page 109)

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Constitution Of India

Prof. (Dr.) M. V. Pylee
Former Vice-Chancellor, University of Cochin

The President



The Constitution of India has adopted the British model of the Cabinet System of responsible Government. On the question of the form of Government, opinion in the Constituent Assembly was at first divided. There were those who advocated the adoption of the Presidential System of Government prevalent in the United States of America. But they formed only a small minority. At least one member pleaded for the Swiss form of Collegiate Executive which combined the merits of both the Presidential and Parliamentary Systems by providing stability and responsibility at the same time. As against these, the overwhelming majority was decisively in favour of the Cabinet system of Government.

Since India is a Republic, the Constitution provides for a President of India and the executive power of the Union Government, including the Supreme Command of the Defence Forces, is vested in him. The Constitution prescribes only simple qualifications for a Presidential candidate. He should be a citizen of India who has completed the age of 35 years and is qualified to be elected as a member of the House of the People (Lok Sabha) No person who holds any office of profit under the Government of India or any State Government or local authority is eligible for election as President. But there are certain positions in the Government which are excluded from the scope of this provision. These are the offices of the President, Vice-President, Governors and Ministers of the Central and State Governments.

The President cannot be a member of Parliament or State Legislature. Any member of a legislature who is elected as President shall cease to be such a member on the date he assumes the office of President. Further, the President is prohibited from holding any other office of profit.

He is entitled to have his official residence free of rent. He is also entitled to have such salaries, allowances and privileges as may be determined by Parliament. At present, his salary is fixed at Rs. 50,000 per month, besides various other allowances. His salary and allowances cannot be diminished.

Election of the President

The President is elected for a period of five years by an electoral college which is composed of (a) the elected members of Parliament; (b) the elected members of the State Legislative Assemblies With a view to ensuring uniformity of representation of the different States at the presidential election and parity between the States as a whole and the Union, the Constitution has prescribed an ingenious method. Normally it should have been possible to achieve this uniformity by the simple device of assigning each member of the electoral college one vote. Such uniformity would, however, have been invidious because in different States different ratios prevailed between the population and the number of legislators For example, in one State it may be one representative for every 50,000 of the population while in another the proportion may be one to 75,000 or more. The most populous State in the Union, Uttar Pradesh, has about 425 members in the Legislative Assembly for a population of over 139 million while Assam has 126 members for a population of about 22 million. That being so, the problem was to ensure that the votes will have a value in proportion to the population that the member represented

According to the special method devised to ensure this, each elected member of the State Assembly has a certain number of votes on the basis of the relation between the total number of the elected members of the State Assembly and the total population of the State. The number is worked out in the following manner : Divide the total population of the State, first by the total number of elected members in the Assembly. Divide the quotient obtained by the above division by 1,000. Fractions of half or more should be counted as one and added to the quotient which will be the number of votes each member of the Assembly will have in the presidential election.

The number of votes each elected member of Parliament is entitled to get in the presidential election is arrived at by dividing the total number of votes given to all the elected members of the State Assemblies by the total number of elected members of both Houses of Parliament.

The election is held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote. The voting at the election is by secret ballot. On the whole, this is a unique system of presidential election and one is tempted to ask what prompted the Constitution-makers to adopt such a system.

First, in view of the adoption of a Cabinet System of Government under which the President was to function as Constitutional Head of the State, direct election by the entire electorate as in the case of the President of the United States (in practice) was considered neither necessary nor advisable. Yet, it was thought desirable to have the President elected by as popular a body as possible. Both these purposes have been realised under the present system. The election becomes indirect and also simple when the electorate consists of only the elected members of the State Legislative Assemblies and Parliament. The elected members of the State Assemblies are themselves elected on adult suffrage. The House of the People (Lok Sabha) of Parliament is also elected on the same basis. The Council of States (Rajya Sabha) is elected by the State Assemblies which are also elected on adult suffrage. The electoral college is thus not only broad-based but substantially large in size also

The most hotly contested presidential election so far was that of 1969. There were three principal candidates in that election: Mr V. V Giri, Mr. N. Sanjiva Reddy and Mr. C. D Deshmukh. When the first preference votes were counted, Mr. Giri obtained 4,01,505 votes, Mr. Reddy 3,13,545 and Mr. Deshmukh 1,12,769. As no one got the requisite quota of 50 per cent plus one of the votes polled, second preference votes were counted. As a result, Mr. Giri secured 420,077 as against Mr Reddy's 405,427. Hence Mr Giri was elected President. In contrast, in 1977 the presidential election produced no heat. It was uncontested and Mr. Sanjiva Reddy was elected unanimously.

The significance of an electoral college composed of not only the members of both Houses of Parliament but also those of the various State Assemblies needs emphasis. In an election where the Head of the State is chosen, if the members of Parliament alone participate, it is possible that a party that has a clear majority in Parliament can easily see its candidate elected. But when

the members of the State Assemblies also participate in the election, the picture is likely to undergo a substantial change. For it is quite possible that the party which has won a majority in Parliament may be in minority in many State Assemblies or even in most of them. Under such conditions, a party supported by a majority of members in Parliament will not by itself be able to get its candidate elected.

Although on paper the presidential election is a complicated process, in practice it is a comparatively simple process. Moreover, this method of electing the President seems to be much more in consonance with the federal principle than that which obtains in the United States where the President is supposed to be elected by the electors but, in reality, directly by the people. The election of the American President raises the greatest political battle in the world for the election of any Head of State. But in India, such a contest will pass off without a ripple of popular excitement. No doubt, it is a matter of all-India significance. And yet, since those who directly participate in it number just a few thousand (about 4,000), it passes off in a quiet, businesslike manner.

Although the President is only a constitutional Head of the State who has little effective power at his disposal, the office of the President carries with it great dignity and prestige. These are reflected in certain legal privileges which the President enjoys. Thus he is not answerable to any court of law for the exercise and performance of the powers and functions of his office. No criminal proceedings can be instituted against him nor can he be arrested or imprisoned during the tenure of his office. Even no civil proceedings can be instituted against him without, at least, two months' written notice regarding the relief claimed.

Normally, the President's office becomes vacant in three ways: death, resignation or removal by impeachment. The Constitution lays down a detailed procedure for the impeachment of the President which is almost identical to that in the United States except for one major difference. In India, the charge may be preferred by either House of Parliament while in the United States the House of Representatives alone has the power to try the impeachment. The President can be impeached only for the violation of the Constitution, a form which is comprehensive enough to cover crimes such as treason, bribery and other crimes. Before the charge is preferred by either House of Parliament, the proposal should be embodied in a resolution moved after a notice of at least fourteen days. The notice must be signed by at least one-fourth of the total membership of the House. The charge shall be preferred only if such a resolution is passed by a two-thirds majority of the total membership of the House. Once the charge has been so preferred in one House, the other House will investigate the charge or appoint a special body for such investigation. If the result of such investigation is that the charge against the President has been sustained and to this effect a resolution is passed by the House with a two-thirds majority of its total membership, the President ceases to hold the office of the President of India from the date of passing of such a resolution.

When a vacancy arises in the office of the President owing to any one of the above causes, it will be filled by the Vice-President until a new President is elected. But the new President should be elected before six months elapse after the vacancy has occurred. When a new President is elected in this manner, he will hold office for the full term of five years. There is no constitutional bar against the President's re-election. Every doubt and dispute arising out of the presidential election shall be finally decided by the Supreme Court of India.

Under Article 53 of the Constitution, the executive power of the Union is vested in the President who is empowered to exercise it either directly or through officers subordinate to him. The list of powers is long and impressive, classified under three categories: Executive Powers, Legislative Powers and Emergency Powers.

EXECUTIVE POWERS

The Constitution lays down that the executive power of the Union is co-extensive with its legislative power. The Supreme Court holds that it embraced not only matters upon which Parliament has already passed legislation but also those on which it is competent to pass legislation.

Since the President is the Head of the Union Executive, his executive power embraces the entire field of activities of the Union. He is the Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Forces and this ensures the subordination of the entire Armed Forces to the civil authority.

In addition, the President has vast powers of appointment. He appoints the Prime Minister and other members of the Council of Ministers and makes rules for the transaction of the business of the Government of India and for the allocation, among the Ministers, of that business. He appoints the Attorney-General, the Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court and those of the High Courts, the members of the Union Public Service Commission, the Chief Election Commissioner as also two Election Commissioners, the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India, Ambassadors and other diplomatic representatives of India abroad, the Commissioner for the Scheduled Castes, Tribes, Backward Classes and Minorities, the Governors of States, the Lt.-Governors, Chief Commissioners and Administrators of Union Territories, members of the Finance Commission and of the Inter-State Council. In fact, every appointment in the Union Government is made in the name of the President or under his authority.

Under Article 72, the President is given the power to grant pardons. According to this, in all Court Martial cases as well as cases involving the breach of a Union law where a punishment or sentence is inflicted on any person, the President may grant pardon or any other appropriate mercy such as reprieve, respite, remission or suspension, or commutation of the sentence.

LEGISLATIVE POWERS

The President forms an integral part of the legislative process in that, without his assent, no Central Bill can become law. He summons the House of Parliament, prorogues the House and may dissolve the Lok Sabha. He may address either House of the Parliament or both Houses assembled together or send messages to them. He nominates 12 members to the Rajya Sabha and may nominate two members of the Anglo-Indian community to the Lok Sabha.

Every Bill passed by Parliament must be presented to the President for his assent. He may withhold his assent or return the Bill to Parliament for reconsideration. He causes to be laid before Parliament the annual budget showing the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Union for each year. No demand for a financial grant can be made in Parliament except on his recommendation.

Perhaps, the most important legislative power of the President is his power to promulgate ordinances under Article 123. According to this, the President is empowered to promulgate ordinances, except when both the Houses of Parliament are in session, if he is satisfied that circumstances exist compelling him to take immediate action. A presidential ordinance has the same force and effect as an Act of Parliament. However, every such ordinance should be laid before both Houses of Parliament within six weeks from the re-assembly of Parliament. Failure to comply with this condition, or parliamentary disapproval within the six weeks' period, will make the ordinance invalid. The President may also withdraw the ordinance at any time he likes.

EMERGENCY POWERS

The President is empowered to declare an emergency either in any part or the whole of India, if he is satisfied that there is a threat of war or external aggression or armed rebellion threatening the security of the country. Further, he is empowered to declare an emergency in case of a breakdown of the constitutional machinery in any State of the Union. He may also declare, in case of a financial breakdown, a financial emergency. ❑

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For Your Success in Exams and Competitions. *(Most people use only 10%.)* **by Raj Bapna**

Hi, my name is Raj Bapna. In this interesting article, I want to tell you about my *surprisingly powerful new course* "Raj Bapna's Mind Power Study Techniques."

My course will *help you* in everything you want to study. **English, Maths, Accounts, History as well as IAS, Bank, UPSC, Board,PMT-IIT, etc**

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The techniques in the course are effective. They do not require hard work that makes you tired And *you* can *learn them quickly* I teach no theory. Only the techniques that have proved effective for myself and other students. Originally, I researched these techniques for my own use They helped me to get success in competitions and to increase my salary, in 7 years, from Rs 1000 per month (after BE) to 50 Dollars per hour in USA Now you can *easily benefit* from my hard work, good luck, and special knowledge (with money-back guarantee).

Success is Very Difficult in India

Today, more than ever before, the competitions are very very tough. There are upto 200 or more students for every single seat So, achieving success is not easy in India. So, to *ensure* your *success* and to *avoid* the disappointment of *failure*, you try every possible way to get even 1 extra mark. Join some good coaching. In addition, you should join my course and it will *help you get maximum benefit* from your hard work/coaching

Read Faster to Revise Faster

Everyone can learn to read and understand 300, 500 or more words per minute. But, many of us read only about 100 words per minute. My *course* will *teach you* the "Finger Technique" to prove in 60 minutes that you can double your reading speed

The best use of reading faster is not to study new chapters for the first time, but to revise again and again quickly so that you can remember more in less time

Can You Answer These 6 Questions

There is a possibility that you are making some serious mistakes in how you study, and may not be getting success to the best of your intelligence and ability For example, do you know

- For better memory, should you study early in morning or late in night?
- For better memory should you read fast or slow? Should you study continuously or take rest?
- Do examiners give more marks if you write more?
- Which vitamins can help your brain to function better and to improve your IQ?
- For how many hours must you sleep?
- Is it good for your IQ to eat just before an exam?

Even if you are making mistakes, do not worry Most other students are also making these mistakes because schools & colleges do not teach about this new research. I can help you to improve greatly now Read this page fully now for your own benefit



New All India Memory Record

Our student Rajiv Chaudhary set a memory record (Limca Book of Records) In interviews to newspapers he said, "The secrets of my newly developed memory are postal courses *Mind Power Study Techniques* and *Mind Power Music* from the *Mind Power Research Institute,Udaipur*"

Before joining our courses, he was an ordinary student and scored only 52.3% in High School Exam

What Newspapers Say

- "Simple, effective, practical techniques to improve overall intelligence and mind power Even average student can easily understand" — Times of India
- "Powerful, practical, easy. It will help all students, bank officials and others appearing for test exams and interviews" — Indian Banks Association Bulletin
- "It has many techniques to increase your mind power quickly" — Anand Bazar Patrika

What STUDENTS and Others Say

More than 58,700 students are already benefiting from this powerful result-oriented course. Here is what some of them say:

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- "I topped DAV College Chandigarh I increased my reading speed from 303 to 1000 words per minute" — Sanjeev Dixit, Panchkula, Haryana
- "Very useful for my BSc and ICWA exams Within a single day, I increased my reading speed from 275 to 455 words per minute" — S Jayaprakash, Madras TN
- "I am very happy to inform you that my son Ravi Anand increased his reading speed from 228 to surprisingly high 1818 words per minute Thank you for your course" — Dr M L Singh, MS Eye Hospital, Jodhpur
- "It was very beneficial for my IAS exam" — Rajnikant Dikshit, Gorakhpur UP
- "Unbelievably, I improved my reading speed from 75 to 200 words per minute My son (in class 4) improved his memory. He also improved his reading speed from 45 to 100." — Prof M Bhatnagar, PhD, Formerly in USA
- "My parents are very happy I had never before got distinction, but now I got 78% in Maths and 80% in Science" — Pankaj Kumar Nasik MS

How to Improve Your Memory Quickly

You will learn many easy techniques to improve your memory in this course. Two are:

Technique 1: The brain has two memory stores short-term and long-term. Research shows that without revision, after 24 hours we remember only 18% After 1 month only 5%. It clearly shows that we must revise. But, most students do not revise systematically, so much of their hard work is wasted. I teach you the powerful techniques "Systematic Revision" and "Daily Routine" so that you can revise and remember more in less time.

Technique 2: Scientific research has proved that for better memory, we should take rest and not study continuously for hours. You will learn my technique "Rest Routine" to get maximum benefit from the rest. This technique quickly relaxes you, changes your brain waves, and puts you in a "learning state" for success.

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5 Interview Techniques for Self-Confidence and Success
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7 How to Use Your Time in the Classroom for Success
8 Mind Maps: A New Scientific Way to Take Memorable Notes
9 Program Yourself for Success by Using the Power of Beliefs, Imagination, and Neuro Linguistic Programming
10 Advanced Memory Techniques to Remember Long Sequences Spellings, and Difficult Things
11 Some Major Mistakes Of Exam Days and How to Avoid Them
12 New Research in Brain Science Proves that You are More Capable Than You Think

Now you get a new edition of this course so you also get free 3 bonus sections as my gift (value Rs 75 each)

Bonus Section 1 The Magic Of Your Eyes And Your Mind
Bonus Section 2 How to Get Maximum Benefit From Your Professional Education Such As Engineering or Medical
Bonus Section 3 Success In Life Beyond School And College

What the Course Cannot Do

The course *cannot make you a superman* Similarly, it cannot *make* everyone *a topper*

But with it, you will learn to study more efficiently than 90% of the students You will see a good increase in your memory and concentration. Your effectiveness to read faster and learn faster will increase significantly Your ability to study longer without getting tired (body or mind) and without feeling sleepy will increase

So, your success in competitions will greatly increase.

I Teach the Best from India & America

I combine the 5000-year old Indian techniques with the latest scientific discoveries in brain research, nutrition (food use), psychology (study of mind), and music in America and other countries. So, these techniques are *very very effective--you benefit quickly*

Easy to Read and Benefit

If you can understand this paragraph, you will understand the course. 47 diagrams help you to understand easily. *Do not worry* even if you are weak in English. *You* will surely *benefit* from the course

Toppers Are Not 2 Times Smarter. They Do Not Study 2 Times More. But...

Toppers are not 2 times smarter than you. Or, they do not study 2 times more than you. There are only 24 hours in a day. So, it is not possible to study much more than other students. Knowingly or unknowingly, toppers use more of their mind power.

Are you 100% sure you understand fully that you must get the course If you are really serious about success. Get the course. Do not wait. Do not delay.

Author's Bio-Data

- B E, BITS Pilani M Tech, IIT Kharagpur. NTSE scholar Rank 5 Raj School Board.
- World-famous author I published 3 computer books in USA including best selling "MS-DOS Masters."
- Earned 50 dollars per HOUR in USA as computer expert and writer At the peak of success, I left USA to do something in our own country. Now, I do research at the *Mind Power Research Institute*.
- Learnt French, Sanskrit, Karate, Breaking wooden board by hand, many Meditations, etc.
- Was a member of "Society for Accelerated Learning & Teaching USA".

I Lost a Big Chance. But You Should Not.

I am asking you not to delay because I myself made this deadly mistake once. For my IIT entrance, I wanted to order the best postal course to get success. The cost was Rs 350. Just like many students, I could *pay the money* But I was not sure if the course would really give me success. After waiting for 3 months, I ordered the course. The course was very good and it helped me to get rank 1102. But I did not get admission to Electronics Engineering in IIT and I joined BITS, Pilani I lost a big chance because I waited and did not order immediately. You should not lose any chance.

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Ms. Mugdha Sinha (8th Rank): IAS Toppers Talk To You

Channelised Hard Work And Perseverance : Secrets Of My Success

Ms. Mugdha Sinha (24) achieved 8th position among the successful candidates of the Civil Services Examination, 1999.

She has done M.Phil (Diplomacy) from Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.

We publish below an exclusive interview she gave to Competition Success Review.

CSR: What is the secret of your success in the Civil Services Examination ?

Mugdha Sinha : Channelised hard work over a period of time, perseverance and a will to succeed are reasons behind my success.

Q. How much time do you think one requires for serious preparation for this examination ?

A. Six to eight months of serious dedicated and well 'strategised' preparation.

Q. Which journals and newspapers have you been reading for the General Knowledge and other papers ?

A. I have been reading *Competition Success Review, General Knowledge Today, The Times of India, The Economic Times, Frontline, Outlook* and *Economic and Political Weekly.*

Q. What is your impression of the Interview Board ?

A. It was extremely cordial and very encouraging. They are not so much after fact-based information but are interested in your general approach, attitude towards life, your confidence and optimism.

Q. What is your advice to the future aspirants ?

A. My advice to all future aspirants is to choose their Optionals after due consideration and to prepare an exam strategy to get the best out of the limited time. But most important is to be mentally prepared and self-motivated.

Q. *Competition Success Review*, the largest selling youth magazine in English, has been extremely helpful because...

A. ...it facilitates in the preparation of the exams by providing relevant information in a capsule and is a great time saver for last minute brushing up. "Interviews with Toppers" are inspiring and provide useful insights based on personal experience.

Q. What prompted you to choose Civil Services as your career ?

A. Civil Services offers you diverse opportunities and challenges to get things moving. Besides, the constant interaction with people and exchange of ideas provide both mental satisfaction and service to a cause.

Q. How did your parents, family and friends contribute to your success ?

A. My parents provided me both guidance and moral support in my endeavours. My sisters adjusted to all my demands.

Q. Had you not been selected in the Civil Services Examination, what would have been your reaction ? Which other service/career would you have gone in/ opted for ?

A. In that case, I had prepared myself to make a smooth transition to media.

Q. How would you visualise your success ?

A. I am feeling very contented But I also realise the nature of the responsibility that I am required to shoulder.

Q. What were your Optionals for the Civil Services Examination ?

A. History and Public Administration.

Q. What was your criterion for the selection of Optional subjects ?

A. History was the obvious choice since I had graduated in it. Public Administration interested me and I found it relevant.

Q. How did you prepare for your Compulsory papers ?

A I had a very systematic approach. I collected all the relevant material beforehand and on the basis of last years' papers, chalked out a well crafted strategy for important topics and inter-related topics and updated them with current information.

Q. *Competition Success Review* is the largest-read youth magazine in English. How do you visualise the role of this magazine in moulding the careers of the youth ?

A. It provides relevant information on various topics in a capsule, for various competitive exams. The interviews with Toppers provide emulating inspiration.

Q. How did *Competition Success Review* help you in your preparation for the interview ?

A. It offered relevant information on current topics. The section on "My Biggest Mistake" helped me avoid various shortcomings and pitfalls during the preparation for the interview.

Q. What is your opinion about *Competition Success Review* ?

A. A magazine of repute comes in handy for preparation for several competitive exams. It also makes you aware of several career options and provides information on them.

Q. What is your opinion about *General Knowledge Today* ?

A. A good current affairs reckoner. Its model test papers provide guidelines for preparation and practise

Q. What do you think is the better way of preparation between selective, intensive study and wide, extensive study ?

A. It has to be a judicious mix of the two. I am not in favour of leaving out anything. During revision more time should however be allotted for important topics and others cursorily glanced over.

Q. Is the pattern of the examination appropriate for selection ? Would you recommend any improvement ?

A. Yes, it is. Though I personally feel that the Mains paper of Public Administration should not concentrate on only two or three topics but should be more broad based.

Q. Do you feel that there should be no restriction on the number of attempts ?

A. No, I am in favour of restrictions on the number of attempts.

Q. With the resumption of Essay paper in UPSC examinations, we are giving four senior essays every month. Is this focus-oriented, analytical feature helpful for the IAS aspirants ?

A. Yes, such an analytical approach to essay writing will definitely be more useful for IAS aspirants, provided the topics are well-chosen. ❑



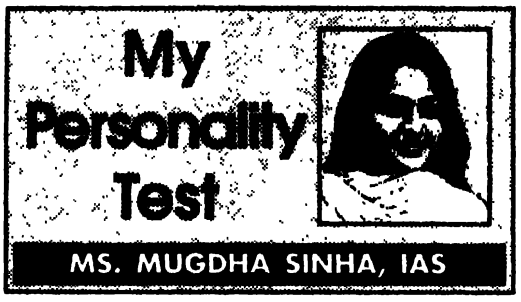
"Competition Success Review provides relevant information in a capsule and is a great time saver for last minute brushing up... The interviews with Toppers provide emulating inspiration"
—Ms. Mugdha Sinha, IAS

Presence Of Mind And Confidence Paid

I was expecting an interview call and the news was a great relief and confidence-booster. I had exactly one month's preparation time. I was lucky because my dissertation which I was in the process of writing covered a very contemporary topic—the Nuclear Blast and American sanctions against India and Pakistan, the post-sanctions scenario, repercussions and the Budget. I went through the newspaper clippings and relevant articles in various magazines.

On the day of the interview, I wore a light blue saree and was simply dressed. I was not nervous but initially a little anxious. My anxiety was soon put to rest by the warm welcome given to me by the Board.

The interview began with a question about 'Lady Shri Ram' wife of Lala Shri Ram—the founder of the eponymous college where I had studied. The other questions that followed, covered a wide range of topics namely—history repeats itself, whether India is in a position to fulfil its commitments to the WTO, environmental legislations, qualities of an administrator which I should possess. A lady member asked me on women's lib, empowerment of women, reservations for women and an environmental policy for Delhi. The last two questions were on rural areas.



The most interesting point in the interview was a story on which a question was asked. The story goes thus : "A father and his son were travelling in a car which meets with an accident. The father dies on the spot and the son has a brain haemorrhage and is taken to the hospital where the doctor refuses to operate on him saying "He is my son, I cannot operate upon him. Comment." After a few seconds, I answered, in all excitement, that she was his mother and a lady doctor which put the panel in guffaws of laughter. I was happy at my presence of mind.

I found the board very encouraging and warm. In fact during the interview, the chairperson even complimented me once on my confidence. More than your knowledge, it is a very general interview, testing your personality, your aptitude and approach towards life. ❑

My Philosopher And Guide

We are pleased to publish here a letter from Ms. Mugdha Sinha, IAS Topper 1999 (8th Rank) and wish our aspirant readers a similar splendid success.

The Editor
Competition Success Review
604 Prabhat Kiran
Rajendra Place
New Delhi-110008

Dear Sir,

It gives me great pleasure to share my achievement and happiness with CSR. Indeed in more ways than one this magazine has been instrumental in goading me towards my goal, right through my formation years.

It was during my school days that I became its avid reader, so much so that one of my school friends penned an autograph for me thus—"hoping to see you on the front page of CSR." I have also participated in its various essay competitions and won prizes. In fact, for me CSR has been synonymous with my quest for excellence. The interviews with toppers provided both inspiration and ideal role models for emulation.

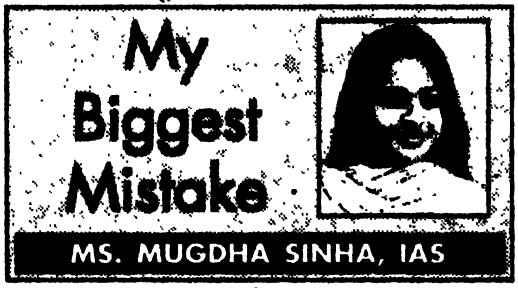
My best wishes to all its aspirant readers. In this context, it would be apt to mention your own words : "If you can dream you can achieve".

With Best Wishes,

Mugdha Sinha, IAS

I Did Not Complete Statistics Portion

Perhaps my only biggest mistake was that, that I did not complete the statistics portion of the General Studies paper. Since I am not with the mathematics background, I was advised by my friends to finish the statistics portion first and then take up the rest of the paper. Personally, I found the section very time-consuming. In this year's (1998, Mains) statistics paper, a good time-saving question on the pie diagram was also missing. Having begun first and not being able to solve the questions in the allotted time and having to do the rest of the paper disturbed my time schedule. I feel I could have done better in General Studies Paper I, had it not been for Statistics. One must never take Statistics lightly, especially those from the non-mathematics field, as it can tilt the scales heavily in either direction.



In spite of the fact, that I have got through, there is always scope for improvement. As for the other stages of the exam, I was fairly satisfied with both my preparation and performance. ❑

Bio Data

- ❑ **Name :** Mugdha Sinha
- ❑ **Educational Qualifications :** M.Phil (Diplomacy) JNU, New Delhi.
- ❑ **School :** St. Patrick's Junior College (CJM), Agra
- ❑ **College :** Lady Shri Ram College And Jawaharlal Nehru University.
- ❑ **Any Award, Gold Medal and Scholarship Won :** First Prize in CSR Junior Contest Essay in January 1995 on Abul Kalam Azad; Smt. Manorama Desai Prize for Best Student in History (1994-95); Principal's Prize for promoting Academic Ethos of the College (1992-93); Best All Round Student of St. Patrick's Junior College (1991-92); Ford Foundation Scholarship from JNU (1995-97); JRF from UGC 1998 onwards. ❑

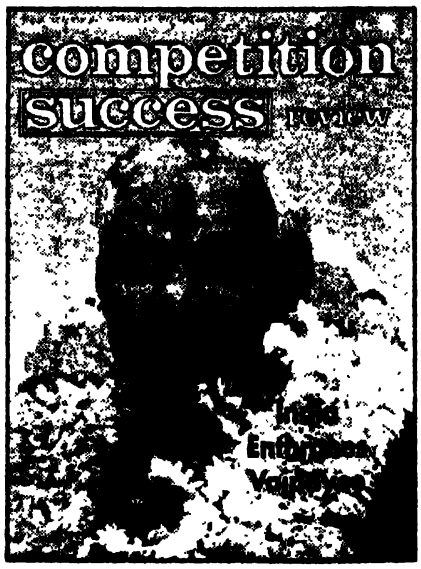
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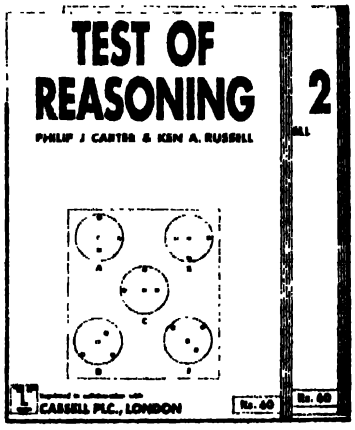


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Who...What...When...Where...Why

You Ask The Question — We Will Find The Answer

● ***How did the expression, "cut the Gordian knot", come into being ?***

—U.P. Saxena, Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh)

The idiom itself means solving a problem the radical way. Gordian knot pertains to an intricate knot tied by Gordius, king of Gordium, Phrygia, and cut through with a sword by Alexander, the Great in response to the prophecy that whoever untied it would become the ruler of Asia.

● ***Who was Le Corbusier ?***

— P.M. Sreenivasalu, Tenali (Andhra Pradesh)

Le Corbusier (1887-1965) was a French architect and town planner, born in Switzerland. It was he who planned the city of Chandigarh. His buildings include the block of flats in Marseilles known as the *unite d'habitation* ('living unit', 1945-50). He was a pioneer of the international style and was influential both as an architect and as a theorist.

● ***What does the football term "free kick" denote ?***

—Hem Baruah, Guwahati (Assam)

In case of an infringement, play is resumed with a "free kick" by the non-offending team. The kick will either be direct or indirect depending upon the nature of the offence. A goal can be scored from a direct free kick without another player touching the ball, but not from an indirect free kick.

● ***What do we mean by 'predestination' ?***

—S. K. Srivastava, Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh)

Predestination means that the events of everyone's life are determined beforehand by God, and that free will is an illusion. It was introduced by St Augustine (354-430 AD) to the early Christian Church.

● ***When was Aryabhata launched and what was its overall significance ?***

—M.L. Mehta, Rajkot (Gujarat)

Aryabhata is the name of the first Indian satellite launched on April 19, 1975. The 360-kg satellite was fabricated wholly by Indian scientists at Peenya, Bangalore, in 26 months at a cost of Rs. 50 million.

The satellite was designated *Aryabhata* after the fifth century astronomer and mathematician Aryabhata of Kusumapura near Patliputra, now Patna, who laid the foundation of modern algebra, determined the parameters of the movements of various celestial bodies, calculated the diameters of the Earth and the Moon, and the importance of their movements around the sun.

● ***How is dew formed ?***

—P.R. Radhakrishnan, Perumbavoor (Kerala)

When the moisture is deposited in the form of water droplets on cooler surface of solid objects such as stones, grass blades and plant leaves, it is known as dew. A clear sky, little or no wind, high relative humidity and cold and long nights leading to greater radiation of heat from the earth for its cooling provide the ideal conditions for the formation of dew.

● ***What are Upanishads and how many of them are available now ?***

—P. S. Chaturvedi, Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)

Upanishad literally means sitting near devotedly, and brings the picture of a sincere devotee learning from his *guru* or spiritual master. The great Sankaracharya would however, describe the *Upanishad* as simply knowledge of God.

There are said to be 108 *Upanishads* ranging in length from a few hundred to many thousands of words, some in prose and some in verse. Of these, sixteen were recognised by Sankaracharya as authentic and authoritative. In his commentary on Vedanta Aphorisms, he included quotations from six. On the other ten, he wrote elaborate commentaries. It is these ten which, partly on account of their intrinsic importance but mainly, no doubt, because of Sankara's commentaries, have come to be regarded as the principal *Upanishads*. These ten *Upanishads* that form one of the vital bases of Hinduism are *Isa, Kena, Katha, Prasna Mundaka, Mandukya, Chandogya Brhadaranyaka, Aitareya* and *Taittiriya*.

● ***How lethal were the atomic bombs dropped in Hiroshima and Nagasaki ?***

—Jaswant Singh Ludhiana (Punjab

The two atom bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki by the US in 1945 each had an explosive power equivalent to that of 20,000 tons (20 kilotons) of trinitrotoluene, called TNT. The bomb dropped on Hiroshima code named "Little Boy" was 10 ft long and weighed 9,000 lb.

● ***How versatile was the famous Italian artist Leonardo da Vinci ?***

—M.A. Abdul Karim, Calcutta

Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519) was a painter, architect, philosopher, poet, composer, sculptor, athlete, mathematician, inventor and anatomist. This universal genius was only equalled by another towering figure of the Renaissance, Michelangelo. Leonardo was years ahead of his contemporaries in many fields. In scientific research, he disregarded what had been found before and accepted only what he could observe and test for himself. In painting, he used new materials and produced some wonderful works, like the *Mona Lisa* and the *Last Supper*. He was obsessed by nature and loved to draw animals, fishes and birds, chiefly because he was fascinated by their movement. And since he was also a skilled engineer, he thought a lot about adapting these movements to machines, and thus dreamed up the idea of aeroplanes and submarines.

● ***Hong Kong became a part of China in 1997, and what is going to be the future of Macau ?***

—G.D. Manglekar, Nashik (Maharashtra)

Macau is a tiny Portuguese enclave on China's coast. The first Portuguese ship anchored in Macau in 1513, and by 1553 it had become an official trading post, dominating trade with China and Japan. In 1845 the Portuguese declared Macau a free port. In 1887 they signed a treaty under which China recognised Portugal's rule over Macau and its two islands, Colvane and Taipa, and in 1951 they proclaimed Macau an overseas province.

As the Communists swept to power in 1949, they denounced the treaty signed in 1887 as "unequal". The Leftist revolution in Portugal in 1974 that overthrew what remained of the Salazar dictatorship paved the way for the decolonisation of Portuguese possessions in Africa and Asia. Lisbon offered to return Macau to Beijing, but China was preoccupied with its own Cultural Revolution and refused. It has now been agreed that the oldest surviving European colony, Macau, will become part of China on December 20, 1999.



Tourists at Largo de Senado, a town square in Macau

Gambling is still the mainstay of the economy of Macau which has just a population of 400,000. The nine casinos—run by a single licensee, Hong Kong-born Stanley Ho—generate half the tax revenue and account for a fourth of Macau's $ 5.7 billion gross domestic product. Ninety per cent of the population of Macau are Cantonese Chinese who follow Buddhism. However, politics and the civil service are dominated by the Macanese (Portuguese-speaking Eurasians) and Portuguese expatriates.

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Fusion FASHION SETS NEW TRENDS

One more fusion fashion "mela" recently predicted the future of style and glamour in the coming Millennium. Glitterati and its indomitable chief Nancy Lulla laid on a super show of garments designed by ten top designers of India – all of whom favoured the simplicity of white combined with embroidery, sensual lines and gorgeous fabrics. The designers used shimmering lame, lace, tissue net and viscose fabrics combined with jali work, crystals, beads, silk embroidery, crochet work and zari work. Many of them – Salim Ghauri, Jay Ramrakhiani, James Fereira, Meera and Muzaffar Ali (Kotwara), Neeta Lulla – worked with white and pastels as well as maroons and navy blues as



A clutch of designers joined hands to create the new look for the Millennium. Their emphasis was on whites, pastels and the new richness of crystals, silk, crochet, lace and net

their look for the coming season. The interesting way in which most designers combine eastern glamour with western style and workmanship points to an era of fusion fashions for the coming age. Colours of spring, festivities and gentle motifs from nature are favoured by all designers who claim that an outfit must never claim superiority over the wearer's persona. Particularly fusion-oriented are the clothes created by Neeta Lulla, Pali Warraich and Dibya Kanti Sen (Celeb), all of whom use net, crochet and embroidery to create great clothes. Their designs were modelled by the slinkiest of models and photographed by Rafique Saiyad. Here is a glimpse of what's in store for fashion aficionados in 2000 AD!

Suchitra Krishnamurthy-Kapur, now in the limelight as Shekhar Kapur's wife, dreams of her own international success and lots of babies...

by Vimla Patil



EYES ON INTERNATIONAL SUCCESS!

One woman who could have made the most of Shekhar Kapur's present global success and media hype is his young wife, Suchitra Krishnamurthy–Kapur or Suchitra K as she styles herself. But true to her young and indomitable spirit, she prefers to stand on her own shapely feet and make it on her own in the profession of her choice, namely pop music. Now basking in and thoroughly enjoying the stupendous success of Shekhar's film *Elizabeth*, Suchitra still feels proud of *Zindagi*, her recent successful music album made with Andrew Lloyd Weber. This album, she says, has given her a taste of working with international celebrity artists and the discipline with which work is done at this level holds her spellbound. "Soon, I am planning to do an English version of this album," she says, "This will be for the international market."

Having been associated with show business from the age of five, she is comfortable in any medium of communication but after a good deal of experience, she has chosen music as her career and will probably make her future career in this field. "I was on the stage at the drop of a hat in my childhood. I could sing, dance, talk or play any role on stage from that age because I was born an extrovert with confidence. I never had stage fright. My sister and mother preferred classical music, I turned instinctively to Western music just to be 'different'. Though the heritage of classical music was given to me during five years of training, I used it to enhance my skill in Western style singing. Basic music training is useful for any kind of singing because one's voice becomes fluid and melifluous with such training.

"At 15, my first commercial media assignment was *Chunauti*. But I continued to sing. At 19, I auditioned for and won the main role in *Kabhi Han Kabhi Na* with Shah Rukh Khan. In 1994, I went to see Shekhar (Kapur) to ask for work. I liked him instantly and soon, we were both involved in a relationship. Of course my family had objections because of the big age gap. I was 21 and Shekhar was almost double my age But now, my family adores him.

"I believe in my talent and I am confident that I will find my own success through hard and consistent work. Success has to come when I work with dedication. I know there are missed opportunities but I don't cry over spilt milk.

"When I married Shekhar, I had great faith in his love and his work culture. I am pleased with his present success and am thoroughly enjoying it as his wife. In future, we may live between Mumbai and Los Angeles and be separated for long months at a time but as long as our marriage is strong, we can go ahead with our own lives. He has been very caring and I love him for his gentle nature.

"My eyes are now set on the international music scene. *Zindagi* happened by chance. Shekhar and I were with Andrew Lloyd Weber and he asked me to sing. When he heard me, Andrew said that we should do a project together and *Zindagi*, the result of this meeting, has been a success. We may do more work together."

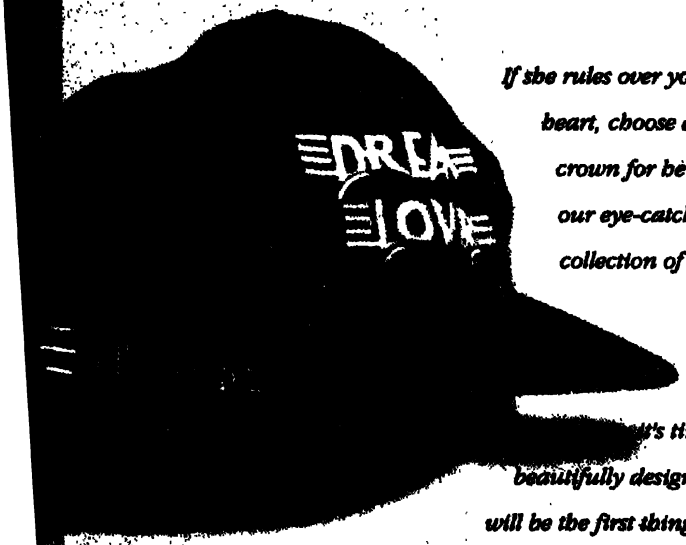
Suchitra wants 'a truckload of children' some day. She loves children and welcomes the concept of motherhood for herself. "But right now is not the time," she says, "Too many things are happening too fast today. Both Shekhar and I should feel comfortable with parenthood, make the most of our opportunities, see success and then have babies. I am twenty six and there's enough time ahead for this dream to become reality." ❖



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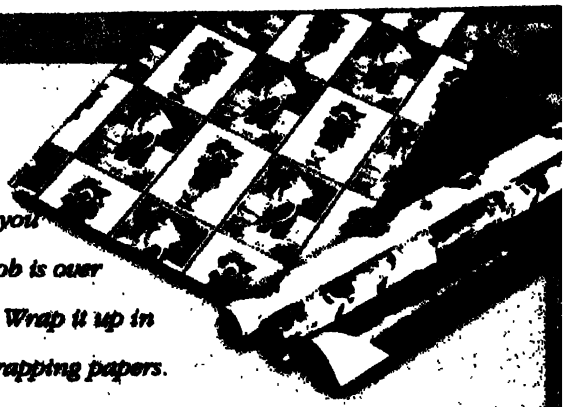
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Panel Of Judges 1999 Contest : Mamta Kulkarni, Penaz Masani, Satish Kaushik, Bali Brahmabhatt, Varsha Usgaonkar and Divya Chauhan

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To participate you need to be in the age group of 18 - 25 years. You should also be 5'-4" (162 cm) or more in height. Please send your bio-data mentioning your name, address, telephone and fax numbers with three colour postcard size photographs, one front close-up upto waist and two full length in trendy outfits (Western and Indian ethnic). Please also write your date of birth, height, vital statistics, colour of eyes, colour of hair, etc., along with details of your extra-curricular activities/achievements which include debates, elocution, dance, music, sports and other talent-related activities.

Your entries should reach us on or before 10th December, 1999 by registered post/courier only. Please mark the envelope as CSR SUPER PERSONALITY 2000 and send it to Competition Review Pvt. Ltd., 604 Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110008.

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CSR SPECIAL

Interviews : How To Succeed

Judy Skeats

All of us have to undergo the process of interviews before we land a job. Competition Success Review is proud to serialise for its readers Judy Skeats' celebrated international best-seller, 'How To Succeed In Interviews' to acquaint you with Interview Techniques, Assertion Skills, Psychological Tests and Body Language – essential features for success in any interview or personality test.

AFTER THE INTERVIEW

Analysing your interview performance

After the interview is over, you should review your performance as soon as possible, before the impressions and memories fade. Make a list of the items that strike you as important; include any answers to questions which you gave especially well and answers where you had that uneasy feeling that this was not quite what the interviewer was looking for. Keep notes, because the awkward questions may arise again and this will give you an opportunity to think of a more aptly phrased answer or to put your case slightly differently. Similarly, you should keep a note of questions where you thought that your answer expressed the situation exactly as you wanted to. Keep this with your file of job applications so that you can refresh your memory before another interview, if you have one. It is important to do all this whether or not you are successful in the interview. The notes may well be useful in the future.

If you are unsuccessful in your application and interview, you should attempt to find out why. Once you have analysed your interview yourself, go back to the interviewer if possible and ask for his opinion. Remember that the interviewer could find your approach threatening, in which case you will be unlikely to get the truth. Write politely thanking the interviewer and saying how much you were interested in the position. Try to say something nice about the company and keep your letter short and chatty. Make it very clear that you do not wish to challenge the decision but that you would very much appreciate some feedback on the reasons why you were not successful on this occasion. If the interviewer refuses to discuss it, then you must accept this. You may wish to ask him to keep your details on file though, for future vacancies.

By making it very clear that you do not wish to question his judgement, you will be ensuring that you seem professional. If another post arises within that company, you are more likely to be considered if you have stuck to these principles. There is also an outside chance that the successful candidate may refuse the position or stay only a short while, and if you were the second choice, you may be offered the job later, provided that you have not criticised the interviewer. If you contact the interviewer in this way, it also serves to prove that you are still interested in the post. Following up like this does take courage. It is easy to feel that it was traumatic enough going through the interview (and some people do feel very deflated by baring all their strengths and weaknesses in the interview only to be told, as they see it, that they are not good enough. However, this stage is important, if you seriously want to do better next time, and hopefully to secure the offer of the job, so do follow up in this way afterwards.)

If you can, telephone rather than write– you are liable to be given fuller details if the interviewer is not committed to writing. If you find that he/she is constantly busy and you are unable to get through, leave a message saying that you would like to talk about the interview. Make sure that whoever you leave the message with will also convey the fact that you are not challenging the decision, but are merely interested in tips on how you may improve your interview performance at the next interview you have, probably with another company. Do not insist that they call you back. Do not give the impression that you have no other ambition but to work for this company and that you will apply for every other post that is advertised – you will be screened out immediately as the interviewer will feel that you will only be a nuisance.

You may want to flatter the interviewer a bit to enlist his help. Don't overdo it, but you do need to show that you would value his advice and will take it seriously. If the interviewer starts to say something that he thinks will help and you argue to try to explain even politely that he got the wrong impression, he will just 'switch off' and give you no further help. If you have given him an incorrect idea or he has misunderstood, take note and ensure that you make yourself clearer in your next interview.

Never tell the interviewer that he is wrong, that he obviously had an 'off' day, that he has made the wrong choice or that you will sue him for malpractice. Do not assume that you were the best candidate; even if you are well qualified. There may be other factors which are also important, or the interviewer may consider that you were overqualified or too good for the job. (Candidates can be too good for a post ; it is the interviewer's job to find someone who can do the work and who will stay with the organisation, not get bored and leave because the work is too easy.) You may have appeared arrogant or may be completely the wrong type of personality for the job. Whether you agree with his judgement or not, it is important to know what is thought of you and how you are perceived by others. If you really believe that you were discriminated against, why forewarn him of your actions ? Contact the relevant agency and take legal advice.

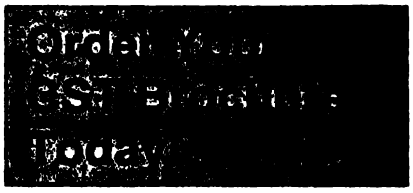
Writing to the interviewer's superior will also have a detriment effect. The interviewer will be furious and the superior is very unlikely to change his decision if only because the offer letter to the successful candidate would probably already have been sent. Most bosses will stick up for their staff and you may at best get a polite letter saying that they are sorry you are disappointed. At worst, you prejudice all your future chances with that organisation : and do remember that interviewers change jobs too – you may find that he/she was moved to another company, just where another job you wanted to apply for is situated. Memories of your conduct at or after the interview won't fade.

Make sure that you have a notebook handy to take down the criticisms or pointers that the interviewer can give you over the telephone. If your analysis of the interview points to a particular weakness, you think you may have, do ask the interviewer about this and explore it. Bear in mind the fact that nobody likes to be too rude to somebody they are talking to, so the fault may be worse than he indicates even if it seems to be only mentioned in passing. Conversely, if the interviewer says that it was a very close decision and that it is very difficult to help you much because you were very good in the interview, don't necessarily dismiss this as just flattery. It may well be true— in cases where the decision is close, it can often be very difficult for an interviewer to define all the precise reasons. In that case, listen to his judgement of what your particularly strong points were.

It is very tempting to think that 'they just got it wrong' if you do not agree with the interviewer's analysis. Remember that he is likely to know more about the job than you do and that *you* have given him the impression about you. In cases where you have already been performing the job in an 'acting' capacity, try to find out whether your performance has been adequate so far or

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whether the job has changed. In many cases where this happens, the candidate may have been performing the job satisfactorily, but the organisation then wants to change the role or status of the job, so that the new incumbent will actually have different responsibilities. If this is the case, you will need to know and to be able to judge the situation to determine whether you require further training to help your future career, etc.

If you have received several rejection letters, don't despair. You have obviously been a good candidate or you would not have got as far as the interview stage. Follow up the advice given to you by the interviewers and try your role play or practice again. You can never cover every eventuality or be certain to be better than all the other candidates, but the more you work on your interview technique, the better chance you will have the next time.

Although you may have been rejected this time, do not immediately assume that your interview technique is at fault, particularly if your feedback from the interviewer suggests this. There are many reasons why candidates are chosen, which may seem unfair to the unsuccessful applicant. Choices between applicants who are all capable of doing the job may be based on such factors as your location (whether you can travel to work easily or not, whether the organisation will save itself the relocation expenses it may have to pay to the other applicants, etc.) There may be no way to avoid such factors, so accept them and realise that if this company considered you capable of undertaking the job, so should another.

If you have been successful and have been offered the post, it may still be worth finding out about your interview technique which will help you next time you wish to change jobs. It may also forewarn you if you suspect that in a panel, the decision was not unanimous.

On offer of the post

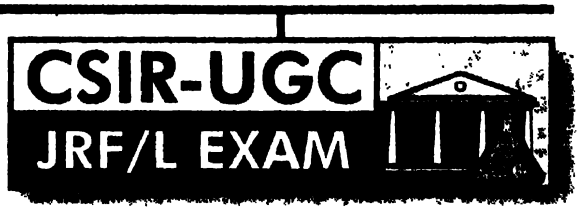
When you receive the letter confirming that the post is offered to you, you can begin to negotiate on salary and conditions, etc. (provided that you have established that there is some scope for this). Do not negotiate before you receive the offer in writing, and do not hand in your notice to your present employer until you receive this. Even then you must note that offers are often conditional on receiving satisfactory references or medical reports. If you think that either of these is likely to cause problems, get in touch with the organisation immediately and explain. If you think that your present employer is likely to give you a bad reference as they do not want to lose you, say so (though, despite the fears, few employers do this). Explain any potential medical problems and ensure that the interviewer understands that this will not materially affect your ability to do the work. If it does, you should have been honest about this at the interview.

Negotiate on salary only after the post is offered but before you accept in writing, otherwise it will be too late. The same applies to any other condition of employment that you wish to change. When you reply, make sure that you have not signed a contract without amending it to that effect and put a covering note in your acceptance letter. If the interviewer has said that 'they are sure that something can be sorted out' about your request for a higher salary, that you will be able to have a different sort of company car within six months, that satisfactory performance in the post will lead to automatic promotion in a year's time or that your holiday will of course be honoured, etc., but nothing is mentioned in your offer letter, make sure that your acceptance of the post makes these provisos (and refer to them as having been discussed and mutually agreed). If you do not do that, there is no way that you can insist later that these matters have been agreed, particularly if the staff in the personnel department change.

Other things that you must confirm agreement about before you start the new job include :

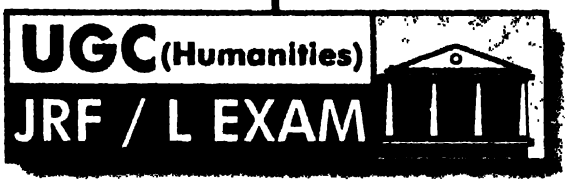
- the date on which you begin the job
- the starting salary
- the date on which your first increase in salary will be discussed, and arrangements be made for this
- whether the offer is subject to satisfactory references, medical reports, provision of proof of qualifications, work permits, etc.
- details of relocation arrangements, etc.
- details of probationary periods
- details of company car, commission or bonus scheme arrangements, etc.
- details of other fringe benefits
- your contract of employment. ❑

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Secrets Of Success

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Success and Happiness

Becoming a leader, in the ultimate analysis, is only a means to an end and not an end in itself. You want to attain success by becoming a leader. If you have become a leader and continue to remain a leader, you have certainly attained success and the attainment of success or accomplishment of the cherished goal gives you the sense of satisfaction or sense of fulfilment and it makes you feel happy. In other words, you should remember that your efforts to become a leader are finally linked up with the ultimate goal of attaining success and finding happiness. A successful knowledgeable leader ensures that he attains happiness not only as a goal but also during the period when he makes the necessary efforts to attain success. In other words, you should feel happy not only when you have gained your goal but also during the period when you have been working for your goal. In other words, you must enjoy happiness while you work and you must also enjoy it when you gather the fruits of your labour and rejoice in your victory.

What is Success ?

Success in life, when you analyse in depth, is simply getting or gaining what you want. It is simply the realisation of your goal and the fulfilment of your want or desire. The correct answer to the question 'who is a successful person?' would be the individual who secures what he sets out according to his plans and programmes. The plans and programmes are important because there is no point in gaining something either when it is too late or at too much cost. Success will, therefore, have different connotations for different individuals. It depends on what each individual wants and at what cost. Success may also mean different things to the same individual at different times. The important thing is that you must get what you want, when you want it, as you want it. It may be earning millions of rupees a month or marrying the most popular film star or getting oneself chosen as the Prime Minister of the country. Different people want different things and at different times. Success and happiness are, therefore, directly linked to what you want at any given time and at what cost.

Knowing What One Really Wants

The first requirement for leadership is, therefore, knowing well as to what precisely one wants. It is often possible that one may have several wants simultaneously. Further as one want is met, one hundred new wants may spring up in its place. Therefore, the leader aspirant should think clearly, determine his long-term and short-term goals and fix the order of priority for his different wants. One should also be careful not to develop wants which are in conflict with each other. If you wish to get promotion in your office, it is not advisable to take on part-time jobs elsewhere to augment your income. If you want to excel in studies, it is advisable to restrict the time that you would like to spend on recreation, particularly seeing films and the like. Knowing what exactly you want and thinking about your goal in clear-cut and definite terms help you to concentrate your mental and physical energies and efforts. Such concentration is very essential for success.

Secrets of Success

The study of the lives of the famous, self-made successful men all over the world and all through the ages highlights one very important leadership attribute. They all knew very well and were experts in the art of getting along with people. They knew admirably how to sell themselves to strangers and friends, their bosses, colleagues and subordinates, to their neighbours and to their family members, in fact, to everyone with whom they came into contact in their daily life both during business hours and during non-business hours. They had abundant knowledge as to how to kindle the interest and arouse the desire of the people, whether young or old, men or women, educated or uneducated, simple or otherwise. The significant fact is that your leadership is in terms of the other people with whom you have to deal directly or indirectly and they have to help you attain your goals or gain your wants. The greater their cooperation and help, the sooner will be your success and the larger your happiness.

If you cannot sell yourself to others, you will find it extremely difficult to accomplish your goals and realise your wants. All the other strong points which you might possess are no doubt important but without the ability to influence and motivate other people, you will find them going waste. In short, if you cannot sell yourself to others, you cannot win and lead. Since you have also to depend on other people to help you and cooperate with you so that you could lead, succeed, attain your goals and reap happiness, what you have alone and what you can do all by yourself, are not sufficient. Success, then, depends, to a great extent, on what you say and what you do with your ideas, talents and gifts. Invariably, it is not merely what you know but what you do with your knowledge that determines your success.

You must market and sell your talents effectively so that people buy them willingly. The public will buy a mediocre product that is properly advertised than the perfect one which remains under cover. What you have, that is, the basic qualities and soundness of the product itself are certainly important, but these will not suffice. Your ability to influence others and motivate them to buy the product is more important. The secret of success, therefore, is the art of influencing people and winning their cooperation, goodwill, sympathy and help willingly, voluntarily and continuously. This secret you must learn well and practise well.

Secret of Influencing and Motivating Others

What we have considered so far is primarily related to motivating ourselves and goading us into positive and determined action. In all probability, you already know quite well that your success is dependent on your ability to sell yourself and your ideas to others. What you are most interested in is how to do it, how to accomplish this magic, how exactly to motivate and influence other human beings? To know the answer to this question, stop for a moment and ask yourself what makes you listen to some particular individual accept his propositions? Why do you allow yourself to be influenced by one person and not by the other? Why do you read this article and what makes you to spend your time reading these lines and not a sexy thriller? You must dispassionately and objectively think and analyse the facts and determine the true reasons. In the ultimate analysis, you will find that this article is serving your interests, it is meeting your wants, it talks about your requirements, it is concerned about your leadership, success and happiness. Anything that concerns you, vitally affects you, appears to benefit you and contributes to your happiness.

You are only too willing to be interested in what applies to you and what applies to all other normal human beings. All of us are basically interested in ourselves. All of us have several needs or wants. We are eager and keen to satisfy our wants or needs. We eagerly listen to and do the things which, we are sincerely convinced, will help us in realising our needs and happiness. Therefore, when all you want in the world is the satisfaction and fulfilment of your

wants and needs, to gain these, you have first to think in terms of the other person's interests, wants, needs, desires, aspirations, ambitions, feelings, emotions, beliefs, faiths, opinions, views, psycho-personality characteristics and so on. It may appear contradictory and confusing on the face of it. If you want your wants to be met and goals to be achieved, why you waste your time thinking about other people, their interests, wants and goals ? The answer is simple. You depend on others for your leadership and success. You have to motivate them and get their active, willing and eager cooperation. Hence you have to think in terms of their wants and needs first. The correct understanding of this basic principle is the first step in motivating and influencing people.

Ralph Waldo Emerson, the great American statesman and his son were once trying to force a calf to leave the barn. But the calf was not interested in moving and that was that. The father shouted and the son yelled, there was quite a bit of commotion, but the calf did not even budge an inch. Just then their maidservant, attracted by the noises, arrived on the scene and saw what was happening. She put her thumb in the calf's mouth and sucking her thumb it followed her out of the barn willingly and happily. It appeared it would have followed her to the end of the earth in that fashion. This incident narrated by Emerson in his writings proves the important principle of psychology for influencing and motivating others. You can make others do what you want if you stop to reflect and first understand what their needs are.

Arousing Interest

The right way to get people do things the way you want is not to compel them, drive them, push them or pull them, or for that matter even beg them or entreat them. It is the most difficult thing in the world to make an individual do anything against his will. The sure way to antagonise an individual is to give him the impression that you are out to force or compel him to do something. Even young, innocent children resent, being 'made' to do things. The correct way is, therefore, to arouse a want in them and make them do, whether you want them to do willingly, happily and eagerly. We all know that we can take a horse to the water's edge but cannot yet make the horse to drink the water. The only way to make it drink is to ensure that it is first made thirsty. When it gets thirsty, it will, of its own accord, be eager and keen to drink. You don't have to lead it to the water. It would be quite willing to go in search of the water itself. The secret of motivation, therefore, lies in your ability to arouse the right kind of want or thirst in the other people.

The secret of getting what you want, therefore, lies in arousing a keen and intense desire on the part of the other persons involved to do what we are suggesting. To do this we must know as much as possible about what the other individual wants, what makes him thirsty, what makes him hungry, what makes him enthusiastic, what makes him get interested and involved. In other words, to accomplish your 'wants', you must tactfully convert them into their wants. For instance, Indira Gandhi wanted her party to be elected with over two-thirds majority to the Lok Sabha and herself chosen as the Prime Minister. However, she did not tell the voters that they should elect her simply because she wanted. Instead, she told the voters that their poverty should be eradicated. They should have social justice and economic prosperity. Their country should be made strong to deal effectively with the threat to its integrity. The voter should be properly employed and provided with necessary social amenities. In other words, she talked all the time about the wants, desires, requirements and interests of the voters. In order to get what he wanted, the voter backed Indira Gandhi and elected her party with nearly three-fourths majority to the Lok Sabha.

Hence, to get what you want, you must take an active, keen and sincere interest in the person. Study him, pay attention to him, speak to him, listen to him, help him and understand him. Think in terms of his hopes, ambitions, desires, aspirations, wishes, wants, fears, problems; day-dreams and so on. It is human nature that each individual first thinks of his own needs and problems. He is

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first interested in himself before he could think about others. Knowledge of this human nature and psychology should help you and make you to play down your 'wants'. Do not talk about 'I' but talk about 'You' always. You must play the game their way in order to get what you want. There is no other way. To lead and win, you must put the emphasis on how the other party will benefit, what he will receive and not on what you will get. The very first thing that the other person wants to know about any proposition you make is, "What I will get out of it?" Therefore, you must approach him from the 'You' angle and not from the 'I' angle. Always stress and magnify the 'You' and play down and black out the 'I'.

Telling the other person of your wants will not make him hungry, thirsty, interested, keen or enthusiastic. The common man or the voter who was exercising his franchise and casting his vote, was not interested in Indira Gandhi becoming the Prime Minister unless it was bound up with his own interests, welfare, happiness and well-being. All those with whom you have to deal either at the office, college, department or outside, may not be interested in your becoming a leader unless it will mean something to them in gaining what they intensely want. To repeat, you must take sincere, keen and genuine interest in others, learn what they want and convince them that you could deliver the goods and you will find them selecting you and making you their leader, without yourself even mentioning it. The art of arousing this want on the part of others is called by different ways; some call it motivation, others as selling yourself and yet others as influencing people and winning them over to your way of thinking. All these means just this. You must talk and act in terms of the other man's interests.

Ever Present Human Need

Every human being, whether rich or poor, high or low, educated or illiterate, leader or follower, is always and ever hungry and thirsty for one thing. That is the need to feel important. He wants someone to show interest in him and in what he does. He craves to be recognised and appreciated genuinely and sincerely. He wants affection, warmth and friendship. He desires for appreciation and understanding. He likes to be heard. He at once reacts favourably when someone displays a keen, sincere and genuine interest in him. This is a standing, continuing, insatiable, perennial or ever present hunger on the part of all human beings. It is not a seasonal demand. Forever and always, from birth to death, all through the day and the year, people crave for importance, recognition, appreciation and love There are no exceptions to this natural inborn human hunger and you and I share this nagging hunger. To become a successful leader, you must master the art of catering to the perennial hunger in the most effective way. You must satisfy this hunger and thirst fully to attain success and happiness by becoming a leader and gain your objectives. You must then start by taking genuine interest in other human beings. Learn to harmonise your needs with the wishes and wants of the other people. Think and talk of the other individual's interests. You will then certainly go places. You will win. You will lead in a very big way. You will be crowned with success, glory and happiness. ❑

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Indian National Movement

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Birth Pangs Of Freedom

When India was made a party to the Second World War by the British, the Congress resigned from the provincial ministries on December 12, 1939. India got ready to wage the struggle for freedom to the finish. The slogan "Quit India" resounded throughout the country. People adopted all methods—violent and non-violent—to overthrow the imperial rule. The communalists played their mischief and supported the government more than ever before. They joined together to pave the way for the partition of the country. Ultimately, India got freedom but with all the travails of a new birth. The orgy of communal riots and transfer of population left the scars on the body politic. Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated by a co-religionist for his campaign against communal madness.

The August Offer, the Cripps Mission, the Wavell Plan and the Cabinet Mission Plan followed by the Mountbatten Plan are the main milestones in the history of Constitutional Development of the country. In 1940, the Muslim League passed the Pakistan Resolution and, in seven years, it got it. The nation was divided, and it unfolded a new story of hatred and animosities, arson, loot, and murder. Secularism and communalism, nationalism and imperialism fought against one another. Imperialism retreated but left behind it the debris of a shattered economy and frayed emotions.

Resignation of Congress Ministries

The Second World War started in September 1939. The fascist forces of Germany attacked Poland. Democracy was in danger. The political India had been always opposed to fascism and war. It should have thrown its weight in favour of democracies. But the British Government did not wait to consult India and made her a party to the war. It knew the political temper of the country. While India was ready to fight against fascism to protect democracy and freedom, it was demanding its own freedom for which imperialism was not ready. The Conservative Government in England was not willing to liquidate the Empire. In protest against the British double standards—denying freedom to people in India and waging war in the name of democracy— the Congress Ministries resigned from the provincial ministries.

The conflict between the British Government and the nationalist movement became open and sharp in the very first few weeks of the war India was proclaimed party to the war and the Governor-General was empowered to suspend provincial autonomy. The Defence of India Ordinance was passed on September 3, 1939. It put an end to all civil liberties. The Congress took a grave view of these developments. It advised its members in the Central Assembly not to attend the next session. It demanded the right of India to frame her own Constitution through its Constituent Assembly. It asked the government to declare its war aims as applicable to India. It demanded that India should be treated "as a free nation whose policy will be guided in accordance with the wishes of her people."

In other words, India wanted (i) Complete Independence after war, (ii) an interim National Government during the war, and (iii) a Constituent Assembly to frame its Constitution on the basis of Democracy and National Unity. The Viceroy promised to constitute a consultative committee of prominent Indians to advise the Governor-General on the prosecution of war and also held out an assurance that "dominion status" would be granted to India at an appropriate time. Neither the distant goal of "dominion status" nor the immediate step to constitute a Consultative Committee could satisfy India. Negotiations followed, but nothing came out of it. The Congress Ministries resigned. The working class at Bombay, Jubbalpore and other places observed one-day political strike against war—"the imperialist conspiracy against humanity". The socialists voiced radical sentiments and demanded action. The Communist Party, though illegal, too gave the call for "mass struggle against imperialist war".

Individual Satyagraha

After the failure of the negotiations between the government and Congress and the resignation of the Congress Ministries, Gandhiji gave a call for individual *satyagraha*. He did not want to embarrass the government and yet wanted to show his indignation against the irresponsible attitude of the government. Individual *satyagraha* and not a mass Civil Disobedience Movement was found the right course. Even this limited step created considerable commotion. A few thousand *satyagrahis* were sent to jail. The *satyagrahis* gave notice of their intention to offer *satyagraha*, announcing the place and time to the police authorities and shouted anti-war and national slogans and got arrested. Vinoba Bhave inaugurated the movement as the first *satyagrahi*. Meanwhile, the government appointed five Indians to the Governor-General's Council and constituted the Defence Council. In December 1940, it released the *satyagrahis*. In 1941, Russia was attacked by Germany and in December 1941, Japan made incursions in Asia. It conquered Philippines, Indonesia, Indochina and Malaya by February 1942. Burma's fall was imminent. The Congress suspended the movement.

Pakistan Resolution

After the Congress resigned from ministerial offices, the Muslim League celebrated the "Deliverance Day". In 1940 the Muslim League, at its Lahore session, passed the Pakistan Resolution moved by Sir Fazlul Haq and rejected the Federal Scheme as envisaged in the Government of India Act, 1935. When Mohammad Ali Jinnah demanded Pakistan, V. D. Savarkar gave the rejoinder, "Hindi, Hindu and Hindustan". According to him, India was the land of Hindus while Muslims were only "territorial Indians". K. M. Munshi gave the slogan of "Akhand Hindustan".

Cripps Mission

In view of Japanese threat to the very existence of India, the entry of the United States of America in the war and the pressure exercised by Indian and world public opinion, the British Government sent Cripps Mission to pacify India. It promised "dominion status" with the right to secede, right of provinces not to join Indian Union and retain their existing relationship with the British Government and the extension of the Governor General's Council by appointment of all Indian members from amongst the political leaders while retaining the Defence Portfolio with the Commander-in-Chief. The negotiations broke down on the question of interim arrangement.

Quit India Resolution

After the failure of the Cripps Mission, the Congress adopted a more militant course than "individual satyagraha". In

Gandhian Thought—Unemployment



Gandhiji believed that there was no unemployment in India for all who could work with dignity and use their hands and feet. Every person has the capacity to work and, therefore, unemployment in any sense and whoever is ready to use that capacity is sure to find work. No labour is too much for one who wants to earn honest money.

Unemployment is generally understood as unemployment of the educated classes. Gandhiji gave it a broader significance. The former is confined to factory, offices and plantations which is only a small fraction of the employment potential in the agricultural sector and village and cottage industries. The pity of it is that the so-called educated people do not appreciate the dignity of labour and look down upon manual work. This is what has led to the widespread poverty and unemployment in the country. Village and cottage industries if encouraged and educated to recognise the dignity of labour and shed their prejudices and complexes over different classes of work to remove unemployment and improve the economy of the country in the process.

April 1942 the Congress Working Committee met at Allahabad and passed a resolution. It asked the people to non-cooperate with the invading forces. Jawaharlal Nehru advised "guerilla warfare" to resist the Japanese. C. Rajagopalachari proposed that Pakistan should be accepted. The All India Congress Committee (AICC) rejected his proposal. He, therefore, resigned from the Congress.

In July 1942, the Congress Working Committee adopted a resolution demanding the "withdrawal of British rule" from India. By withdrawal, it did not mean physical withdrawal of the British. It did not "intend to jeopardise the defensive capacity of the allied powers." It was agreeable to station the British forces in India to fight the Japanese aggression and even to help China. It was prepared to change the ill-will against the British and make India a willing partner in securing the freedom of the people of the world but it was possible only if India felt the glow of freedom. Failing this, the committee would resort to non-cooperation under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. Gandhiji was already popularising his slogan of "Quit India". The final decision was to be taken by the AICC which was scheduled to meet in Bombay on August 7, 1942.

In the meanwhile, the government adopted a policy of repression. It issued a circular advising all the provincial governments to get ready for the struggle. Gandhiji, through the columns of *Harijan*, was asking the nation "to do or die". "India must be free and free now." He asked people to get ready even for an "open rebellion".

The AICC met at Bombay and adopted the historic "Quit India" resolution on August 8, 1942. It resolved "to sanction for the vindication of India's inalienable right to freedom and independence, the starting of a mass struggle on non-violent lines on the widest possible scale." Gandhiji and other prominent leaders of the Congress were arrested in Bombay on August 9, 1942. Important Congress men were arrested all over India. All the Congress organisations were declared illegal.

Till the end of 1942, according to the government figures, 60,229 persons were arrested, 18,000 were detained under the Defence of India Rules, 940 were killed in police or military firing and 1,630 persons were injured in such firings. Military was called at 60 places. In reality, the casualty figures were much higher. The people were left without leaders and directions. Processions, demonstrations, hartals and meetings were followed by violence. Railway stations, post offices, and other government buildings were set on fire. The railway system in Bihar and Eastern UP was dislocated for weeks together. Over 150 police stations were attacked. Parallel government was established in Ballia, Basti, Satara and Midnapore. The government let loose terrorism. Besides police firings, the government used aeroplanes, machine gunning and bombings of unarmed people. Heavy collective fines were imposed.

During 1943-44, according to Woodhead Commission report, 15 lakhs of people died in the man-made famine in Bengal. The non-official figures ran up to 34 lakhs. The profiteers and bureaucracy had joined hands together. About Rs. 150 crore went into the pockets of the rich at the cost of human life.

From August 1942 to February 1943, Gandhiji was in correspondence with the Viceroy. He had disclaimed all responsibility for the violent outburst. He held out an olive branch of peace but the Viceroy said "no". Mahatma Gandhi announced a 21-day fast. The Viceroy described it as "political blackmail". Gandhiji retorted that it was "an appeal to the highest tribunal for justice which I have failed to secure from you." His fast led to countrywide agitation for his release. A non party conference attended, among others, by the prominent leaders, met in Delhi which demanded his release. Three Indian members of the Governor-General's Executive Council resigned in protest. The government was not moved. It even refused permission to William Philips, the personal envoy of President Roosevelt, t see Gandhiji in jail. Kasturbabai, the wife o Mahatma Gandhi, died in jail. Gandhiji fel seriously ill with malaria and was released on May 6, 1944. The Axis Powers were now on retreat, the victory of Allied Powers was in sight.

The Communists and the Royalists

M. N. Roy and his radical Democratic Party supported the government from the very beginning of the war. Roy did so because that it was war against Fascism. If Fascism succeeds and emerges victorious, neither democracy nor freedom of India could be safe.

The Communists described it as an "imperialist war" in 1939. They opposed the British Government and supported the Congress in its demand for independence and interim national government. The individual *satyagraha* movement had run its course. In mid-1941 the erstwhile USSR was attacked by Hitler. The communists described the war now as "People's War". They said: "To fight to win this war is to defend our country and realise our liberation." They supported war efforts because they contended that it did not "lead to servile cooperation or submission to imperialist government but to a struggle against it for winning democratic rights and establishing a national government."

Subhash Chandra Bose and Indian National Army

In September 1942, on the initiative of Rash Behari Bose, the Indian National Army was raised from amongst the Indian captured soldiers and officers in Malaya. These officers and men were dissatisfied with the discriminatory treatment they got from the Japanese in food and other amenities as compared to the American and British soldiers. Subhash Chandra Bose escaped from India in 1941 and reached Germany via Afghanistan. He joined the

dian National Army (INA) in July 1943. The aims of the INA ere set by Subhash Chandra Bose: "This army carried India's itional flag and its slogans were India's national slogans." He nphasised that he would like to achieve India's independence ithout anybody's help but said that there was no single instance the history of the world where an enslaved nation had achieved liberation without foreign help. He said: "For enslaved India it uch more honourable to join hands with enemies of the British pire than to curry favour with leaders of British political parties. it not ridiculous for some of our leaders to talk of fighting Fascism road, while shaking hands with imperialists at home?" The INA ught many campaigns for India's liberation in Burma and sewhere during 1942-45. After the defeat of Japan and Axis Powers, e men and officers of the INA were taken prisoners. They were ied for treason. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Bhulabhai Desai and waharlal Nehru defended them in the historic trial in the Red rt at Delhi. The Congress and the nation stood as one in their efence. The trial had a miraculous effect on the minds of the eople of India. It became a political issue and the British overnment had to retreat.

The Simla Conference

After the Allied victory in the European theatres of war, fresh ctivity started in India to solve the political deadlock. A conference as held in Simla in June-July 1945 on the basis of the Wavell Plan. he Congress leaders were released just before the conference. The overnment placed a bait for the Congress and the Muslim League. dvocated "parity" between Hindus and Muslims in the national overnment to be constituted immediately. The Simla conference nded with a greater communal divide. Soon the Labour overnment came to power in England.

Soon after the failure of the Simla conference, elections were eld to the provincial assemblies under the Government of India ct 1935. While the Congress monopolised Hindu seats, it did not et more than eight Muslim seats. The Muslim League monopolised nost of the Muslim seats. The gulf between Hindu and Muslim ad been widened. The Muslim League's claims hardened. There as no chance of any compromise. The Muslim League and the ongress formed ministries in the provinces. The Muslim League sed its powers for fomenting communal riots and pushing forward ts demand for partition.

Cabinet Mission

The Labour government sent the Cabinet Mission to negotiate with Indian leaders for transfer of power. The Mission promised complete independence, a three-tier System of government and a Constituent Assembly. The Mission failed on the question of the Three-ner System. However, the Constituent Assembly came into eing and the national government was formed in 1946, with awaharlal Nehru as its Vice-President. The Muslim League oycotted both. Later on, on the persuasion of Lord Wavell, it oined the national government but not the assembly. It carried on the struggle for its demand for Pakistan from inside this national government.

Independence

Lord Wavell was replaced by Lord Mountbatten by the new Labour Government in Britain. The Labour government announced ts decision to transfer power to Indian hands and fixed mid-1948 as the last date. India was divided under the Mountbatten Plan. Two States were created on August 15, 1947. It was a day of glory and joy and yet a day of pain and sorrow.

The British Empire in India ceased to exist on August 15, 1947 even as jubilation over the dawn of a new life was tempered by bitterness and enmity between two principal communities. Freedom meant new responsibilities and resettlement of refugees who left both the countries for what they considered their real home compelled by considerations of religion and safety. ❑

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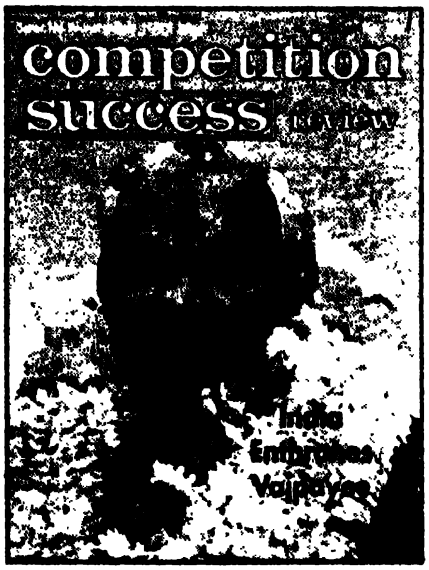
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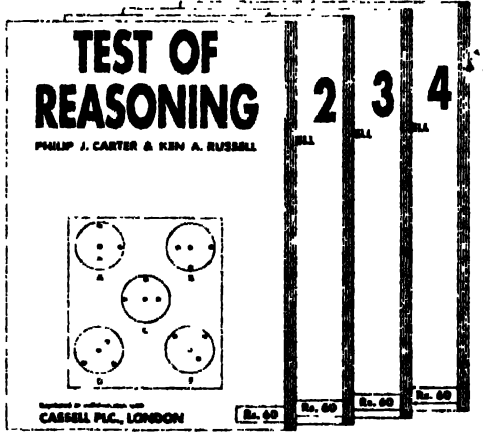


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Super Brain Super Personality Contest 2000

(Continued from page 44)

Today, the people who reach the zenith are no exceptions. It is only through their day to day knowledge acquired through perseverance which makes them exceptional and only these exceptionals claim respect and status in society which is nothing but 'power'.

A knowledgeable person can face the challenges in his life in a more tactful manner than a lay man. He applies his astute knowledge to solve his problems.

It has been seen from time immemorial that a knowledgeable person commands respect. In the Court of Akbar, Birbal acquired a supreme position because of his knowledge and intelligence. Even Chanakya was an excellent administrator and with his administrative knowledge as an astute politician, he was instrumental in overthrowing the rule of Nand Dynasty and installing Chandragupta Maurya as the ruler of the State. He also wrote, a book named as *Kautilya Shastra*. Indeed, knowledge commands power, position and prestige.



Ms. Swati Mahajan

FIRST PRIZE WINNER OF CSR SUPER BRAIN PERSONALITY CONTEST 2000 (5) : TOPIC 3

Ms. Swati Mahajan has done Graduation in Arts from Delhi University in 1993.

She is the first prize winner of Topic 3 and has been adjudged the MS. INTELLECTUAL OF THE MONTH. She is entitled to participate in the remaining stages of the Super Brain Super Personality Contest 2000 as well as receive other prizes.

Congratulations, Ms. Swati !

Even today in such a materialistic world, where money holds a very important position, knowledge has even surpassed the crucial role of money. "The Pen is mightier than the Sword" holds good in this regard. That means Pen', which is a symbol of knowledge, holds a more powerful position in comparison to a 'Sword'. Politicians hold IAS officers in good esteem as they are knowledgeable officers in all walks of life and as such politicians are highly dependent on these administrative officers in the discharge of day-to-day duties. Even politicians exercise great restraint in front of journalists, who have flair for writing. Ministers today cannot withstand the presence of journalists like Mr. Karan Thapar, the symbol of pen.

Dr. Abdul Kalam, father of India's missile technology, has made India feel so proud and nuclear self-sufficient. This is all because of his knowledge. Dr. Hargobind Khurana was credited with deciphering genetic code, and it was a major landmark in the history of genetics. The knowledge in the field of computer has today revolutionised the entire world. It is the knowledge of Microsoft supremo Bill Gates, which has made him the most powerful, respectable and the richest person in the world.

Not only in the world of science, the worth and power of knowledge cannot be underestimated in any other sphere whether it is stockmarket or sports. Sharemarkets provide an excellent opportunity for investors to make a quick buck, but here only a few investors who have proper knowledge of the game earn handsome profits whereas others with little knowledge are likely to loose. It has been established that investors who have good knowledge and information regarding the policies of the government, track record of the promoters, demand and supply of the commodities both in international and domestic markets are likely to reap good harvests.

In the modern world, computers play a significant role in the overall growth of economy. Therefore the investors who have sufficient knowledge of application of computers and their future growth have earned huge dividends.

Even in sports, some sports personalities excel over others. Sachin Tendulkar, Viswanathan Anand, Leander Paes, Mahesh Bhupathi, Steffi Graf, to name a few, are world renowned players. They have achieved greater heights which their seniors, though having more experience of the game, could not. This is primarily due to greater interest, determination and intense knowledge of the game. Before a game is actually played in the field, it has to be played in the mind. Because only a correct strategy, well organised mind demarcates a winner from a loser. It is the devotion and deep knowledge of the game that has made Sachin Tendulkar come out with flying colours and led him to earn prestigious awards like Arjuna Award, Padam Shri, Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award as also the Best Batsman in the world at a very young age and thus bringing glory to the game as well as to the country. Because of their knowledge and expertise, such players are ruling the world of sports.

The desire of knowledge increases ever with the acquisition of it. While the ordinary men have the thirst for wealth, the great men and saints have the thirst and desire to acquire knowledge. It was the spiritual knowledge of Gautam Buddha which led Ashoka to abjure the path of bloodshed and adopt non-violence or *Ahimsa*. Ramakrishna Paramahans, Vivekananda acquired knowledge through long hours of meditation and due to this people not only from entire India, but from many parts of the world, followed their teachings and worshipped them like God.

Previously sources of knowledge were limited. They were just confined to few books, magazines, etc. But now they have increased manifold. As specialised newspapers such as *The Economic Times, Financial Express*, etc. are the richest source of financial information. Mass Media like T.V., telecast news almost throughout 24 hours and also lot of informative programmes are being telecast. Discovery Channel on TV and Yuva-Vani programme on AIR are quite informative. Seminars, symposiums and exhibitions are being organised from time to time. All this is done in order to acquaint general masses with the latest and advanced techniques, technologies and information which is nothing but 'Knowledge through experience and exposure'. In today's world of Information Technology, the Internet is one of the richest sources of information. Through this information technology we can acquire all information about every nook and corners of the world. Definitely all these factors claim that 'Knowledge is Power'.

Where knowledge is an asset, little knowledge is always dangerous. Today it is the age of mastery and perfection.

Though it is good to have diversified knowledge, but at the same time mastery or expertise in one field is a must. 'Jack of all trades and master of none', does not hold good. Because whereas knowledge has led to escavations and inventions, little knowledge does not produce any positive results for the society.

Samuel Smiles has rightly said "Knowledge is Power", but... knowledge itself unless wisely directed, might merely make bad men more dangerous.'

Knowledge is something which a thief cannot steal, rather it enhances by sharing with others.

'The more you give, the more you get'. A knowledgeable teacher earns respect from students. But I do not appreciate selling or commercialisation of knowledge. Today many teachers have made teaching a business rather than making it a worship of Goddess Saraswati.

'Knowledge is the foundation and source of good writing. That writer contributes the most, who gives his reader the most knowledge, and takes from him the least time.'

Change is the law of nature. In this world, nothing is stable, so is the case with money. Money is no men's property. It keeps on changing hands. But knowledge is still there to rescue a person.

That is why it is rightly said :

"Learn something, for when luck is suddenly gone, knowledge remains, and never leaves men alone". ❑

India—A Tourists' Paradise

"If we were to look over the whole world to find out the country most richly endowed with all the wealth, power and beauty that nature can bestow—in some parts a very paradise on earth—I should point to India".

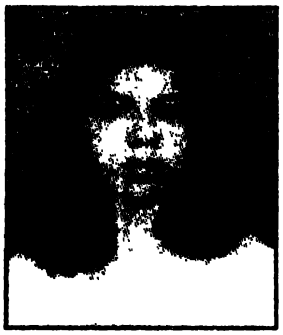
—Max Mueller

What Max Mueller said is indeed true. Crowned by the Himalayas on top, and vast seas surrounding its peninsula, India is quite distinct on the world map.

When a large island, separate from the mighty Gondawana land was drifted away, it's fate was sealed. After years of secluded life, it joined the Asian mass, with Thesys lake giving rise to the mighty Himalayas. These years of seclusion gave rise to many endemic varieties, both of flora and fauna. The Himalayas enveloped all the beauty within itself, giving rise to the mighty rivers—Indus, Ganga and Yamuna and their tributaries, spreading over the land like arteries, providing life blood to the species. While in the Deccan plateau and South, the Narmada, Krishna, Godavari and Cauvery, sucked water from the vast seas and drenched the entire land. With so much vivacity all around, life bloomed and soon the entire subcontinent was filled with rare, fragrant flowers and beautiful creatures started making it their home.

Could man be far behind? India has seen many eras blooming on her soil. Each era has left its indelible mark. The people were different, the lifestyle, thinkings, languages, tastes and the whole culture was different. From Harappas to Mauryas, Guptas to Sultans, and Mughals to the English, India saw a metamorphosis in each era. People mixed, cultures intermingled, each century brought a new India, influenced by all, yet retaining its old identity. So, the whole of India was dotted with temples, mosques and churches, palaces, *haveli*s and forts.

"India, it is often said, is not a country, but a continent. From north to south, and east to west, the people are different, the customs are different, the country is different. There are few countries on earth with the enormous variety that India has to offer. It's a place that somehow gets into your blood."



Ms. Payal Mathur

FIRST PRIZE WINNER OF CSR SUPER BRAIN PERSONALITY CONTEST 2000 (5) : TOPIC 4

Ms. Payal Mathur has done Master of Tourism Administration (MTA) from Aligarh Muslim University in 1999. She is the first prize winner of Topic 4 and has been adjudged the MS. INTELLECTUAL OF THE MONTH. She is entitled to participate in the remaining stages of the Super Brain Super Personality Contest 2000 as well as receive other prizes.

Congratulations, Ms. Payal !

The biggest asset of India as a desirable tourist destination is its 5,000-year-old historical and cultural heritage. Every region in India developed a culture of its own. The Culture is a wide term, which includes the languages, rituals, beliefs, festivals and traditions, given from father to son and carried on with generations.

The regional diversity is attributed to the fact that the historical roots of development of each region culturally depended much on the dynasties ruling it and also on their proximity to other cultures. This limited regional influence was seen in the languages, cuisines, dressing sense and even in dance and music in each region. The local perceptions and feelings gave way to regional beliefs and traditions. So when North India had Greek and Islamic influence, the South India had a distinct Dravadian style. The paintings, architecture, music, coins, all show their developments through ages.

Take for instance, the desert State of Rajasthan. With the Thar at its background and shifting sand—dunes, mirages and camels, the vast palaces, forts and *haveli*s present a very distinct aura. The Rajput Culture with bright 'Bandhani' colours, intricate designs and the Royal background gives a very different look. Its unique architecture in the series of palaces in Pink City (Jaipur), Lake Palace in Udaipur and sand coloured forts in sand-dunes city of Jaisalmer, coupled with the folk dances and art, gives it a distinction of 'Epitome of Cultural Tourism in India'.

But, one jewel which attracts the bulk of tourists is in the once Mughal Capital—Agra. The Great Mughals gave India the architectural splendor and influence of Persia. It reached its zenith with the symbol of Mughal romance—The Taj Mahal. Its architectural perfection gave it a place as one of the seven wonders of the world. Today, Taj Mahal has become synonymous with 'India'.

Be it the Ancient Indian beauty in the form of caves of Ajanta-Ellora, Sun Temple at Konark, Khajuraho Temples or the Dravadian style stone-carved temples of Hoysalewara and Ranganathswamy or the Medieval glory of Qutab Minar, Red Fort, Fatehpur Sikri and other forts and

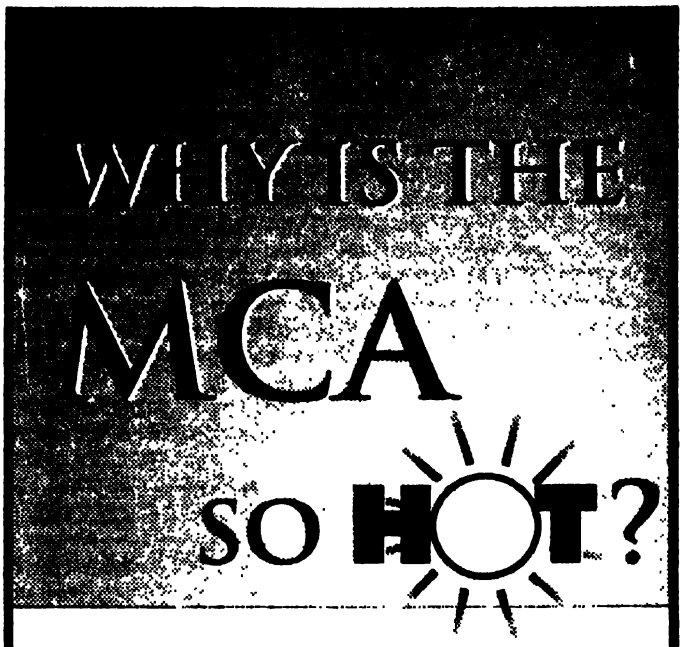
mausoleums with Islamic influence of Persia, Iran, Turkey or Afghanistan; or even the English and the Portuguese influence in Victoria Memorial Gateway of India and churches in Goa; each one symbolises the glory of India in the different eras.

All these eras gave India some spectacular master-pieces which are not found anywhere around the globe. Some master pieces are objects of awe and mystery, not only because of their unique craftsmanship, challenging the modern technological growth but because of their technological superiority. No one has been able to solve the mystery of the Shaking Minarets in the mosque and tomb of Raj Bibi in Ahmedabad. The Bhool Bholaiyan in Lucknow and the acoustic wonders of Gol Gumbaj speak for themselves. In fact, you can never have enough of India when it comes to the architectural wonders and excellence. The geniuses who made India their home, have contributed so many treasures, that it will attract people to the eternity.

Another aspect of Indian Culture is its vibrant and colourful Festivals. India has been the mother of the oldest religion—The Hinduism and subsequently Buddhism, Jainism and Sikhism. Islam and Christianity also experienced the motherly affection of this great country. The festivals still carry on the gaiety and colours of past. The festive season in India coincides with the Tourist Season and with 33 crores Gods and Goddesses, one surely cannot miss out the colourful extravaganza whenever he visits India. In fact, the real cultural experience of India is unaccomplished without these festivals. There is a regional influence on the importance of festivals. So it is important to be at the right place and at the right time. When visiting Rajasthan, be sure that your itinerary includes the Desert Festival and Kite Festival. And don't miss the Boat Race Festivals in South India. You are lucky if you planned your visit to Mathura during Holi, Mysore during Dussehera, Bengal during Durga Pooja, Orissa during Puri Rath Yatra and Maharashtra during Ganesh Chaturthi.

India's Dance and Music Festivals also has cultural roots. The Taj Mahotsava in February, Khajuraho Dance Festival at Khajuraho Temples in March and Konark Dance Festival in November, give an opportunity of seeing all internationally acclaimed faces of Indian Classical Dance and Music (both vocal and instrumental) on one stage. Around 14 such festivals are arranged all over the country. All one needs is to be sure that the itinerary includes these festivals, and the trip to India will be the most memorable of all.

If you want more of India, there's a series of Heritage hotels, Orient Express, Palace on Wheels, Fairy Queen, all at very affordable prices. And if you like to take a piece of Indian Cultural heritage with you as a reminisce, there is a huge backbone of Souvenir Industry, with all Indian craftsmanship creating magic on marbles, ivory, leather, wood, brass and even clay. You cannot find such intricate designs and patterns anywhere in the world. The diversity of India is not limited to culture, but nature too has been very generous to India. While the Himalayan Ranges gave beautiful valleys of Kashmir and Himachal, 'Valley of Flowers', 'Scotland of the East', snow capped mountains and lush green plains, the Thar Desert gave sand-dunes and mirages. Its 3200 km. long silvery coastline gave beautiful and often secluded beaches in Goa, Aguada, Arjuna, Gopalpur, Konark; and lagoons and back waters of Kerala and Chilka in Orissa. Kutch and Sundarbans, where land and rivers meet sea, gives opportunity to nature-lovers and ecologists to unravel the mysteries of nature and observe the delicate balance



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of nature with living beings. The giant water falls, Coral Paradise islands and rushing mighty rivers are all nature's gifted pearls.

As each region has unique physical features, soil types and climatic conditions, so are the vegetation and wildlife. Many flora and fauna are endemic. To safeguard this unique treasure of India, Project Tiger was initiated in 1973, and several biosphere reserves and Wild life and bird sanctuaries sprang up. The most popular being the Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary, which is the home of many water birds and migratory birds, including the rare Siberian cranes. The Corbett National Park protects the Royal Bengal Tiger, Gir Reserve is the only surviving home of Asiatic Lion, Kaziranga is the Royal house of rhino and Periyar in Kerala homes the Indian elephants. Many other rare species, like Hangual (in Dachigam, Kashmir), deers and other wild life forms including rare trees are protected in over 200 sanctuaries and Wild life Reserves all over India. Almost half the tourists coming to India show special interest in these wildlife forms.

And when all the natural beauty is mixed with culture, this harmony presents a very unique picture, making each destination different. So for the nature lovers, the experience of a hill station in Himachal, (Manali), Mount Abu in Rajasthan and Ooty and beautiful, peaceful Coonoor in Tamil Nadu are all different, because a distinct cultural spice is added to it.

Similarly, a 'Sunset' in the Kashmir Valleys, monastery surrounded North-East hills, cool, green Goa beaches, turquoise seas with temple background and that at the lowest point of Indian Peninsula—The Kanyakumari, are all different, because man's genius blends with the nature's in a distinct way.

No wonder, the flow of tourists rose from 1.2 million in 1981 to 2.3 million in 1997 (Department of Tourism Report). A brief SWOT Analysis shows that both natural and cultural treasures are India's strength for the tourist. A lot of mysteries are still unexplored, giving ample opportunities. The Nilgiris in South, the jagged-rock route of Narmada in Bhedaghat, roaring falls in Hogenakkal and much much more. Each place in India is a mystical crossword, where each and every word has lots of wonders and meanings for everyone. But the standard of infrastructure, lack of government initiatives, haphazard tourism growth and lack of ethics in every day functioning give a bad picture to the country. The monetary and physical safety of the tourist is of utmost importance.

For India to continue as a 'Tourist Paradise', a judicious and prudent analysis of socio-cultural and environmental carrying capacity has to be done. Apart from Desert Triangle and Golden Triangles in many States, many more circuits have to be developed.

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My lands are green, my skies are blue,
My mountains top them all through,
My rivers and valleys and lakes and seas,
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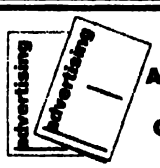
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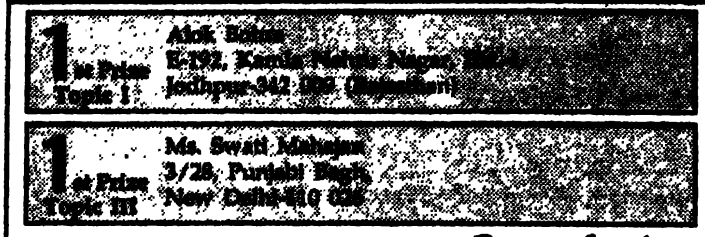
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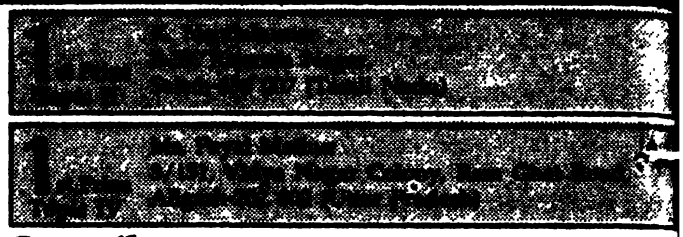
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Expected Questions

Objective General Knowledge

Madan Lal

Former Secretary, Staff Selection Commission, Government of India

As Secretary of the Staff Selection Commission, Mr. Madan Lal was the person who planned the entire scheme of Objective Type Tests for the competitive examinations held by the Commission. For the benefit of our readers, he has compiled a set of Expected Questions which are likely to be asked in various competitive examinations. Every month, we publish expected questions from different disciplines to equip our readers with comprehensive material on the subject to bring them sure success.



The paper on General Knowledge or General Awareness or General Studies plays a pivotal role in the competitive examinations conducted by various boards for recruitment to public services. As the readers are, no doubt, aware, this feature has very extensive coverage of subjects. It covers Everyday Science, History, Economics, Geography, Political Science, Civics, Life Sciences, Current National and International Affairs/Events, Constitution of India, Indian National Movement, and so on.

For the present issue, I have drawn up a test battery of 60 questions on "Biological Sciences". As an aid to proper and systematic preparation, the readers are advised to answer this test paper in one hour and then make a self-assessment of their performance with reference to the answers printed at the end of this feature. The following grades will help the readers for self-assessment :

(i) Less than 30 per cent score - Poor
(ii) 31 to 50 per cent score - Fair
(iii) 51 to 65 per cent score - Good
(iv) 66 to 80 per cent score - Very Good
(v) Above 80 per cent score - Excellent

The aim of the readers should be to achieve a score of not less than 60 per cent.

Biological Sciences

Q. 41. The subcutaneous fat layer in the body is located
(A) Above the epidermis
(B) Below the epidermis
(C) Above the dermis
(D) Below the dermis

Q. 42. Hypanthodium is a type of inflorescence found in
(A) Fig (B) Mulberry
(C) Onion (D) Pineapple

Q. 43. When plants are grown in darkness, they are elongated because they
(A) Do not contain auxin
(B) Contain more auxin
(C) Require minerals
(D) None of these

Q. 44. Which tissue is responsible for the passage of water in plants ?
(A) Collenchymatous (B) Phloem
(C) Sclerenchyma (D) Xylem

Q. 45. Fixation of nitrogen is the process by which
(A) Atmospheric nitrogen gets converted into useful compounds
(B) Nitrogen gets converted into nitric acid
(C) Liquefaction of nitrogen takes place
(D) Both (B) and (C) above

Q. 46. Magnesium is essential for plants because it helps in
(A) Flowering
(B) The formation of chlorophyll
(C) The development of roots
(D) The ripening of fruits

Q. 47. The effect of the length of the day on the flowering of plants is known as
(A) Photophosphorylation
(B) Photoperiodism
(C) Photosynthesis
(D) Phototropism

Q. 48. When a short-day plant is exposed to light during the night, it
(A) Has no effect (B) Produces flowers
(C) Produces leaves (D) None of these

Q. 49. Which of the following seeds grows by epigeal germination ?
(A) Bean (B) Gram (C) Rice (D) Wheat

Q. 50. The tap roots of many plants assume various forms. The tap root of which of the following is termed as 'Conical'?
(A) Carrot (B) Mirabillis
(C) Radish (D) Turnip

Q. 51. All of the following are examples of plants which have adventitious roots termed as 'Fasciculated', except
(A) Asparagus (B) Dahlia
(C) Ruellia (D) Sweet potato

Q. 52. A typical angiosphermic leaf consists of
(A) A lamina only
(B) A lamina and a leaf base
(C) A lamina, a petiole and a leaf base
(D) A petiole and a lamina

Q. 53. By weight, calcium and sodium in the animal cells range between
(A) 0.15% to 2% (B) 0.50% to 2.50%
(C) 1.00% to 3.00% (D) None of these

Q. 54. Why is chemical energy the most suitable form of energy for living systems?
(A) It can be easily transferred
(B) It can be easily transformed
(C) It can be easily stored
(D) All of these

Q. 55. Who, amongst the following, is regarded as the 'father of genetics'?
(A) Gregor Johann Mendel
(B) Charles Darwin
(C) Robert Hooke
(D) None of these

Q. 56. Aestivation may be defined as
(A) Arrangement of floral leaves in the bud condition
(B) Arrangement of ovules in the ovary
(C) Attachment of filaments to the anthers
(D) Union of floral parts

Q. 57. Placentation means
(A) Fixation of anthers to the filament
(B) Fusion of stamens with the petals
(C) Union of sepals and petals
(D) The mode of arrangement of ovules in the ovary

Q. 58 Which of the following pairing is *not* correct ?
(A) Brinjal—Berry
(B) Coconut—Drupe
(C) Lemon—Pome
(D) All these pairs are correct

Q. 59. Which of the following acts as an insulator against heat and as a shock-absorber in the body ?
(A) Dermis
(B) Epidermis
(C) Sub-cutaneous fat layer
(D) None of these

Q. 60. Which of the following cell layers of the skin is made up of dead, flattened cells ?
(A) Corneum
(B) Granulosum
(C) Lucidum
(D) All the layers have live cells

Q. 61. For the formation of bones and teeth, which of the following vitamins is essential ?
(A) Vitamin A
(B) Vitamin B
(C) Vitamin D
(D) All of these

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Q. 62. Which of the following produces Vitamin D for the body ?
(A) Liver (B) Lungs (C) Stomach (D) Skin

Q. 63. What role is played by the layers of the dead cells of stratum corneum in the body ?
(A) Eliminate water, salts and other products
(B) Protect the layers of the living cells underneath from injury
(C) Help the skin to perceive sensations of cold, heat, touch, etc
(D) None of these

Q. 64. The skin of which of the following functions as a site of cutaneous respiration ?
(A) Amphibia (B) Birds (C) Mammals (D) Reptiles and Fishes

Q. 65. The cardiac or heart muscle functions
(A) Voluntarily (under control of free will)
(B) Involuntarily (not under control of free will)
(C) Voluntarily in the working phase and involuntarily during sleep
(D) None of these

Q. 66. The nerve fibres in the brain and the spinal cord are
(A) Medullated and non-medullated fibres respectively
(B) Non-medullated and medullated fibres respectively
(C) Medullated fibres in both
(D) Non-medullated fibres in both

Q. 67. Vomiting of the contents of stomach and of the upper intestinal tract is a complex reflex coordinated by the vomiting centre in the
(A) Medulla of the brain (B) Oesophagus
(C) Small intestine (D) Stomach

Q. 68. Which of the following specialised branches of Science is concerned with the study of the microscopic structure of tissues and organs ?
(A) Cytology (B) Histology (C) Macro-ecology (D) None of these

Q. 69. Which of the following constricts or dilates the walls of blood vessels in the body ?
(A) Heparin (B) Histamine
(C) Both (A) and (B) above (D) Neither of these

Q. 70. The function of production of fibres and matrix in the body is performed by which of the following cell types ?
(A) Adipose Cells (B) Mast Cells (C) Plasma Cells (D) Fibroblasts

Q. 71. Which of the following statements in regard to cells and atoms is *not* true ?
(A) Both cell and atom are composed of simple components
(B) Both serve as basic building blocks for more complex structure
(C) Both have the ability to reproduce
(D) Both exhibit variations in their properties based on different arrangements of parts

Q. 72. Which of the following statements in regard to the cell theory is *not* correct ?
(A) Cells arise only from pre-existing cells
(B) Majority of organisms are composed of cells and cell products
(C) Cells are the structural and functional units of life
(D) All these statements are correct

Q. 73. In mammals, the skin performs all of the following functions, except
(A) Accessory respiratory function
(B) Produces Vitamin D (essential for the formation of bones and teeth) in the presence of sunlight
(C) Sensory function
(D) Thermo-regulatory function

Q. 74. During haemopoiesis in the bone marrow, the erythrocytes undergo which of the following changes ?
(A) An increase in the amount of haemoglobin in the cytoplasm
(B) A decrease in the cell size with the loss of nucleus, so that the erythrocytes circulating in the human blood are enucleated
(C) Both (A) and (B) above
(D) No changes takes place

Q. 75. Plants that grow in saline soil are called
(A) Halophytes (B) Hydrophytes
(C) Mesophytes (D) Thallophytes

Q. 76. Circinate vernation is a characteristic of leaves of
(A) Angiosperms (B) Ferns (C) Gymnosperms (D) Moss plants

Q. 77. Which of the following tissues is lacking both in pteridophytes and gymnosperms ?
(A) Phloem (B) Tracheids (C) Vessels (D) Xylem

Q. 78. Dwarf shoots are present in
(A) Cycas (B) Ferns (C) Mango (D) Pinus

Q. 79. Ribosomes are related to the function of
(A) Protein synthesis (B) Respiration
(C) RNA synthesis (D) Transpiration

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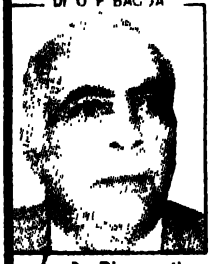
HEIGHT AT 35 WITH HERBO-HEIGHT-THERAPY



▶ Describe the Profile and Performance of Herbo-Height-Therapy for further Height-Growth.

▷ Herbo-Height-Therapy (HHT) is an Ayurvedic concept and composition which has created a revolution in the medical world exploring new norms, new values, new dimensions breaking all existing stop-even-norms known as Natural Phenomena in height-growth

Herbo-Height-Therapist
Dr O P BAGGA



▷ This Therapy has been proved potent enough to increase further height of male and female on several thousand beneficiaries even after stop-even-point, even after marriage, even after child-birth in between and upto the advance age of 35 years

▶ Discuss the strategy of height-growth as compared to the contributions of HHT.

▷ Height strategy at birth is around fifty centimetres and it grows almost double with birth-plus-growth in two years. These 100 centimetres are the basic growth of the human body. Remaining centimetres are the normal growth of the body Divide this normal growth with years of present age, its ratio would be around 3-2-1 mm per month and with HHT growth ratio is around 10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3 in a month, faster than the average growth ratio, time-saver and economical also.

▷ As this time-tested therapy helps to increase further height around 20 to 40 mm (2-4 cms) with short course of 3 months, 50 to 100 mm (5-10 cms) with full course of 1 year and 5 to 10 mm with 1 month trial doses in a normal course

▷ Height-growth process is subject to fluctuate under plus and minus status and environment of the body Just as it is seen Youngers are tall, elders are short Parents are tall, children are short. Children are tall, parents are short Standard height is 165-170 cms of male and 150-155 cms of female in India.

▶ Give some reasons to believe on this claim of HHT ?

▷ HHT R&D and its services are running in fourth decade with living testimony of several thousand beneficianes to its credit enjoying tall and attractive personality in india and abroad

▷ Its efficiency claim has not proved false under scrutiny of Govt challenge, Judicial examinations, Demo-tests including challenges of Non-believers, Doctors, Scientists on scale satisfaction in its routine

▷ HHT is an alternative science stands for positive height-growth against the negative approach of modern science. A composition of natural herbs for natural way of growth

▶ Discuss the positive approach of HHT for further height-growth in this negative scenario.

▷ In a normal course height matures with food-energy-process in girls at Puberty and in boys at Adolescene (Age 12 and 14 years) This maturity may be little below and above the line under plus and minus status and environment of the body.

▷ According to the modern science, height can't increase further after the 'bone-ossification' which occurs in between and upto the age of 18 years.

▷ Height-growth may turn slow-sluggish-stop earlier to its maturity level due to some genetic reasons, disease and deficiency of the body

▷ On the other hand, HHT has proved on several thousand beneficiaries that above mentioned stop-even-points are not the final barrier, these are body resistances and can bring into motion for further metabolic changes into height till the capacity exist in the body or till the youth period around 35-40 years, the final barrier of height-growth through Herbo-energy-process of HHT. Otherwise these resistances are likely to mature at the same level, if required aid is not given Almost every body has 5 to 10 cms capacity to increase further height after the resisting level.

▶ How one can gain height tall and personality attractive with HHT ?

▷ HHT helps to improve the height reasonably tall with attractive personality, if its one course is used before the age of Puberty which is likely to mature anytime after the age of ten Early feeding of HHT removes the deficiency of genetic impact, disease and diet, if any, and improve the scope of height-growth Use of HHT, after puberty has limited scope till the user capacity exist in the body

▶ Focus other plus of HHT, if any.

▷ Despite height-plus, HHT helps to stimulate the functional systems of the body removing deficiency and disorders in male and female system keeping all round fit, physically and mentally also Further it removes pimples, improves complexion, sharpen features, soften skin, improves memory, shape-up figure, bulky and thin body turn normal, female bustline also

▶ Do you need any Test report for joining the course ? Required information be given with its expenditure to follow the procedure.

▷ After mutual enquiry, as per its procedure, height of the candidate is confirmed under mutual satisfaction, file is prepared, required doses are given with prospectus and necessary directions, Registration number is allotted for future reference and service as and when required after every short course of 3 month or after 1 month trial doses, if desired. Doses are in the shape of capsules & drops to be used at home. No frequent visits Free from exercises, reactions, restrictions and bitter taste also

▷ Normal expenses for 3 months short course are Rs. 6,000/- and for 1 month trial doses Rs. 2,000/- + Rs 100/- Regn /Post In India, Rs 500/- in Foreign through MO/DD in the name of Dr. O. P. Bagga, Bazar Lal Kuan, 1st Floor (Opposite Koocha Pandit) Delhi - 110006 Phone : 011-3262426. Consult 11 to 6 except Sunday Send self-add-stamped envelope for details

INTERVIEW

Q. 80. The purine bases of DNA are
(A) Adenine and cytocine (B) Adenine and guanine
(C) Cytosine and thymine (D) Uracil and guanine

Q. 81. During meiosis, chiasmata can be seen very clearly during
(A) Zygotene (B) Leptotene (C) Diplotene (D) Anaphase

Q. 82. Bacteriophage possesses its genetic material in
(A) Its head (B) Between head and tail
(C) In all its parts (D) Its tail

Q. 83. In photosynthetic bacteria, in the presence of light
(A) Oxygen is produced (B) ADP is converted
(C) Oxygen is never produced (D) None of these

Q. 84. Orgamous reproduction is present in
(A) Chlorella (B) Volvox (C) Spirogyra (D) Ulothrix

Q. 85. Zoospores of algae are meant for
(A) Sexual reproduction (B) Asexual reproduction
(C) Vegetative propagation (D) None of these

Q. 86. Iron is present in the human blood in the form of a
(A) Free Salt (B) Complex (C) Compound (D) Mixture

Q. 87. Spondylitis is the name of a disease that affects the
(A) Spinal column (B) Brain cells (C) Kidney (D) None of these

Q. 88. Blood sugar is the amount of ..... in the circulating blood
(A) Galactose (B) Lactose (C) Sucrose (D) Glucose

Q. 89. Monocot root has all of the following characteristics, except
(A) The number of xylem strands is large
(B) Pith is small or even absent
(C) Secondary growth is usually absent
(D) None of these

Q. 90. Which of the following types of nutrition is absent in fungi
(A) Saprophytism (B) Symbosis (C) Parasitism (D) Autotrophism

Q. 91. Sporophyte of Riccia is
(A) Dependent on the gametophyte
(B) Independent of gametophyte
(C) Photosynthetic
(D) Rooted in the soil

Q. 92. The capsule of the moss plant is
(A) Fruit (B) Gametophyte (C) Prothallus (D) Sporophyte

Q. 93. Reduction division in the life-cycle of a moss plant takes place
(A) During the germination of spores
(B) During the production of spores
(C) Immediately after fertilisation
(D) None of these

Q. 94. The visible plant of fern is
(A) Gamephyte (B) Protonema (C) Sporophyte (D) None of these

Q. 95. The spores in fern are produced by
(A) Archegonia (B) Prothallus (C) Protonema (D) Sporangia

Q. 96. Some seeds require red light for germination. The pigment involved in this is known as
(A) Chlorophyll (B) Cytochrome
(C) Phycocyanin (D) Phytochrome

Q. 97. Sleeping sickness is transmitted from one host to another by the vector known as
(A) Culex Fatigans (B) Glossina Morsitans
(C) Glossina Palpalis (D) Trypanosoma gambiense

Q. 98. From which stage of silk moth is silk obtained ?
(A) Pupa (B) Adult (C) Cocoons (D) Caterpillar

Q. 99. Mulberry growing is associated with
(A) Horticulture (B) Sericulture
(C) Pisciculture (D) Biological Control

Q. 100. Which set of insects is useful to man ?
(A) Honeybee, silkmoth, dragonfly
(B) Honeybee, locust, lac insect
(C) Lac insect, silkmoth, honeybee
(D) Rice weevil, silkmoth, honeybee

ANSWERS

41. (D)	42. (A)	43. (B)	44. (D)	45. (A)	46. (B)
47. (B)	48. (D)	49. (A)	50. (A)	51. (D)	52. (C)
53. (A)	54. (D)	55. (A)	56. (A)	57. (D)	58. (C)
59. (C)	60. (A)	61. (C)	62. (D)	63. (B)	64. (A)
65. (B)	66. (C)	67. (A)	68. (B)	69. (B)	70. (D)
71. (C)	72. (B)	73. (A)	74. (C)	75. (A)	76. (B)
77. (C)	78. (D)	79. (A)	80. (B)	81. (C)	82. (D)
83. (A)	84. (C)	85. (B)	86. (C)	87. (A)	88. (D)
89. (B)	90. (D)	91. (B)	92. (D)	93. (B)	94. (C)
95. (D)	96. (D)	97. (C)	98. (C)	99. (B)	100. (C)

Facing The Interview Board

(Right Approach)

The Candidate

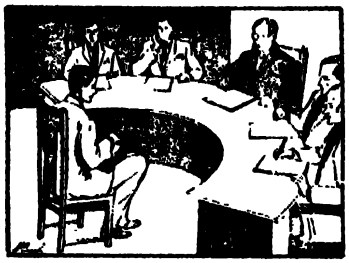
The candidate for this interview, Mr. Hari Ram Misra is a cheerful and confident looking young man of average height and lean build. He sports a thin moustache which is well-trimmed. His light grey eyes are sparkling and alive with interest and enthusiasm. He has abundant wavy hair of light brown complexion which has been properly set, cut and trimmed as per the prevailing fashion. Mr. Misra is wearing dark brown trousers, brown socks and shoes. His polyester shirt is of light colour. He is also wearing a maroon colour striped tie which provides good contrast and goes well with his trousers and shirt. From his smart turnout, it can be concluded that he has taken pains to groom and dress himself properly to meet the requirements of the formal occasion. It also indicates that he is quite keen and serious about making the grade and joining the IAS.

The candidate carries the latest issue of *Competition Success Review* in his hand and arrives by an auto at the UPSC office about an hour before the scheduled time. After completing the preliminaries at the reception desk, he proceeds to the library where he is to wait till he is called for the interview. At this waiting place, he meets another candidate seated across a table and reading *The Hindustan Times*. As Mr. Misra walks in, the other candidate Mr. Bhasin looks up from his newspaper. Taking advantage of this opportunity, Mr. Misra greets Mr. Bhasin with a smile and introduces himself.

Pre-Interview Discussion with Fellow Candidates

Misra : Hello! Good morning to you. I am Hari Ram Misra appearing for the IAS interview this morning. I am sure you are also here for the same purpose. (*While talking, he extends his hand and shakes hands with Bhasin.*) Well, I see you are rather busy reading the day's newspaper. Would it be all right if I join you for a chat, or do you prefer to concentrate on the newspaper?

Bhasin : Good morning. I am Arun Bhasin. Please do join me. It will be a pleasure to have a chat and exchange of



ideas. By the way, I am here rather early. Your turn for the interview will be next and I come after that. Mr. Raina, the candidate before you, was asked to be ready only a few minutes before your arrival and he would be going in for the interview shortly. Therefore, we will have about 30 to 40 minutes at our disposal.

Misra : Thank you. Have you finished with the newspaper? My anxiety was that I should not come in the way of your reading. It is important that you should be up-to-

> Once you have set your goal, you have to attempt a synergic action of both body and mind to attain the goal. Unswerving singleness of purpose must underlie all your efforts. Once the mind is firmly set, you might find that providentially all the circumstances seem to converge on the aim you have in mind.

date with the news of the day, current events and so on.

Bhasin : Oh yes. I have read the newspaper already. Since I had nothing else to do and as there was nobody to talk to, I was just glancing through the paper again. I doubt very much whether reading the newspaper would be of much help during the interview.

Misra : Believe me, knowledge never goes waste. In fact, knowledge is power. You do get knowledge and ideas by reading the newspapers, magazines, books and so on. The Board might ask directly about your reading habits. Alternatively, if you feel confident and strong in that field, you can use the initiative and refer to it when the opportunity presents itself.

Bhasin : In what way would the Board be concerned with your reading habits?

Misra : Let us see. The Board would naturally be keen to find out how well informed you are about current national and international events. It may pose some questions like the implications of CTBT. The Board might ask you what materials you have read, what are your inferences, etc. They may also try to find out how and to what extent you derive benefits by reading newspapers and magazines. They may probe and ask you what news items you read and so on. Your comments will show whether you have grasped the significance of the news events, assimilated them and judged their importance and repercussions with original thinking. By and large, most of the topics which come up for discussion during the interview are those which figure in the newspapers and periodicals.

Bhasin : Well, I can't say. You see, I thought they rather question you about your optional subjects.

Misra : Of course, the specialist members of the Board are bound to ask some questions on your optional subjects. Then there is the information you have provided in the Board's questionnaire. Thus, there is a set pattern. There will be a question or two about your home State. Finally there will be quite a few questions with a bearing on current events. My assessment of the trend is based on the experiences of the IAS toppers. The IAS toppers have narrated their actual experiences in this magazine *Competition Success Review*. (*He hands over the copy of the CSR to Bhasin*).

Bhasin : (*Showing interest and surprise*) Hey, you are right! On the cover itself, I find the photograph of a smart young man and he is the IAS topper.

Misra : That is right. The IAS topper narrates his experience. Then there are other IAS successful candidates who also speak to you. I am a regular reader of *CSR*. It has helped me a great deal in the objective type tests and also in the written papers. I am equally confident that it will stand by me in the interview as well. It is not merely the news, figures and latest general knowledge.

WINNING STRATEGY

Determination, hard work or dogged perseverance will power, punctuality and perseverance all spell a magic for those who want to get ahead in life, behind the tragedy of past mistakes and failures. It is not enough you possess intelligence, but you must use it to your advantage in time and there no break in your endeavour to reach the summit. You can hardly afford to relax in the middle of the journey. While recalling why the tortoise had the upperhand over the hare for the former never allowed anything to distract him once it has set the goal for itself. The tortoise was fired with enthusiasm to proceed while the opponent here was overwhelmed by complacency. Everyone of you has enormous potential and you should try it to secure the maximum mileage.

More important is the personality development. This aspect is a speciality and unique feature of *CSR*. Again, this is not merely my view. All IAS toppers, over the years, have emphasised how *CSR* has helped them to achieve that distinction.

Bhasin : Thanks. Nice to know the secret. Wish someone had told me about it earlier. Anyway, I will start reading *CSR* from now onwards. May I have your copy when you go in for the interview? Well, there comes the messenger to take you to the interview room. Wish you all the best.

Misra : Wish you the same. Here is the *CSR* copy, and it is all yours. I am sure it will help you to lead and succeed. Let us look forward to our meeting at the IAS Training Academy at Mussoorie. Cheers and God bless you. (*Misra proceeds with confident steps towards the interview room. Before entering, he gently knocks and obtains permission. After entering, he walks up to the Chairman and Members seated behind a semi-circular desk. He comes to a smart halt as he approaches the seat in front of the Chairman and meant for the candidate. Next, he stands to attention and proceeds to greet the Board in a cheerful and enthusiastic manner*).

The Interview

Misra : (*In an audible voice and with a gentle smile on his lips*) Good morning to you all, Sirs.

Chairman : Good morning, Mr. Misra. Please sit down. (*He indicates the seat meant for the candidate*).

Misra : Thank you, Sir. (*He occupies the seat and sits in an attentive posture. There are no signs of nervousness or unwanted movements on his part. His feet are drawn in and his hands are resting across his chest. He looks up to the Chairman, awaiting his next observation with interest and keenness. The smile continues to play on his lips and his eyes reflect enthusiasm and alertness. (He remains cool and collected*).

Chairman : I see you have been a student of Science till your post-graduation stage. However, you have chosen History as an optional for the IAS written examination. Linking up these two, can you tell us what, according to you, is the impact of Science on the traditional Indian society?

Misra : Sir, when we consider the impact of Science on our society, we must equate Science with modern education as such. Indian society has long been bound by ancient traditions, customs and the caste system. Religion, language, regional ties and superstitions had a stronghold on the people. People were living mostly in self-contained villages, while the joint family system and patriarchal authority held sway. Education was confined to a few of the higher castes, while the vast majority of the people remained ignorant and illiterate. Women occupied a low status and suffered many disabilities. Economically, the Industrial Revolution, which swept across Europe and revolutionised the life-style of people did not arrive at all in India, till much later, say after two centuries. People were not interested in politics and political institutions as such. Before the advent of Science, even the idea of nationhood had not taken root. With the induction of Science and modern education, all these have undergone radical changes. Many urban centres have developed and there is a constant migration from the villages to the cities. The joint family system has practically ended, except perhaps in some remote villages. The Indian nation was born and Independent India has taken its exalted place among the comity of nations. The experiment in socialist democracy is creating an egalitarian society. People have become politically conscious. Many superstitions and customs are fast disappearing. The caste system is also breaking up. The Government is making systematic efforts to narrow down the gap between the rich and the poor. Jet travel and mass media have narrowed down the distances. Thus, Science and Technology have brought visible changes in our society.

Comments : The candidate reveals good grasp of the subject and covers the various aspects in depth in his answer. He is able to think extensively with fair originality and present his ideas in a logical and coherent manner. He displays awareness and capacity to identify the priorities, choose the relevant and important facts and present them effectively and convincingly. He shows overall intelligence, imagination and marked organising ability.

First Member : Mr. Misra, you mentioned that the advent of Science has brought many changes in our society, but outsiders, particularly the Westerners, see some contradiction in our behaviour, attitude and thinking. Their criticism is that Indians profess one thing and practise something else. They attack our so-called superiority or faith in moral values and spirituality. In their view, we regard them as extremely selfish and totally materialistic. Do you feel this criticism is valid?

Misra : (*Smiling*) Yes, Sir. I feel there is some justification in this criticism. We talk about high spiritual and moral values but, in day-to-day practice, we abandon them for very narrow selfish ends. We talk about Gandhian ideals without really believing in them. We wish to acquire material wealth like the Westerners, but are not ready to work for it. We stoop to any extent to make money, particularly, the so-called educated and enlightened ones. In India, corruption has become a way of life and we resort to smuggling, adulteration, black-marketing and hoarding without any twinge of conscience whatsoever. In no other country has black money come to play such a major role in the national economy as in India. I definitely think there exists a huge gap between theory and practice, between what is preached and what is practised in our country than anywhere else. We talk about Shakti as the supreme goddess, but treat our women most shabbily. We talk about the integrity and unity of the country, but encourage caste and communal feelings to obtain narrow political gains. On the other hand, people in our villages, who do not have the advantage of the modern education, seem honest, simple and straight forward. All I can say is that this might be a passing phase and when we become a truly developed country, we will also become better citizens as in other developed countries.

Comments : The candidate reveals common sense, courage and consistency. He proves to be very resourceful. He is not baffled or confused by the question posed by the Member. Instead, he turns the very question to prove the correctness of his earlier answer. The reply also indicates that the candidate is well-read and properly informed. He has kept himself correctly and fully informed of the latest developments in current events.

Second Member : Why is it that only the USA and the erstwhile USSR were termed as super powers? The UK, France and China also possess nuclear capability. They belong to the "Big Five" with veto power in the UN Security Council. On the economic front, Japan and West Germany are far ahead of

IAS TOPPER SAYS



I was expecting the interview call as this was my third interview. I had been in touch with current affairs even after the Mains. So that field needed a brushing up only. I sorted out important topics from current scenario as well as my bio-data. I wore a sky blue shirt and black trousers with a matching tie. I reached UPSC well in time. A few of my friends had the interview on the same day, so spending time was not much of a problem. I was third in my board so I had ample time to relax. As this was my third interview, I was not nervous. I entered the room confidently. The very first question the Chairman asked was that being a technocrat why did I want to join Civil Services. I answered that to his satisfaction. Other questions were related to non-conventional sources of Energy, Uttarakhand, North-East, Cricket (my hobby), Nuclear Energy, Working of Solar panels etc. One of the members asked me to list five physicists of India. As this was an abrupt question I could not recollect them immediately.

Overall atmosphere was very cordial and I came out of the board room pretty satisfied.

—*Sameer Chitkara, IAS*

the Big Five. But none of them is a super power. Can you, therefore, explain the criterion for super power status?

Misra : Sir, the criterion for super power status is determined by the ability of a country to withstand a surprise nuclear attack and launch, in turn, a counter or retaliatory massive nuclear attack on the enemy, capable of causing damage unacceptable to him. In other words, the country should, first of all, be able to survive a surprise nuclear attack which might be on a massive scale. Secondly, despite such a surprise nuclear attack and resultant damage, it must still enjoy the capacity to mount a massive nuclear counter-attack in retaliation. The counter-attack or nuclear retaliation should be capable of inflicting such grave damage or destruction as should not be acceptable to the enemy. This involves defence capabilities against surprise nuclear attacks and subsequent offensive capabilities on a massive scale. One should be able to reach at any point in the enemy's territory, overcoming his defences. Such a situation results in nuclear deterrence. These nuclear offensive and defensive capabilities are enjoyed at present only by the USA and Russia. The other big powers do not have retaliatory capacity. Hence, they are not regarded as super powers.

Comments : *The candidate displays sound knowledge of current international affairs. He is able to correlate the connecting factors in a meaningful and logical manner and present his case convincingly. This question attempts to test the candidate's knowledge in depth. The answer shows that the candidate has grasped the question in its proper perspective and possesses adequate knowledge to analyse it from various angles.*

WINNING CHECKLIST

★ Keep cool, be confident, remain attentive, get to the core of the question, give your own viewpoint and avoid bluff at all costs.

★ The impression you create is given as much by how you look and behave as by what you say and this very definitely includes what you wear.

★ Knock on the door and as soon as you are invited for the interview walk in confidently and smiling.

★ Look at the interviewer as you speak to him or her.

Third Member : Mr. Misra, can you explain in a lyman's language the Gandhian and the Nehruvian models of economic development? What are their respective advantages and limitations? Which do you think is more suited to Indian conditions?

Misra : Gandhiji wanted a simple, self-supporting village economy. He said that India lives in the villages. He felt the same arrangement could continue. This approach was symbolised by the *Charkha*, or the spinning wheel, and his exhortation to buy *Khadi* and *Swadeshi* goods. In his view, large scale industrialisation resulted in the exploitation of labour by the capitalists. Hence, he did not favour machines and mass production. The Gandhian model is not suited to the modern scientific and technological era. Today, even the villager is not satisfied with a simple, hard life. He wants modern comforts. Jet travel and mass communications have exposed the villagers to modern urban living. Finally, such a self-supporting model cannot cope with population explosion and defence needs. The Nehruvian model emphasises industrialisation and urban civilisation. To avoid exploitation of the labour, Nehru opted for Socialism, that is, State ownership of key industries. The Nehruvian model's limitation is that the State-run industries or public sector undertakings have to be managed under the provisions of a democratic constitution. There is little accountability. Besides, there is too much political and bureaucratic interference. Hence, most public sector ventures have not been efficient and profitable. Nevertheless, the Nehruvian model has made India the eighth biggest industrial power in the world. It has contributed to the Green Revolution. By ensuring accountability, the public sector undertakings can be made to work more efficiently. Besides, many of the controls, quotas, licensing, etc., which inhibit the private sector, have been removed. With competition, the public sector has to perform, or perish.

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BASIC4/FORE/9/99

Comments : The candidate has a good understanding of the economic and social problems confronting the nation. He is able to compare and contrast the different models in a clear and crisp manner He uses simple language and there is no technical jargon. We also notice that he is able to make a choice. His conclusions are based on logical and rational thinking and reasoning. We find he can tackle complicated issues with competence and imagination.

Fourth Member : Do you feel that there is any significant difference in the Panchayati Raj advocated by Mahatma Gandhi and the Panchayat rule now proposed by our parliamentarians.

Misra : (*Smiles*) I suppose Gandhiji wanted Panchayats to function in our villages as they have been functioning traditionally for ages in this land, and he was pleading for a simple, self-contained village economy. As we could see, the Industrial Revolution and the impact of modern Science and Technology as well as the rapid advances made in transport and communications, have brought about tremendous change in the life-styles, thinking and aspirations of people in the villages. The villagers are no longer satisfied with simple village-level economy. They desire modern conveniences like their urban brethren and these cannot be met from within the village resources. There are also far reaching social changes with modern education and representative democracy. Our successive Five-Year Plans allocated large funds to improve the economic and social status of the village have-nots. But these funds were swallowed by the middlemen and did not percolate down to the poor in our villages. The present approach contemplates direct allocation of the funds to the villages and their proper utilisation through village Panchayats, the election and operation of which will become mandatory. The Panchayats will enjoy adequate legislative, financial and executive powers. There could be direct link-up of the villages with Delhi. In other words, the village, when self-contained and activated, could become a unit of direct interaction with the Centre.

Comments : The candidate is bold and honest. He has the courage to put forth his original convictions and ideas without fear or favour. His approach is rational and logical. He tackles a sensitive issue objectively and not emotionally. He is realistic and result-oriented.

Sixth Member : In the post-Cold War situation where the USA has emerged as the unipolar supreme power in the context of the demise of the Soviet Union, do you feel that China may attack India again?

Misra : (*Smiles*) Sir, in my view nothing can be predicted about Chinese intentions and actions. There is no freely-elected democratic regime there and the authoritarian leadership, not answerable to the electorate, could act in whatever way they choose. The shelter we have given to His Holiness the Dalai Lama is a major irritant for them. The Soviet support we enjoyed earlier under the 20-year Friendship Treaty was a deterrent to Chinese military adventures against India. Now this deterrence is no longer there. China, being a permanent member of the UN, will veto any UN sanctions against itself. The Americans, after the Vietnam War, are allergic to committing their own troops against the Asians. Hence, China may be emboldened to attack India. Therefore, we must be militarily prepared to face and thwart any future Chinese attack on us. Fortunately under the able leadership and foresight of PM Vajpayee, India went ahead with its long-delayed nuclear test which, together with our missile programme, should act as a big deterrent against any Chinese misadventure. However, that does not mean that we should become complacent. Already there are reports of Chinese troops movement near Line of Actual Control in Arunachal Pradesh. Despite recent Chinese peace overtures, we have to be vigilant. The Chinese cannot be trusted.

Comments : The candidate displays excellent awareness of international developments and events. His approach is analytical, objective and penetrating. He tackles problems with comparative ease because of his rational and logical approach. His grasp of the essentials is also very good. His deciding of the priorities and his judgement indicate imagination and resourcefulness. This candidate is good in planning, organising and execution.

Chairman : Well, that is all Mr. Misra. The interview is over.

Misra : Thank you, Sir. Good day to you all, Sirs. (*He makes a smart exit*). ❑

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Non-Aligned Movement Is The Best Safeguard Of The Third World Against America And Its Allies

GROUP DISCUSSION



Like a ship adrift, the Group Discussion may either get stuck or stray away from the course set for it or reduce itself to a pandemonium if a leader does not emerge to hammer order out of the chaos. Members might be lost in asides or could be seen talking at the same time or even swearing at each other, but the emerging leader, with all politeness, persuasiveness and firmness at his command should know how to intervene to assuage the frayed tempers and squeeze out the best even from the worst of a given situation. For he knows that not all are alike; the arguments raised, the marshalling of facts and approach to an issue very well reflect the predilections of each member. But given guidance, many of the participants could turn out to be positive thinkers. What they require are words of cheer and outlets for their ideas and they, who were diffident or fumbling a little while earlier, could come out with their best to make the Group Discussion a rewarding experience.

Composition and Modus Operandi

The group consists of eight candidates, seated in a closed circle, each candidate facing all the others in the group. No one has been designated as the Leader or Chairman for the exercise. In other words, it has been deliberately made a leaderless exercise. The candidates are clearly told that the GD is not a formal debate but only a friendly chit-chat or exchange of ideas on the given topic. Each candidate is welcome to express his views or feelings, comment or criticise, freely and frankly whenever he chooses or feels like. There are no hard and fast rules as to how the participants should conduct the discussion among themselves. It is all left to them, the examiner, being seated behind a smoked glass screen and provided with ear-phones, is able to observe and listen to the group deliberations without the candidates being aware of it. The candidates are allotted chest or roll numbers to facilitate easy recognition and identification. As soon as the examiner, who briefed the candidates about the conduct of the exercise, withdraws, the candidates break the silence and indulge in asides, whispers and cross talks. The room, which was absolutely still till then, is suddenly filled with the noise of their chatter. Before this state of affairs could continue for long, No. 5 is seen raising his voice above the din and addressing the entire group in a pleasant and confident voice.

No. 5 : (*With a friendly and cheerful smile*) Friends, with your permission, may I say a few words to the entire group (*Now all others cease talking and, once again, there is silence. All are attracted by his friendly and pleasant approach and pay attention to him.*) I feel we should start our Group Discussion straightaway. Otherwise, we will lose time and all of us may not get the opportunity to express our views on the subject.

No. 8 : Easy, easy, No. 5. There is no need to hurry and rush things. First of all, let me gather some ideas on the subject. If you ask me, I am trying to find out from my neighbours on either side as to what they have in their minds. You see, this is a complicated subject. It is not so easy as you think. It is connected with international issues, diplomatic matters, foreign affairs, and so on. The examiner has really, or rather deliberately, chosen a very difficult subject. But not to worry. You know why ? My friend, I mean my neighbour No. 7, has studied in Jawaharlal Nehru University. He has dealt with this subject. You can say he is an authority on the topic. That is why I want to get some ideas from him first.

No. 5 : Thank you, No. 8. I entirely agree with you that we should not rush our discussion and do things in great haste or hurry. That is why I appealed to you all that we must begin our exercise straightaway and avoid spending time in talking to our neighbours and friends. You see, friends, if we do not start now, but waste time in asides, we will be forced to rush the discussion later.

No. 8 : I say, No. 5, you are panicking for nothing. The examiner did not tell us to rush things. He said this is not a formal debate but only a friendly chit-chat. This means we can take things easy. By the way, *(he turns and takes a look towards the entrance)* I hope the examiner is not eavesdropping.

No. 2 : (*At this stage, No. 2 intervenes on his own initiative*) Please Mr. 8, I feel you have not exactly followed, or perhaps understood differently the briefing given by the examiner on the conduct of this exercise. All he meant was that we could discuss the subject given to us in a friendly way. But we have to complete the task within the time limit he has laid down. We have been given only 25 to 30 minutes. And there are eight of us in the group who have to express their ideas on the subject. This means we do need time. I am afraid we might already have spent at least five minutes, if not more. Let us, therefore, commence the discussion immediately.

No. 8 : No, no, no ! My dear No. 2, you are completely off the track. The examiner did not mean anything the way you said just now. Want to take a bet on it ? Well, I am betting my watch on it. For your information, it is a digital alarm plus calculator. The latest model, which costs more than two thousand rupees. If you accept the bet, I will go and call the examiner.

No. 2 : (*Smiling*) Well my friend. You are doing the betting and not me. I have nothing to bet. If you wish to part with your watch, you are most welcome to do so. (*At this stage No. 5 intervenes.*)

No. 5 : Please No. 8, don't take matters personally. As you said yourself, we are here to exchange our views only in a friendly and cordial manner. Now let us see your requirements. You are interested in the ideas that No. 7 has on the subject. You want to hear them. Well, so are we. All of us are equally keen to know his views on the subject. Hence, if No. 7 and you agree we can start the exercise with No. 7. What do you say, No. 7 ?

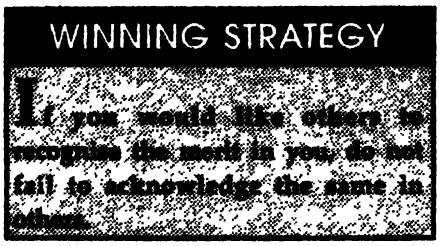
No. 7 : I have nothing to say. I will do whatever you all want me to do.

Some of the other candidates: Yes, yes. Please go ahead and speak, No. 7.

Comments : *In this group No. 5 has first come forward to shoulder the responsibility, displaying initiative and enterprise. He is goal-oriented and displays keenness to accomplish the given objective within the allotted timeframe. We find him to be very tactful, cooperative and resourceful. When*

No. 8 raises presistent and unreasonable objections, he is able to bring the opponents around, using the opponents' own arguments in a skillful and pleasant manner. Later, when a verbal duel develops between Nos. 8 and 2, he steps in once more in a diplomatic, unobtrusive way and puts across an acceptable solution for successfully solving the problem. Ultimately, his suggestion is readily and eagerly accepted by all members of the group. We also notice that No. 5 is not selfish but has given precedence to the interests of the group over his own. He does not stake any claim to be the first speaker on the subject given for discussion. On the other hand, he offers the opportunity to someone else in the group. In brief, he proves to be a good organiser and an able coordinator. He is quite successful in motivating others, including those who are initially opposed to him. We find that No. 2 also comes forward on his own initiative to shoulder responsibility and gives good support to No. 5. Although No. 8 offers stiff opposition and poses strong challenges, No. 2 behaves with patience and perseverance. He retains his composure and balance and tackles No. 8 in a friendly and accommodating manner. He did not get excited or lose self-control when No. 8 challenged him to bet. No. 8 has proved himself to be rigid, egoistic, selfish, quarrelsome and obstinate. He has also not grasped correctly the briefing given by the examiner. We also find that he is unsure of himself and lacking in ideas. He appears to be bragging to cover up his complete ignorance. He reveals himself to be leaning heavily on others for ideas. Above all, it can also be gauged that he is lacking in courage.In spite of his bravado and boasting, he is afraid that he might be overheard by the examiner. Thus, this candidate (No. 8) lacks courage, sincerity and frankness. As for No. 7, he accepts responsibility when called upon to do so. However, at this stage he has not shown enterprise and initiative to assert himself. The other candidates have, by and large, remained mere spectators.

No. 7 : Gentlemen, I feel it would be better if I begin with a small introduction. As you all know, on attaining Independence, India became the largest democracy in the world. It gained freedom after being a colony of the British Empire for 200 years. India had to struggle and sacrifice a great deal to win freedom. Having attained Independence, its main objective was to remain free and also fight against colonialism in any form, anywhere in the world. Unfortunately, after World War II, the major powers, which fought as Allies against the Axis powers consisting of Hitler's Germany, Mussolini's Italy and Japan, split into two rival groups. The Western bloc was headed by the United States which had become a super power. The democracies of Western Europe, which were afraid of the growing might of the Soviet Union, formed the NATO military alliance under the aegis of the USA. The Soviet Union which, in turn, was well on the way of becoming a super power,



retaliated by forming the Warsaw Alliance under its leadership as a counter-measure to NATO. An armaments race began between the two blocs with emphasis on piling up more and more nuclear weapons and foolproof delivery systems, which could destroy this planet many times over. After World War II, China, one of the Allies and Big Five, became a Communist nation. Then the Korean War started. Subsequently, the fight for independence in Vietnam was spearheaded by the Communists, who had won a big victory against France in Dien Bien Phu. America and its allies felt that Russia was extending its influence in order to bring about Communism all over the world. To stop the spread of Soviet power and communism, America created more military pacts like CENTO and SEATO. The rivalry between Moscow and Washington resulted in Cold War and each super power tried to rope in the newly-liberated countries into the military alliances sponsored by it. Thus, the stage was set for the world to be divided into two sharp, mutually-opposed blocs. India, under the leadership of Nehru, felt that this would result in the independent nations becoming colonies once again. Besides, a Third World War between the two power blocs with nuclear weapons would lead to the destruction of the world itself and turn out to be the end of human civilisation. Hence, in conjunction with Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia and President Nasser of Egypt, Nehru founded the Non-Aligned Movement in mid-fifties with about 25 members. Now its strength has grown to 109. Peaceful coexistence is the basic theme of non-alignment. Now the Cold War has ended. Besides, the Soviet Union has disintegrated into many independent Republics and America has emerged as the sole super power. It can dictate terms to other countries, particularly those of the Third World who are weak, poor and economically backward. Our topic says that though the Cold War scenario has ended, the NAM is still vital for the Third World countries to unitedly meet the challenges of American domination. Now, that you all got this background, you may please express your views on the subject.

Comments : No. 7 speaks fluently and has command over the language. However, his ideas are general and not specific to the point. He seems reluctant to commit himself. He does not want to take risks and prefers to play safe. It is also seen that he has not really grasped the subject. He has spoken at great length about the history of the Non Aligned Movement, which is outside th purview of the topic of discussion. He als referred to India's democratic norms.Thu he appeared to be not clear as to what i required. The only favourable factor on h part was that he accepted the responsibilit when it was assigned to him. In other word he is a willing and cooperative worker. this wavering candidate lacks organising ab drive and dynamism, he could at best be good worker. Not Selected.

No. 5 : No. 8, would you like to spea now ? If we go clockwise in our circl it is your turn now after No. 7. We coul complete the first round with No. 6. Whi do you say ?

No. 8 : No, I don't want to speak nov In fact, I would like to speak last. Yo can go anticlockwise. That would su me better.

No. 2 : Excuse me. I have one reque to make, please.

No. 5 : Of course, please go ahead.

No. 2 : You see, we all must get a fa chance. All must be given equ opportunity to express their views on th subject. I, therefore, suggest that durin the first round, each one of us shoul speak only for two minutes, and no mor Otherwise, the time will be up and thos who are going to speak last, may have to rush, or may not even get the opportunity at all.

No. 5 : You are quite right, No. 2. Thank you very much. It is my fault. I should have mentioned about it earlier. Okay, friends, let us limit our initial comments to two minutes. Now come on No. 6, it is your turn. Please go ahead.

Comments : No. 8 does not utilise the opportunity offered to him. He confirms his lack of ideas and selfish attitude. Having seen that No. 7 had taken too much time, No. 2 takes the initiative and points out the necessity to fix a time limit. His performance indicates alertness and involvement. No. 5 proves cooperative and flexible. He takes the blame upon himself and accepts readily the useful suggestion made by No. 2. Above all, his ability to coordinate and lead is fully established. All look up to him for leadership and guidance. He tactfully offers the next opportunity to speak to No. 8, who has been proving troublesome. He is also prepared for the contingencies and, when No. 8, declines, No. 6 is asked to speak instead. Thus, No. 5 reveals foresight and problem-solving ability.

No. 6 : Gentlemen, by and large, I am in agreement with No. 7. He has explained everything. I agree that peaceful co-existence is the most popular and important principle in non-alignment. It is also one of the principles of *Panchsheel* enunciated by India. In fact, all the principles of *Panchsheel* have been accepted by NAM. The other important principles, which I could remember, are respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of each country, eradication of colonialism,

imperialism, racism, apartheid, etc., non-interference in the internal affairs of another country and avoidance of violence or force to decide disputed issues. These are all very relevant and essential principles.

Comments : This candidate appears to be confused. He is not very clear about the topic of discussion. However, he seems to remember vaguely that it relates to the relevance of non-alignment. But he speaks about the relevance of Panchsheel principles. Second, he is lacking in originality. He is overawed by the picture painted by No 7 and decides to follow the path opened up by him. Thus, No. 6 is unsure of himself and does not prove to be dynamic. We have also seen that he had not played any active part earlier in the group deliberations. He has been a reserved and silent participant, or just an onlooker. He cannot accept responsibility and function as a successful leader. Rejected.

No. 5 : Friends, non-alignment was relevant yesterday because the two super powers were in confrontation which, in the context of the nuclear holocaust, would have spelt destruction of the human race and civilisation. The two power blocs were engaged in a disastrous arms race and forging military pacts. The division of the world into two watertight and opposing compartments or camps could have resulted in the dreaded Third World War at any time. Hence, those who were wise and saw the danger, decided to launch the Non-Aligned Movement With the non-aligned nations forming a third group, the world was no longer divided two blocs. There was the third group to play a useful mediatory role. The non-aligned nations succeeded in bringing about detente. Here non-alignment, more than anything else, meant not joining any of the military pacts, either of the West or of the East. This much about yesterday. Today, the situation, as explained by No. 7, is totally different. There is no longer any super power confrontation and threat of nuclear holocaust. All are dependent on America, which has the military might to keep every country in its place. It militarily intervened, with UN approval, when Iraq committed aggression against Kuwait. Even without proper UN sanctions. NATO, ruthlessly bombarded Kosovo to force Serbian President to submit-all under US dictates. Prior to this President Clinton not only imposed economic sanctions against India and Pakistan for Pokharan II and Chagai nuclear tests; but also dictated western world to follow suit. Further, it is pressurising both India and Pakistan to sign CTBT although it has itself failed to sign it, following rejection of the move by US Senate. In short, USA today is a unipolar power controlling the world militarily and financially (through World Bank and IMF). Therefore, it is logical to assume that Non-Alignment is no longer relevant. But tomorrow the situation may change. The united Germany, China or even Russia could emerge as super powers in the near future and there could be rivalry with America. There are also economic super powers like Japan. Therefore, it is wiser to preserve the NAM and make it stronger to safeguard the interests of the Third World countries.

Comments : A very powerful and inspiring speaker, No. 5 displays originality, dynamism and independent approach to the subject. He has the courage to speak out his mind freely and frankly, revealing intellectual integrity. His ideas indicate a high level of maturity and wisdom. He has a wealth of ideas and argues his case in depth His approach is realistic, practical and constructive. He meets the challenges boldly and squarely, and makes up his mind firmly and instantly. He analyses the issues in a detached and objective manner, and arrives at valid conclusions. He has made a forceful as well as favourable impact on the group. He has revealed outstanding ability to motivate and guide the group as a successful and able leader. Selected and specially recommended for top position in the group.

No. 4 : Well, gentlemen, after listening to No. 5, I wonder whether I can add anything to our discussion. What I mean is that nothing further can be said on the subject. No. 5 has explained everything very clearly. I entirely agree with what he has said. I second him and support him wholeheartedly. I think that would do on my part.

Comments : No. 4 seems to be a dull, insipid candidate whose ideas are limited. His interest is nominal, and he is lacking in drive and enterprise. His presence has not at all been felt by the group as he had not made any contribution worth talking about towards group activity. Rejected.

WINNING THE FIRST IMPRESSION

Group Discussion provides a forum to the Selection Board to sift the grain from the chaff. An organisation can ill-afford to lose sight of the right kind of human material it requires to run an organisation and its daily affairs smoothly and effectively. So it depends upon effective leadership that can help it forge ahead in a highly competitive world. And here in the course of a Group Discussion, the Board can judge who is who and who is what from the kind of assessment they can easily make on the basis of the performance of each individual.

No. 3 : Comrades, I want to be blunt and tell you pointblank that the so-called non-alignment is all woolly talk and sheer escapism. It is a recourse adopted and an excuse offered by weak nations who do not wish to take the plunge and face the challenges. As you heard, the non-aligned countries are supposed to pledge to end colonialism, imperialism, exploitation, racism, apartheid and what not. But what do they really do to translate these objectives into action ? We all know that the Socialist countries are the true champions of the poor, backward and exploited people. The old imperialism and colonialism have been cleverly substituted today by neo-colonialism, economic exploitation and hegemonism. By remaining non-aligned, we had only helped these imperialist countries to enslave the world once again. It is idle talk to assert that detente was ushered in on account of the non-aligned. Because Russia became a super power and demonstrated its ability to launch inter-continental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) with nuclear warheads, detente came into being. If we had then supported the Socialist countries, today we would not have been begging from the rich industrialised nations. Thus, non-alignment has been, and is, wrong, and will always be so. It has never been relevant. The sooner we wake up from our dreams and delusions, the better it is for us and others like us.

Comments : Although No. 3 reveals a fair measure of ideas and speaks very forcefully and fluently, his approach is rigid and one-sided. He does not wish to consider the issues impartially and objectively. He makes up his mind in advance and refuses even to consider the arguments of the other side. His inflexible and uncooperative temperament will lead to clashes and conflicts in the organisation, and he cannot accomplish results successfully. Rejected.

No. 2 : Friends, it is true that the cold war saga, which gave impetus to the birth of NAM, has ended. However, Russia still enjoys nuclear capability to survive a surprise nuclear attack and retaliate by mounting nuclear counter-attacks from its own soil. The situation in Russia is fluid and the old Communist hardliners are making sustained efforts to recapture power. If they succeed, the Cold War might start all over again. Besides, Germany, China, France and Japan could also emerge as super powers. The UN is dominated by the Big Five, led by America. Thus, NAM is the only forum available for the hapless Third World countries to register their protest strongly for safeguarding their interests. Apart from the military aspect, NAM can also help in meeting the challenges of economic hegemonism by industrialised and wealthy countries. Therefore, the preserving and strengthening of NAM is all the more important now.

Comments : This candidate displays new initiative and dynamism. He is determined

and persuasive. He is intelligent and reveals the ability to think extensively and argue in depth. He approaches the problem in a rational and logical manner. He has mature views and analyses the problem from various angles, weighing its pros and cons dispassionately. He is able to think ahead and plan realistically. His organisational ability is sound. He can find workable solutions and cope up successfully with unexpected situations and challenges. Thus, he is able to overcome the spell cast by No. 5 on the group and establish himself also as an able leader. He has great urge, dynamism and interest. He extends ready cooperation and proves enterprising. Selected and accorded high rank rating.

No. 1 : After listening to the two stalwarts in our group, No. 5 and No. 2, I don't think there is anything more to be said on this topic. However, I am quite clear about one thing. I vehemently disagree with the views expressed by our comrade No. 2. I don't give a damn about all that talk about Socialist countries. The question is whether we should retain our freedom and liberty, or we should become slaves again. Even Socialist countries may not see eye to eye with each other and can become rivals and enemies. In my view, if we had joined the CENTO and SEATO, and perhaps even the NATO, we would have fared a lot better. My appeal to you is that you should not be led astray by false propaganda. That is all.

Comments : *This candidate has also, like No. 3 whom he opposes, proved to be rigid and headstrong. This candidate also will create fraction and divide the organisation. Rejected.*

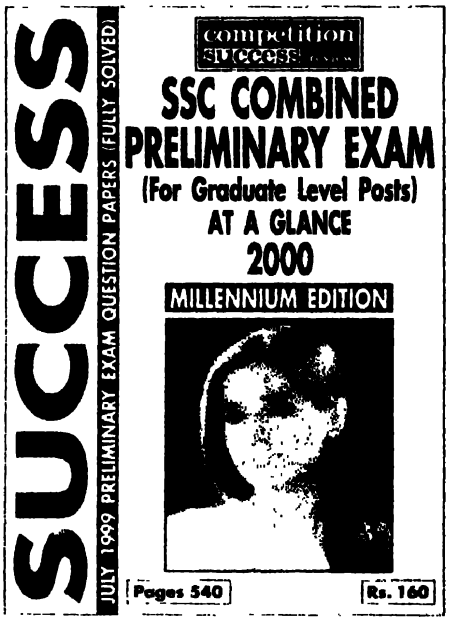
No. 8 : I am quite surprised, gentlemen, that we should debate so much and air such funny views on which great people, our national and international leaders, have but one view. All political parties in India support non-alignment. The leaders from over 100 countries believe in, and participate in, the NAM meets. The super powers and the UN show special interest in NAM activities. Do we mean to say that we are wiser to differ from them ? At least I am not any more intelligent than these great people. If any of you think, you are wiser, I am ready to challenge that. As I said, I am ready to bet if there are any takers.

Comments : *As observed earlier also, we find again this candidate is rigid, quarrelsome and provocative. He lacks the ability to cooperate and adjust to the needs of the group. He has a short temper and over-critical approach. He cannot accept criticism in the right spirit. He has no sincerity and honesty in his approach. Rejected.*

Concluding Comments : *This 'live' group discussion clearly brings out that to be successful in the GD Test, the candidates must not only possess ideas and power of expression, but also positive personality traits. Thus, we find Nos. 5 and 2 proving successful and getting selected.* ❑

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Latest In General Knowledge

Abv. Abbreviations in News

ASEAN : Association of South East Asian Nations.

According to a report published on November 9, 1999 the Association of South East Asian Nations has made a draft document for possible adoption as a code of conduct regarding the security and economic aspects of the disputes concerning Spratlys chain of isles in the South China Sea. The claimants to the Spratlys are four members of ASEAN-Vietnam, the Philippines, Malaysia, and Brunei—besides China and Taiwan.

Anniversaries, Days, Etc.

Indira Gandhi's Death Anniversary : The 15th death anniversary of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was observed on October 31, 1999.

World Thrift Day : World Thrift Day was observed on October 30, 1999.

Infantry Day : Infantry Day was observed on October 27, 1999 in memory of the soldiers who laid down their lives to defend the country.

UN Day : UN Day was celebrated on October 24, 1999 to mark the establishment of the world body—the United Nations Organisation.

World Food Day : World Food Day was observed on October 16, 1999.

Appointments

Chief Minister, Uttar Pradesh : Mr. Ram Prakash Gupta was sworn in as the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh on November 12, 1999 replacing Mr. Kalyan Singh.

Press Adviser : Senior journalist, Mr. H.K. Dua was appointed as the Press Adviser to the Prime Minister, Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee on November 1, 1999. Mr. Dua, former editor of the Hindustan Times and Indian Express was also Press Adviser to former Prime Minister Deve Gowda.

Attorney General of India : Mr. Soli J. Sorabjee was re-appointed as the Attorney General of India on November 1, 1999 for a period of three years.

Chairman, Central Administrative Tribunal : Mr. Justice Ashok Agarwal, a retired Chief Justice of the Madras High Court, took over as the Chairman of the Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT) on October 27, 1999.

Solicitor General of India : Mr. Harish Salve, Senior Advocate in the Supreme Court of India and Delhi High Court was appointed Solicitor General of India for a period of three years on November 1, 1999

Chairperson, NHRC : Mr. Justice Jagdish Sharan Verma, former Chief Justice of India assumed office as Chairperson of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) on November 4, 1999 succeeding Mr. Justice M.N. Venkatachaliah.

President, Indonesia : Mr. Abdurrahman Wahid, a moderate Muslim leader was elected President of Indonesia on October 20, 1999.

Vice-President, Indonesia : Ms. Megawati Sukarnoputri, leader of the Indonesian Democratic Party for Struggle (PDI-P), was elected as Vice-President of Indonesia on October 21, 1999.

Director-General UNESCO : Mr. Koichiro Matsuura, a japanese diplomat was elected the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) on October 21, 1999.

Speaker, Lok Sabha : Mr. G.M.C. Balayogi was re-elected Speaker of the 13th Lok Sabha on October 22, 1999.

Deputy Speaker : Mr. P.M. Sayeed was re-elected Deputy Speaker of 13th Lok Sabha on October 27, 1999.

Chief Minister, Maharashtra : Mr. Vilasrao Deshmukh of the Congress was sworn in as the Chief Minister of Maharashtra on October 18, 1999.

President, IPU Council : Ms. Najma Heptullah, Deputy Chairperson of the Rajya Sabha and the distinguished Human Development Ambassador of the UNDP was elected the President of the Inter-Parliamentary Council of the 138-nation Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) in Berlin on October 16, 1999. She is the first woman to be elected to this office.

Foreign Minister, Pakistan : Mr. Abdus Sattar, the former Foreign Secretary and High Commissioner to India was appointed the Foreign Minister of Pakistan on October 25, 1999.

Vice-President, International Publishers Association, Geneva : Mr. Asoke K. Ghosh, Chairman and Managing Director of Prentice-Hall of India, was elected the Vice-President of International Publishers Association, Geneva.

Foreign Secretary, India : Mr. Lalit Mansingh, High Commissioner to Britain, was appointed India's next Foreign Secretary on October 26, 1999. He will take over his new position on December 1, 1999, succeeding the present incumbent Mr. K. Raghunath.

Chief Minister, Karnataka : Mr. S.M. Krishna was sworn in as the Chief Minister of Karnataka on October 11, 1999.

President, Argentina : Argentina's opposition leader Mr. Fernando De La Rua was elected the President of Argentina on October 24, 1999. He will assume office from Mr. Carlos Menem on December 10, 1999.

President, International Tribunal of the UN Convention of Law of the Sea : Former Union Law Secretary, Dr. P.C. Rao, a sitting Judge of the International Tribunal of the UN Convention of Law of the Sea was elected the President of the Tribunal on October 4, 1999. The Tribunal deals with the maritime and sea disputes

Books And Authors

The Last Post : Written by Narendra Pani, is his debut novel. The novel depicts the comedy, sordidness, absurdity and small cruelties of the South Indian small town Lani which are typical of the local culture as part of the vibrant Indianness which secretly holds together a large and multi-layered country.



India's top film actress Madhuri Dixit (L) presenting the new fashion book "101 Ways to Look your Best" written by the country's leading fashion designer Ritu Beri (R) during its fashion launch in New Delhi on October 30, 1999. Madhuri Dixit married US-based Indian surgeon Shreeram Nene in a strictly private ceremony held in Los Angeles, United States in October 1999

Children And Human Rights : The book written by S.K Pachuri deals with the children's plight and crime against them and the struggle for social justice and economic development

Commissions and Committees

National Commission on Labour : The second National Commission on Labour was constituted under the Chairmanship of former Labour Minister Mr. Ravindra Varma on October 16, 1999. The 10-member Commission will suggest rationalisation of existing laws relating to labour in the organised sector and the umbrella legislation for ensuring a minimum level of protection to workers in the unorganised sector.

Defence

INS Sindhuvir : INS Sindhuvir, the submarine rejoined the 11th submarine squadron of the Eastern Naval Command at Vishakhapatnam on October 31, 1999 after its extensive modernisation for over two years. The submarine, which is now equipped with state-of-the-art weaponry and missile systems has enhanced strike capabilities adding to the strength of the submarine arm which guards the vast maritime border of the Eastern Sea Board. Commissioned in Riga of the then USSR in 1988, INS Sindhuvir, after completion of four operational cycles and 10 years was off-loaded to Zvezdochka Shipyard, Severdovinsk in Russia for a mid-life modernisation and upgradation of weapons and sensors. She was the first Indian submarine to be transported on Super Servant 3 in 1997 for refit and modernisation which commenced in July the same year. After two years of repairs costing an estimated Rs. 140 crore for the package of refit and new equipment the submarine with a new set of weapons and sensors, has become one of the Indian Navy's formidable platforms.

Economic Scene

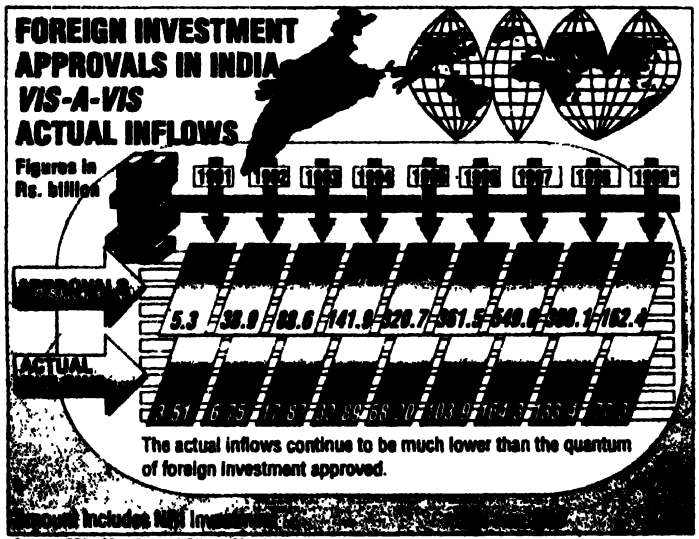
Forex Reserves : India's Foreign Currency Assets rose by $237 million to $30,578 million during the week ending October 29, 1999. The increase in the FCA resulted in the total foreign exchange reserves going up to $33,306 million.

RBI Cuts CRR Rate : The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in its monetary and credit policy for the second half of 1999-2000, announced on October 29, 1999, reduced the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) maintained by the scheduled commercial banks by one per cent from the present level of 10 per cent in two instalments, effective the fortnights beginning November 6 and November 20, 1999, increasing the lendable resources of banks by Rs. 7,000 crore. The RBI has also projected a slightly lower GDP growth of 6 to 6.5 per cent, assuming that the recovery in industrial production, witnessed in the first half, would gather momentum during the rest of the year and there was no setback on the agricultural front.

Reliance Net Soars : According to the Press reports published on October 21, 1999, Reliance Industries Ltd (RIL) has registered an increase of 22 per cent in its net profit which stood at Rs. 1,122 crore for the six months ended September 30, 1999. Total sales for this period soared by 18 per cent to Rs. 8,673 crore compared to Rs. 7,374 crore for the corresponding period in 1998.

International Roaming Services : According to the reports published on October 18, 1999, RPG Cellular has launched its international roaming services, branded as Power Roam. The services enable RPG cellular users to use their cellphones in other countries they travel to are now being offered to seven countries including Australia, Belgium, France, Singapore, Switzerland, UAE and the UK and also in Hong Kong.

Software Exports up in First-Half : Electronics and Computer Software Export Promotion Council (ESC) said on October 26, 1999 that software exports registered a 37 per cent growth during the first half of the current fiscal year (April-September). Exports during this period was Rs. 10,370 crore and according to the council estimates the second-half exports would be in excess of Rs. 13,000 crore. Mr. Vivek Singhal, ESC Chairman said that the 1999-2000 target of Rs. 23,615 crore would be exceeded. He also estimated that the country's overall growth in software exports would be around 33 per cent over the previous year's figures of Rs. 17,775 crore and would touch $50 billion mark by 2008, as envisaged by the Prime Minister's Task Force on Information Technology (IT).



Source: RBI, (ECD) Central Office, Mumbai

Honours and Awards

National

Aditya Vikram Birla Kalashikhar Puraskar : Sarangi player, Pandit Ram Narayan was chosen on November 7, 1999 for Aditya Vikram Birla Kalashikhar Puraskar in recognition of his achievements in Hindustani classical music. The award instituted by the Sangit Kala Kendra, carries Rs. 1.5 lakh in cash, a scroll of honour and a memento.

Dada Saheb Phalke Award : Noted film-maker B.R. Chopra whose hit films including *Kanoon* and *Ittefaq* and tele-serial *Mahabharat* became the milestones in Indian Cinema and TV, was chosen for Dada Saheb Phalke Award 1998 on October 21, 1999 in recognition of his outstanding contribution to film-making. The award which is the highest official recognition for film personalities, comprises a Swarna Kamal, a shawl and a cash prize which has been raised this time from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 2 lakh.

Dayawati Modi Award : Noted Ghazal singer Jagjit Singh was selected for Dayawati Modi Award on November 1, 1999. The award is given by Dayawati Modi Foundation for Art, Culture and Education.

Dhanvantri Award : Dr. S.S. Badrinath, renowned ophthalmic surgeon and founder of Shankar Netralaya, Chennai was conferred the Dhanvantri Award by Maharashtra Governor Dr. P.C. Alexander on October 31, 1999. The award carries a citation, a gold medal and a bronze statue of Dhanvantri, the god of healing.

Iqbal Samman : Well-known authors Ibrahim Yusuf and Joginder Pal were chosen for Iqbal Samman for creative writing in Urdu literature—for the year 1998-99 and 1999-2000 respectively. Instituted by the Madhya Pradesh Government, the Samman carries a cash prize of Rs. 1 lakh and a scroll of honour.

Kalidas Samman : Renowned flutist Pandit Hariprasad Chaurasia, noted threatre personality Pandit Satyadav Dube, dance exponent K.P. Kitappa and visual arts exponent Francis Newton Suza were on October 28, 1999 selected for Kalidas Samman for 1999-2000. The Samman instituted by the Madhya Pradesh Government carries a cash prize of Rs. 1 lakh and a plaque. The Samman is given to eminent personalities in the fields of classical music, classical dance, visual arts and theatre for their outstanding achievements.

Kishore Kumar Award : Noted Hindi filmmaker and lyricist Gulzar was selected for Kishore Kumar Award for 1999-2000 on October 22, 1999 in recognition of his dedicated work in the field of script and song-writing. The award instituted by the Culture Department of the Madhya Pradesh Government, carries a citation and a cash prize of Rs. 1 lakh.

Lata Mangeshkar Samman : Renowned playback singer S.P. Balasubramanyam, was on November 1, 1999 selected for the Lata Mangeshkar Samman given by the Madhya

Pradesh Government. The award carries Rs. 1 lakh in cash and a citation.

Man of the Letters Award : Former Home Secretary Mr. B.P. Singh, a distinguished civil servant and scholar, was selected on October 25, 1999 for the first Man of the Letters Award for bringing out some of the complex features of Indian culture through his writing. Instituted by the Sulabh International Social Service Organisation, the award carries a golden plaque, a gold pendant, a citation and a cash prize of Rs. 5 lakh. Mr. Singh is presently Executive Director of World Bank for South Asia.

Shrimati Rattan Sharma Smriti Bal Sahitya Puraskar : Noted Children fiction writer Girirajsharan Aggarwal of Uttar Pradesh was conferred the Shrimati Rattan Sharma Smriti Bal Sahitya Puruskar for his book *Aao Ateet Mein Chalein* on October 25, 1999. Instituted by Dr. Rattan Lal Sharma Smriti Nyas, the award carries a citation, a memento and a cash prize of Rs. 15,000.

Tansen Samman : Renowned vocalist Pandit C.R. Vyas was selected for Tansen Samman for 1999 on November 9, 1999 for his outstanding contribution to Hindustani classical music. Trained in three different gharanas—Kirana, Gwalior and Agra—Pandit Vyas has evolved his own distinctive style. He has created several ragas including *Shiv Abhogi* and *Dhankoni-Kalyan*. Instituted by the Madhya Pradesh Government, the award carries a citation and a cash prize of Rs. 1 lakh

International

Booker Prize : The South African author J.M. Coetzee was selected for the Booker Prize for 1999 for his novel *Disgrace* on October 24, 1999. He is the only author to win the prestigious literary prize twice-in 1983 for *Life and Times of Michael K.* and in 1999 for *Disgrace*. The prize carries a cash prize of £21,000.

Insignes de Commandeur de Lordre des Arts et des Lettres : Noted Hindi and Bengali actress, Sharmila Tagore, and actor Soumitra Chatterjee, were selected for the Insignes de Commandeur de Lordre des Arts et des Lettres the highest award for artistes, given by the French government in recognition of their highly commendable lead roles in several of Satyajit Ray's films.

International Anti-Slavery Award : An Indian couple, and human rights activists Mr. Vivek Pandit and Mrs. Vidyullata Pandit were selected for International Anti-Slavery Award for 1999 for their efforts to free and rehabilitate bonded and child labourers in Maharashtra. The award is given by Anti-Slavery International (ASI) in London.

International Press Freedom Awards : Noted Pakistani journalist Mr. Najam Sethi and his wife Mrs. Jugnu Mohsin were on October 22, 1999 selected for International Press Freedom Awards, given by the Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ), a New York-based non-governmental agency.

Kalinga Prize : Prof. Marian Ewurama Addy of Ghana, a professor of Bio-chemistry at the Ghana University and Mr. Emil Gebrielian, the Director General of the Drug and Medical Technology Administration in Armenia and Vice-President of the National Academy of Sciences, were Jointly conferred the Kalinga Prize for the Popularisation of Science on November 8, 1999. Established in 1951 by UNESCO at the initiative of Biju Patnaik, founder-Chairman of the Kalinga Foundation Trust, Kalinga Prize is presented annually to a person or persons in recognition of their outstanding contribution to the interpretation of science and technology. The award carries a silver medal and a cash component of $1,000.

Nobel Prizes : The Swedish Academy has named the following winners of the Nobel Prizes for 1999, in various fields :

Peace : Medical aid organisation, Medicines Sans Frontiers (doctors without borders) won the Nobel Prize for Peace for its "pioneering humanitarian work in several continents".

Economics : Mr. Robert Mundell, a Canadian-born economist won the Nobel Prize for Economics in recognition of his contribution towards "analysis of monetary and fiscal policy under different exchange rate regimes and his analysis of optimum currency areas".

Physics : Dutch physicists Dr. Gerardus, T Hooft and Dr. Martinus Veltman won the Nobel Prize for Physics "for elucidating the quantum structure of electroweak interactions in Physics". Their work has focussed on particle physics, the study of the minute units making up atoms and their components.

Chemistry : Egypt-born scientist, Dr. Ahmed E. Zewail of the California Institute of Technology won the Nobel Prize for Chemistry for demonstrating that a rapid laser technique can observe the motion of atoms in a molecule during a chemical reaction.

Medicine : German cell and molecular biologist Prof. Guenter Blobei won the Nobel Prize for Medicine for his discovery that "proteins have intrinsic signals that govern their transport and localisation in the cell."

Literature : German novelist, Mr. Guenter Grass won the Nobel Prize for Literature for his novel *The Tin Drum*. "When Guenter Grass published *The Tin Drum* in 1959, it was as if German literature had been granted a new beginning after decades of linguistic and moral destruction", Swedish Academy said in its citation.

Sakharov Prize : The East Timorese pro-independence leader, Mr. Xanana Gusmao was selected for the European Parliament's Sakharov Prize on October 29, 1999 in recognition of his "spirit of freedom". The prize carries $14,200.

Volvo Environment Prize : Noted Indian agricultural scientist Dr. M.S. Swaminathan was presented the Volvo Environment Prize for 1999 on October 26, 1999 for his achievements as a plant breeder and administrator which led to dramatic increases in crop yields, his international leadership in agriculture and resource conservation and his deep concern for the poor and disadvantaged. The prize which was set up in 1988 and was first awarded in 1990 in New York, carries a cash prize of 1.5 million kroners.

Youth Volunteers Against Poverty Awards : Ms. C. Devika from Salem (Tamil Nadu) and Mr. Khem Raj Sharma from Jammu and Kashmir were presented the Youth Volunteers Against Poverty Awards, 1999 on October 17, 1999. Ms. Devika was presented the award for showing exemplary commitment towards working for the eradication of poverty and human advancement among poor people in eight villages of Salem district of Tamil Nadu. Mr. Sharma was conferred the award for poverty eradication in 120 villages in the Samba block of Jammu district. The awards given by the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), carry a cash prize of Rs. 15,000, a citation and a plaque.



Debris of British Era Plane Found : The debris of an army Dakota plane that crashed in 1938 were found near village Ambadi under Sausar Tahsil in Chindwara district of Madhya Pradesh, officials said on October 25, 1999. The plane belonged to the army at that time and was used for carrying mail to Kamptee near Nagpur in Maharashtra, when it crashed. The debris of the plane were noticed after they were found floated ashore in the recent floods.



Ford, Businessman of the Century : According to a report published on November 3, 1999, Henry Ford who transformed the automobile from a rich man's toy into the working man's necessity, was named as the Businessman of the Century by *Fortune* magazine. Ford was selected from a series of profiles on 20th century business leaders published in *Fortune* over the past six months. He founded the Ford Motor Co. in 1903 at the age of 40



India, Pakistan Among Most Corrupt Nations : UN Report : According to a United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) report, prepared by the Mahbub-ul Haq Development Centre, released on November 1, 1999 South Asia, including India and Pakistan, is one of the most corrupt and poorly governed regions of the world where

the ruling elite is often too powerful to be accountable.

Malnourished : According to a FAO report *State of the Food Security in the World, 1999* published on October 25, 1999, notwithstanding its green revolution and food self-sufficiency, India has 204 million undernourished people against 180 million in all sub-Saharan Africa.

Use of Richter Scale Outdated : Ms Lucy Jones, a leading seismologist of the California Institute of Technology (Caltech) said on October 18, 1999 that the Richter Scale, known for decades as the universal measure of earthquakes is now considered outdated and no longer used by scientists among themselves. "Seismologists no longer talk about the richter scale when discussing the magnitudes of earthquakes", said Ms. Jones. She said that it had been overtaken by more modern scientific methods of assessing the power of earthquakes and the energy released. The Richter Scale was formulated by American seismologist Charles Richter in 1935. It is a long logarithmic scale that increases the amplitude of the seismic waves created by an earthquake by the powers of 10 in relation to the scale. Thus, a 6.0 earthquake on the richter scale is 10 times more powerful than a 5.0 temblor.

Cricket Bat Enters Guinness Book : LG Electronics said on October 26, 1999 that the cricket bat created as a promotional measure for this year's World Cup by the company has entered the *Guinness Book of World Records* as the largest of its kind. The bat measuring 15.24 metres in length, 1.82 metres in width and 430 kilos in weight was unveiled at the National Stadium in New Delhi on April 16, 1999.

World's Largest School in a Single City : City Montessori School (CMS), Lucknow has been recognised by the *Guinness Book of World Records*, as the world's largest school in a single city with 23,000 students on its rolls in April 1999.

Chandrababu Naidu and Priyanka Gandhi in *Asiaweek* List : Ms. Priyanka Gandhi Vadra and Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister Mr. Chandrababu Naidu were named among 20 young political leaders for the new millennium by the Hong Kong based news magazine *Asiaweek*. The magazine writes in its issue "Priyanka has emerged a luminiscent political star in her own right with her powerful personal charisma—and at the right opportunity—if is not inconceivable that one day she could be the elected leader of over one billion people. The issue has profiled political leaders born after Second World War who will be the people to watch in the coming decade. The magazine's list of 20 political leaders for the millennium include : Chandrababu Naidu (47), India; Shii Kazuo (45) Secretary, Japanese Communist Party, Watanabe Yoshimi (47) Liberal Democratic Party Lawmaker and Noda Seiko (39) LDP Lawmaker, Japan.

Most Corrupt Nations and Bribe Payer Nations : Transparency International, the Berlin-based anti-corruption watch dog, in its fifth annual survey released on October 26, 1999 ranked India and Pakistan among the most corrupt countries of the world for the second time in a row. Although, India was rated as 2.9 out of 10, the same as last year, Pakistan slipped even further compared to its last year's position of 2.7 to touch 2.2. While Denmark with a score of 10 is corruption-free, Camaroon with a score of 1.5, nearest to the Zero represented the highest level of corruption, and was the most corrupt nation. Transparency International has also brought out, for the first time a Bribe Payers Perception Index (BPI) that ranked 19 leading exporting countries in terms of the degree to which their corporations are perceived to be offering bribes abroad. Out of the leading 19 exporters, China (including Hong Kong) is at the bottom as top bribe-payer while Sweden emerged with the cleanest hands. At the bottom of the list just above China are South Korea, Taiwan, Italy, Malaysia, Japan, France, Spain, Singapore, United States, Germany, Belgium, United Kingdom, Holland, Switzerland, Austria, Canada, Australia and Sweden. The survey discovered that Singapore, always landed among the corruption-free nations, is one of the major bribe-giving nations abroad to increase exports.

Science And Technology



Japan's electronics giant Kyocera employee displaying colour video mobile phone, Visual Phone VP-210 equipped with a 110,000 pixel CMOS video camera and 2-inch LCD monitor on its 165 gram body in Tokyo on November 5, 1999

Vaccine Withdrawn : According to report published on October 18, 1999, Rotashield, world's only vaccine against infant diarrhoea was withdrawn from the market by its manufacturer amid fears that it could increase infants' risk of dangerous bowel obstruction. The government had advised doctors in July to temporarily stop vaccinating babies against rota-virus after 99 deaths were reported due to bowel obstruction, possibly linked to the vaccine.

Artificial Muscle Developed Mr. Keiichu Kaneto, Professor at the Kyush Institute of Technology, Japan has develope an artificial muscle that can turn and twi just like a human muscle. This would chan the world of surgery in the next century. catheter fixed with such muscles can rea a predetermined spot like the brain, whi is otherwise difficult, finding its w through a complex network of arteries veins. They can also be used in areas rangi from actuators in aircraft to toys.

Drug for HIV Patients Showing Positi Results : According to a report publishe on October 24, 1999, a drug derived from tree called *Bintagor* has shown positi results when tested on eight Huma Immuno-deficiency Virus (HIV)-positi patients in Singapore. The effectiveness ar safety of the drug was studied during a tw week trial last month by the Communicab Disease Centre in Singapore as well as centres in Malaysia and the US.

Space Research

NASA Produces Radar Map Antarctica : According to a report publishe on October 20, 1999, US space agenc National Aeronautics Space Administratio has produced the first high resolution rad map of Antarctica, showing networks of i streams, volcanoes and sedimentary roc the map was formed from informatic gathered during 18 days in 1997 by Canadian satellite, *Radarsat*, launched b NASA.

Orion-2 Placed in Orbit : A U Communications satellite, Orion-2, wa placed in orbit by an Ariane rocket c October 19, 1999. The satellite, weighir 3795 kg, was put into orbit 22 minutes aft lift-off. It will be positioned above th Atlantic Ocean where among other thing it will be used to transmit data and televisic signals to areas lacking sophisticate communication infrastructure.

Ikonos Photos Available : Ikonos, th satellite which was launched by Spac Imaging Inc., a private Colorado-based firm from Vandenberg Air Force Base i California, on September 24, 1999, is no in a polar orbit, eventually covering eve spot on Earth as the globe revolves beneat it, orbiting the world every 98 minutes. Th photos have a resolution of one metre, s even an amateur photo-analyst ca distinguish between a car and a bus (between an armoured tank and a truck, military plane and a commercial airline Space Imaging now has applied for a licen by the US government to take and se satellite photography with a resolution half a metre, which makes it precise enoug to discern images of people. Space Imagi is $700 million joint venture led by Lockhee Martin Corporation and Raytheon Co. an includes corporate investors from Japa South Korea, Singapore, Thailand an Sweden. Ikonos is built by Lockheed Mart Commercial Space Systems.

LATEST WHO'S WHO*

INDIA

UNION GOVERNMENT

Mr. K.R. Narayanan : President
Mr. Krishan Kant : Vice-President

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee: Prime Minister and also in charge of the ministries of Agriculture Atomic Energy, Food Processing, Labour & Employment, Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Space, all other departments not allocated to any other Cabinet Minister or Minister of State with independent charge.

Cabinet Ministers

Mr. L.K. Advani : Home
Mr. George Fernandes : Defence
Mr. Yashwant Sinha : Finance
Mr. Jaswant Singh : External Affairs
Ms. Mamata Banerjee : Railways
Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan : Communications
Mr. Sharad Yadav : Civil Aviation
Mr. Murasoli Maran : Commerce & Industry
Mr. Manohar Joshi : Heavy Industries & Public Enterprises
Mr. Ram Naik : Petroleum & Natural Gas
Mr. Satyanarayan Jatiya : Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation
Mr. Pramod Mahajan : Parliamentary Affairs & Water Resources
Mr. Nitish Kumar : Surface Transport
Mr. Ananth Kumar : Culture, Sports & Youth Affairs
Mr. Sunderlal Patwa : Rural Development
Mr. Juel Oram : Tribal Affairs
Mr. Suresh Prabhu : Chemicals & Fertilisers
Mr. Shanta Kumar : Consumer Affairs & Public Distribution
Mr. T.R. Balu : Environment & Forests
Mr. Jagmohan : Urban Development
Mr. Ram Jethamalani : Law, Justice & Company Affairs
Mr. P.R. Kumaramangalam : Power
Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi : HRD, Science & Technology
Mr. Kashiram Rana : Textiles
Mr. Naveen Patnaik : Mines & Minerals

Ministers of State
(Independent Charge)

Ms. Maneka Gandhi : Social Justice & Empowerment
Ms. Uma Bharati : Tourism
Mr. Arun Jaitley : Information & Broadcasting
Mr. M. Kannappan : Non-conventional Energy Sources
Mr. Dilip Ray : Steel
Ms. Vasundhara Raje : Small Scale Industries, Agro & Rural Industries
Mr. N.T. Shanmugham : Health & Family Welfare

Ministers of State

Mr. Ramesh Bais : Chemicals & Fertilisers
Mr. Bijoya Chakravarty : Water Resources
Mr. Shriram Chauhan : Parliamentary Affairs
Mr. Bandaru Dattatreya : Urban Development
Mr. Jaysinghrao Gaikwad Patil : HRD
Mr. Santosh Kumar Gangwar : Science & Technology
Mr. Chaman Lal Gupta : Civil Aviation
Mr. Vallabhbhai Kathiriya : Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises
Mr. Faggan Singh Kulaste : Parliamentary Affairs
Mr. V. Dhananjay Kumar : Finance
Mr. Bangaru Laxman : Planning & Programme Implementation
Ms. Sumitra Mahajan : HRD
Mr. Subhash Maharia : Rural Development
Mr. Babulal Marandi : Environment & Forests
Ms. Jayawantibehn Mehta : Power
Mr. Munni Lal : Labour & Employment
Mr. Omar Farooq Abdullah : Commerce & Industry
Mr. Ajit Kumar Panja : External Affairs
Mr. Hiran Pathak : Defence
Mr. Devendra Pradhan : Surface Transport
Mr. E. Ponnuswami : Petroleum
Mr. A. Raja : Rural Development
Mr. O. Rajagopal : Law, Justice & Company Affairs
Dr. Raman : Commerce & Industry
Mr. N.G. Ramachandran : Textiles
Mr. Vidaya Sagar Rao : Home
Mr. S.B.P.P.K. Satyanarayanan Rao : Agriculture
Mr. Bachi Singh Rawat : Defence
Mr. Syed Shahnawaz Hussain : Food Processing
Mr. Tapan Sikdar : Communications
Mr. Digvijay Singh : Railways
Mr. T.H. Chaoba Singh : Culture, Youth Affairs, Sports
Mr. V. Sreenivasa Prasad : Consumer Affairs & Public Distribution
Mr. I.D. Swami : Home
Dr (Ms) Rita Verma : Mines & Minerals
Mr. Balasaheb Vikhe Patil : Finance
Mr. Hukumdeo Narayan Yadav : Agriculture

CHIEFS OF ARMED FORCES

Supreme Commander : President Mr. K.R. Narayanan

Chief of the Army Staff : General V.P. Malik

Chief of the Air Staff : Air Chief Marshal Anil Yashwant Tipnis

Chief of the Naval Staff : Admiral Sushil Kumar

CAPITALS, GOVERNORS AND CHIEF MINISTERS OF STATES

State	*Capital*	*Governor*	*Chief Minister*
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Mr. C. Rangarajan	Mr. N. Chandrababu Naidu
Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	Mr. Arvind Dave	Mr. Mukut Mithi
Assam	Dispur	Lt-Gen.(Rtd.) S.K. Sinha	Mr. Prafulla Kumar Mahanta
Bihar	Patna	Mr. Suraj Bhan	Mrs. Rabri Devi

* *As on November 12, 1999*

State	Capital	Governor	Chief Minister
Goa	Panaji	Lt-Gen.(Rtd.) J.F.R. Jacob	Mr. Luizinho Faleiro
Gujarat	Gandhinagar	Mr. S.S. Bhandari	Mr. Keshubhai Patel
Haryana	Chandigarh	Mr. Mahabir Prasad	Mr. Om Parkash Chautala
Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Mrs. V.S. Rama Devi	Mr. Prem Kumar Dhumal
Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar (Summer) Jammu (Winter)	Mr. Girish Chandra Saxena	Dr. Farooq Abdullah
Karnataka	Bangalore	Mr. Khurshid Alam Khan	Mr. S.M. Krishna
Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Mr. Justice Sukhdev Singh Kang	Mr. E.K. Nayanar
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Mr. Bhai Mahavir	Mr. Digvijay Singh
Maharashtra	Mumbai	Dr. P.C. Alexander	Mr. Vilasrao Deshmukh
Manipur	Imphal	Mr. O.N. Srivastava	Mr. Wahengpam Nipamacha Singh
Meghalaya	Shillong	Mr. M.M. Jacob	Mr. B.B. Lyngdoh
Mizoram	Aizawl	Mr. Anandam Padmanabhan	Mr. Zoramthanga
Nagaland	Kohima	Mr. Om Prakash Sharma	Mr. S.C. Jamir
Orissa	Bhubaneswar	Mr. M.M. Rajendran	Mr. Giridhar Gamang
Punjab	Chandigarh	Lt. Gen. B.K.N. Chibber	Mr. Parkash Singh Badal
Rajasthan	Jaipur	Mr. Justice Anshuman Singh	Mr. Ashok Gehlot
Sikkim	Gangtok	Chaudhury Randhir Singh	Mr. Pawan Kumar Chamling
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Ms. Justice M. Fathima Beevi	Mr. M. Karunanidhi
Tripura	Agartala	Prof. Siddeshwar Prasad	Mr. Manik Sarkar
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Mr. Suraj Bhan	Mr. Ram Prakash Gupta
West Bengal	Calcutta	Mr. Justice S.K. Sen (Acting)	Mr. Jyoti Basu

CAPITALS, LT. GOVERNORS/ADMINISTRATORS AND CHIEF MINISTERS OF UNION TERRITORIES

Union Territory	Capital	Lt. Governor/Administrator	Chief Minister
Andaman and Nicobar	Port Blair	Mr. Ishwari Prasad Gupta	—
Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Lt.-Gen. (Retd.) B.K.N. Chibber	—
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	Mr. S.P. Aggarwal	—
Daman and Diu	Daman	Lt.-Gen. (Retd.) J.F.R. Jacob	—
Delhi	Delhi	Mr. Vijai Kumar Kapoor	Ms. Sheila Dikshit
Lakshadweep	Kavaratti	Mr. Rajeev Talwar	—
Pondicherry	Pondicherry	Ms. Rajani Rai	Mr. R.V. Janakiraman

HEADS OF IMPORTANT OFFICES

Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee : Chairman, Planning Commission.

Mr. K.C. Pant : Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission

Mr. Krishan Kant : Chairman, Rajya Sabha.

Mrs. Najma Heptullah : Deputy Chairperson, Rajya Sabha.

Mr. G.M.C. Balayogi : Speaker, Lok Sabha.

Mr. P.M. Sayeed : Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha.

Mr. Justice A.S. Anand : Chief Justice of India.

Dr. M.S. Gill : Chief Election Commissioner.

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Mr. Lalit Mansingh : Foreign Secretary.

Mr. Kamal Pande : Home Secretary.

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Mr. Shyamal Dutta : Director, Intelligence Bureau.

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Prof. Krishnaswamy Kasturirangan : Chairman, Space Commission and ISRO.

Dr. R. Chidambaram : Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission.

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Mr. E.N. Ram Mohan : Director-General, BSF.

Mr. Trinath Mishra : Director-General, Central Industrial Security Force.

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Mr. Dileep Singh Bhuria : Chairman, National Commission for SCs and STs.

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Mr. Justice Shyam Sunder : Chairman, National Commission for Backward Classes.

Mr. Anil Kumar : Chairman, Telecom Commission.

Mr. Justice S.S. Sodhi : Chairman, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India.

Mr. Justice K. Jayachandra Reddy : Chairman, Law Commission.

Dr. Amrita Patel : Chairperson, National Dairy Development Board (NDDB).

Lt. Gen Mordegai : Director-General, Border Roads Organisation.

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Mr. Rajiv Rattan Shah : Chief Executive Officer (Acting), Prasar Bharati.

Mr. Nirmal Kumar Ganguly : Director-General, Indian Council of Medical Research.

Prof. Tahir Mahmood : Chairman, Minorities Commission.

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Letters

INDIA ENTHRONES VAJPAYEE

The Cover Story *India Enthrones Vajpayee* (*CSR*, November 1999) is indeed a very realistic appraisal of 1999 post-election scenario. However, it is heavily tilted in favour of BJP-led NDA alliance. If we care to look at the other side of the coin, BJP failed to add a single seat to its 1998 tally (182) despite the charismatic appeal of Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee, who has still to depend on the outside support of HDP for the survival of his government. In fact, Indian masses have failed to appreciate the singular services of Vajpayee ji to the nation. And just within a fortnight of assumption of office, BJP failed to win a single seat (except for one in Bihar by JD(U) out of the seven Lok Sabha seats, elections for which were held on October 28, 1999. Though Congress secured the lowest number of seats (112) since 1952 elections, its tally would have been far low without Mrs. Sonia Gandhi. As for State Assemblies, BJP is now a ruling party only in UP, Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh and a coalition partner in Punjab and Haryana. The Congress has wrested Karnataka and Maharashtra. Let's see how Mr. Vajpayee delivers goods in his third stint as Prime Minister. People are not interested in Bofors- every politician has skeletons in his cupboard—they want strict maintenance of law & order with security to move about freely, corruption-free public dealing offices, affordable prices for necessities of life as spelt out in the article. And this is the touchstone of "good governance."

Morinda (Punjab) — *Karamchand*

DIVERSIFY COVERAGE

I am a regular reader of both of your magazines— *Competition Success Review* and *General Knowledge Today*. These are, needless to say, the best all-round magazines available in India. Your Editorials imbibe in me enthusiasm and spiritual strength to practise and achieve my goal with wholehearted effort.

The coverage of Current Affairs and specially 'The Essays of The Month' is so brilliant that it gives a broad information about various topics for various competitions especially for IAS. The regular feature, *IAS Toppers Talk To You* is inspiring and provides useful tips to the Civil Services aspirants. Thank you for publishing this feature. I would however like to suggest some additional innovations in *CSR* magazine.

Please give more objective (Q&A's) i.e., more than 20 in *BBC Master Mind India Quiz* edited and compiled by India's ace Quiz master, Siddhartha Basu. Publish the Cover Story of any Scientist or patriot or any person, well-known in his field like Prof. Amartya Sen, called People's Economist and Nobel Prize winner for Economics in 1998. Also, please spare a page on films for your budding readers.

I hope you will give a practical shape to my suggestions.

Cuddapah (Andhra Pradesh) — *S. Masthanulla Basha*

IAS TOPPER WRITES



CSR is very helpful in preparation of General Studies Paper of Civil Services Examination as it provides relevant current information and also publishes good articles on Economics, Polity, Geography and Science. By publishing experiences of various Toppers in Civil Services, it helps a lot for interview preparation. It is a very useful magazine for all the three stages— Prelims, Mains & Interview of Civil Services.

I have been in touch with CSR for the last four years and am a sort of addict to it.

I wish all the very best to the readers of CSR.

Bharatpur (Rajasthan) — ***Sumeer Chitkara, IAS***

CHINA AT FIFTY : AN APPRAISAL

Your Leader (*CSR*, November 1999) on China details the marvellous progress Communist China has made during its fifty years of its existence. But surely a so-called democratic India cannot match the economic performance of its northern neighbour except in population proliferation—it has recently joined the Billionaire Club which was the exclusive monopoly of China hitherto—since in democracy every government has to humour the populace with populist measures at the cost of national interest. Nor can it strictly enforce its legitimate plans if these clash with powerful vested interests. In India, the body politic of democracy is infested with the worms of casteism, regionalism, appeasement of minorities, reservation spree, corruption, black money, scandals from top to bottom etc. Then how can we expect to match China's performance which has enforced one-child norm with a stern law. And where are we on population front ? Unless there is a strong government with a comfortable majority for a single party or like-minded parties, and a responsive and cooperative Opposition, we cannot dream of matching the Chinese.

New Delhi — ***Jaspreet Singh***

MAN OF THE YEAR

Competition Success Review **proposes to conduct a Popularity Poll on India's MAN OF THE YEAR, based on the opinions of *CSR*'s esteemed readers. Entries in this respect are invited so as to reach the Editor, *CSR*, Competition Review Pvt. Ltd., 604, Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place, New Delhi–110008 by December 25, 1999 at the latest. The contestants/readers may send their entry chosen from either the personalities (only Indians) published in *CSR* or from the names of their choice. Please mail your choice immediately.**

KUDOS FROM NORTH-EAST

Thanks a lot for acknowledging me as one of your subscribers for *CSR* & *GKT* which are useful not only for competitive examinations but also in every field and in every way. There are no words to compare its usefulness.

Though, for the first time I am subscribing to *CSR*, I have been collecting every issue of the magazine for the last five years. Thanks a lot for publishing such wonderful magazines. I hope that our *CSR* will really help me and guide me in all my endeavours.

Wokha (Nagaland) — ***N Janponthung Ngullie***

Edited and Published by Surendra Kumar Sachdeva for Competition Review Pvt. Ltd., 604, Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110 008 and printed by him at Parshva Offset Press, B-9, Sardar Nagar, Delhi. Tele . 5712898, 5718495, 5761086, Fax · 91-11-5754647.
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Competition Opportunities

Management Aptitude Test (MAT)
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(Exam Date : December 5, 1999)

Common Admission Test (CAT)
For Admission to Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs)
Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Calcutta, Indore, Kozhikode, Lucknow
(Exam Date : December 12, 1999)

Recruitment Exam for Clerks, Typists and Stenographers
BSRB (Central Group), Lucknow
(Exam Date : December 12, 1999)

Undergraduate Aptitude Test (UGAT)
Conducted by All India Management Association
(Exam Date : December 19, 1999)

University of Roorkee Entrance Exam. for Admission to B.E./B.Arch.
(Date of Qual. Exam. : December 29, 1999)

Joint Entrance Examination-2000 for Admission to Undergraduate Courses at IITs : Chennai, Delhi, Guwahati, Kanpur, Kharagpur and Mumbai, Institute of Technology, BHU, Varanasi and ISM, Dhanbad
(Date of Screening Test : January 2, 2000)

Recruitment Exam for Clerks and Typists (Hindi, English, Bilingual)
BSRB, Delhi
(Exam Date : January 16, 2000)

Combined Main Graduate Level Exam. 1999
For Assistants Grade, Inspectors of Central Excise/ Income Tax, Sub-Inspectors in CBI/CPOs
(Last Date : November 19, 1999)
(Exam Date : January 21-23, 2000)

For Divisonal Accounts/Auditors/UDCs
(Last Date : November 19, 1999)
(Exam Date : January 30, 2000)

Bank Probationary Officers' Exam for Indian Overseas Bank
BSRB, Chennai
(Exam Date : January 30, 2000)

Combined Preliminary Graduate Level Examination 2000
By Staff Selection Commission
(Last Date : December 12, 1999)
(Exam Date : February 27, 2000)

RRB Examination for Jr. Engineers (Mech.) Gr. II/Jr. Engineers (Electric) Gr. II and other categories
RRB, Ajmer
(Last Date : December 12, 1999)

Bank Probationary Officers' Exam
BSRB, Bhopal
(Last Date : December 11, 1999)
(Exam Date : March 5, 2000)

Memory Retention Contest ANNOUNCEMENT

We are glad to announce a unique Memory Retention Contest for the candidates appearing for the following examinations :

(1) Management Aptitude Test (MAT), All India Management Association, on December 5, 1999.

(2) Common Admission Test (CAT), Indian Institutes of Management Association, on December 12, 1999.

(3) Recruitment Exam for Clerks, Typists and Stenographers BSRB (Central Group), Lucknow on December 12, 1999.

(4) Undergraduate Aptitude Test (UGAT) All India Management Association on December 19, 1999.

(5) University of Roorkee Entrance Exam. for Admission to B.E./B.Arch. on December 29, 1999.

(6) Joint Entrance Exam.-2000 for IITs, IT (BHU) & ISM (Dhanbad) on January 1, 2000

The three candidates, who collect the maximum number of questions asked and send the same to us, will be awarded First, Second and Third Prizes of Rs. 1000, Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively. Ten Consolation Prizes (Books worth Rs. 100 each) will also be awarded.

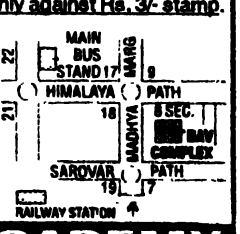
Each of the above examinations will count separately for the purpose of the award.

Decision of the Editorial Board will be final. Entries should be addressed to the Editor, Competition Review Private Limited 604 Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110 008 Last date for receipt of entries is **January 10, 2000.**

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Persons And Places In News

Persons

Sachin Tendulkar : The internationally-acclaimed batting genius scored yet another century at Hyderabad against New Zealand on November 8, 1999 taking his tally to 24 centuries in One-Dayers, a world record. He has also scored 21 Test centuries including one double century (217 in Ahmedabad) against New Zealand on October 30, 1999.


Sachin Tendulkar

Ram Prakash Gupta : The veteran BJP leader was sworn-in as the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh on November 12, 1999 replacing Mr. Kalyan Singh.

G.M.C. Balayogi : The 57-year-old Telugu Desam Party MP from Andhra Pradesh took over as the Speaker of the 13th Lok Sabha on October 22, 1999 for a second consecutive term following his unanimous re-election. Prime Minister, Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee proposed Mr. G.M.C. Balayogi's name which was seconded by the Leader of the Opposition, Mrs. Sonia Gandhi.


G.M.C. Balayogi

Gen. Pervez Musharraf : The Delhi-born 56-year-old Pakistan's Army Chief overthrew Mr. Nawaz Sharif's government in a bloodless military coup on October 12, 1999. He declared himself as the Chief Executive of Pakistan and also constituted the National Security Council (NSC) to rule the country as the supreme decision-making body under his authority.

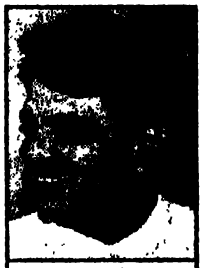

Gen. Pervez Musharraf

J.M. Coetzee : The 59-year-old South African novelist bagged the Booker Prize for 1999 for his novel *Disgrace* on October 25, 1999. Mr. J.M. Coetzee became the first writer ever to win the prestigious award twice. He had earlier bagged the prize for his novel *The Life and Times of Michael K.* in 1983. In *'Disgrace'*, an ageing English Professor retires in disgrace, after an impulsive affair with a student, to settle down on a farm with his daughter.

Abdurrahman Wahid : Indonesia's 59-year-old Islamic scholar with secular credentials was sworn in as Indonesia's new President on October 20, 1999 defeating Ms. Megawati Sukarnoputri with the support of the former ruling Golkar Party, (which came second to Ms. Megawati's party in parliamentary elections in June, 1999). Mr. Wahid who suffers from a stroke-induced vision impairment, as also frail health has enormous standing—his public appearances can draw vast crowds and he is respected by Muslims and non-Muslims alike.


Abdurrahman Wahid

Vilasrao Deshmukh : The 54-year-old Maratha leader of the Congress was sworn-in as the Chief Minister of Maharashtra on October 18, 1999. His ministerial career began as Minister of Agriculture in 1982 in Babasaheb Bhosale's government Later, he became Revenue, Co-Operation, Public Works and Legislative Affairs Minister in Mr. S.B. Chavan's Ministry in 1986.


Vilasrao Dekhmukh

B.R. Chopra : The noted film-maker and the pioneer of socially relevant mainstream cinema, was selected for Dadasaheb Phalke Award for 1999 for his 'outstanding contribution' to film making on October 21, 1999. His films like *Kanoon, Ittefaq, Naya Daur, Dhool Ka Phool, Sadhana, Gumrah* and *Waqt* left an indelible mark on the audience. Mr. B.R. Chopra was the first director to bag the Best Director National Award for his film *Hamraaz* and his TV serial *Mahabharat* created history by securing 96 percent TV viewership, the highest in the world.

Padannatha Muhammad Sayeed : The 58-year-old Congress veteran from Lakshadweep was unanimously re-elected Deputy Speaker of the 13th Lok Sabha on October 27, 1999. Like the election of Mr. G.M.C. Balayogi, Mr. P.M. Sayeed's name was proposed by the Prime Minister and seconded by the Leader of the Opposition, Ms. Sonia Gandhi. Mr. Sayeed became the member of the Lok Sabha for the 10th consecutive term.


P.M. Sayeed

Najma Heptullah : The Deputy Chairperson of the Rajya Sabha and the distinguished human development ambassador of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), was elected as the President of the Inter-Parliamentary Council of the 138-nation Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) in Berlin on October 16, 1999. She is the first woman in the 110-year history of the IPU to be elected to the highest office of the Union. The IPU is the representative body of National Parliaments.

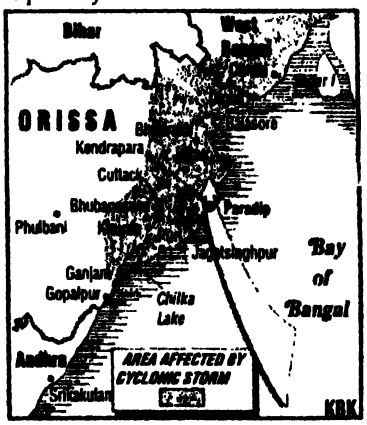
Fernando De La Rua : The Centre-Left alliance Opposition leader and Mayor of Argentina's capital Buenos Aires, won in the Presidential elections in Argentina on October 24, 1999. The 62-year-old President-elect will take over the office on December 10, 1999 from President, Mr. Carlos Menem.

Megawati Sukarnoputri : Popular Indonesian leader, and daughter of the country's founding father, Sukarno, became the new Vice-President of Indonesia, defeating Mr. Hamzah Haz in the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR) on October 21, 1999. The newly elected Indonesian President, Mr. Abdurrahman Wahid's National Awakening Party (PKB) itself nominated Ms. Megawati Sukarnoputri for the Vice-President office thereby she not only salvaged political prestige but also became his ally once again to promote the cause of the democratic reconstruction of Indonesia.


Megawati Sukarnoputri

Places

Orissa : The State was in the news when a super cyclonic storm and floods devastated most parts of Orissa killing over 7,000 people and rendering thousands homeless on October 29, 1999. ❑



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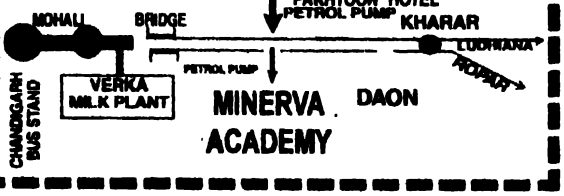
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SPORTS ROUND-UP

Athletics

New York Marathon : Joseph Chebet of Kenya won the 30th New York Marathon in two hours, nine minutes and 14 seconds and Adriana Fernandez of Mexico clinched the women's race in two hours, 25 minutes and seven seconds on November 7, 1999.

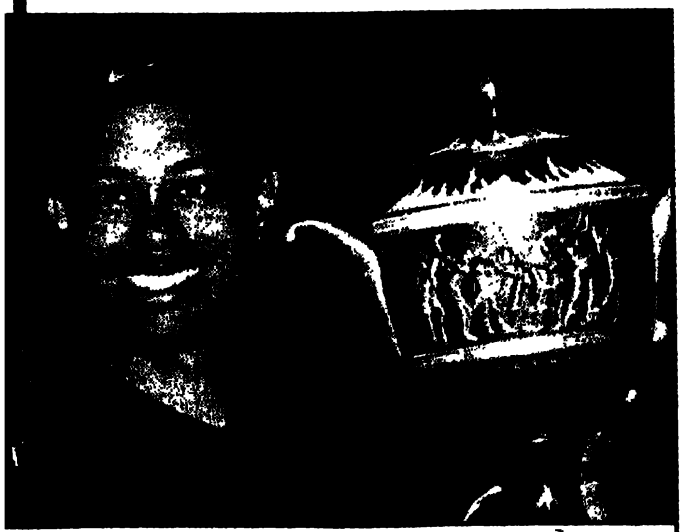
Rath Marathon : Ringzen Angmo of Jammu and Kashmir clinched the Rath Marathon title beating last year's champion Sharda Chandel of Punjab in New Delhi on October 17, 1999. It was her third title—the first two in 1995 and 1996. She is also the winner of women's marathon in SAF Games and National Games. In the men's section, Heikham Imoba of Manipur won the title leaving behind Durga Oraon of Bihar.

Badminton

Danish Open : Poul-Erik Hoyer-Larsen of Denmark clinched the men's singles title defeating Wong Choon Hann of Malaysia 17-15, 15-4 at the Danish Open Badminton Tournament in Denmark on October 17, 1999. Camilla Martin of Denmark won the women's singles title beating Zhou Mi of China 8-11, 11-4, 11-1.

Billiards

Emirates International Snooker Championship : Malaysia clinched the Emirates International Snooker Championship title defeating Pakistan 3-2 in Dubai on October 17, 1999. India finished third defeating the United Arab Emirates (UAE) 3-2



American ace golfer Tiger Woods holding the trophy after winning the American Express World Golf Championship in Valderrama on November 7, 1999

Boxing

National Boxing Championships : N.G. Dingko Singh of Services retained the bantamweight title beating Zothan Mawia of Mizoram at the 46th National Boxing Championships in Shimla on October 17, 1999. Ramanand, another boxer from Services, defended his featherweight title defeating V. Bhaskaran of the Railways. In the heavyweight, Gurcharan Singh, also of Services, won the title beating Deepak Yadav of CISF. Ramanand was adjudged the Best Boxer.

Chess

World Youth Chess Festival : Aarthie Ramaswamy of India clinched under-18 title defeating Wang Yu of China at the World Youth Chess Festival in Oropesa Del Mor, Spain on November 5, 1999.

Cricket

India-New Zealand One-Day Internationals :

First One-Day International at Rajkot (November 5, 1999) : New Zealand won by 43 runs. New Zealand—349/9; India—306. Man of the Match—Nathan Astle.

Second One-Day International at Hyderabad (November 8, 1999) : India won by 174 runs. India—376/2; New Zealand—202. Man of the Match—Sachin Tendulkar. Some of the highlights of the second One-dayer are as follows :

(a) India's 376/2 was the second highest score by any team in limited overs cricket. The world record is Sri Lanka's 398/5 against Kenya at Kandy in the 1996 World Cup. (b) Sachin Tendulkar and Rahul Dravid set a world partnership record in One-Day Internationals by notching up 331 for any wicket. (c) Sachin's 186 not out was the highest by an Indian.



Anil Kumble joined the select band of Indian Cricketers on October 24, 1999 who have taken 250 or more wickets in Test Matches

Third One-Day International at Gwalior (November 11, 1999) : India won by 14 runs. India—261/5; New Zealand—247/8. Man of the Match—Saurav Ganguly.

India-New Zealand Tests : The third and final Cricket Test between India and New Zealand ended in a draw in Ahmedabad on November 2, 1999. India—583/7 (declared) and 148/5 (declared); New Zealand—308 and 252/2. Man of the Match—Sachin Tendulkar. India won the Series by 1-0. Man of the Series—Anil Kumble.

First Test at Mohali (October 10-14) : The match ended in a draw. India—83 and 505/3 (declared). New Zealand—215 and 251/7. Man of the Match—Javagal Srinath.

Second Test at Kanpur (October 22-26) : New Zealand—254 and 155; India—330 and 83/2. Result—India won by eight wickets. Man of the Match—Anil Kumble, the third Indian bowler to capture 250 or more wickets after Kapil Dev (434) and Bishen Singh Bedi (266).

SPORTS PLUS

Pakistan-Australia First Test : Australia defeated Pakistan by 10 wickets at Brisbane on November 9, 1999. Pakistan—367 and 281; Australia 575 and 74/no loss. Man of the Match—Michael Slater.

Coca-Cola Trophy : Pakistan clinched the Coca-Cola Trophy defeating Sri Lanka by 88-runs in Sharjah on October 22, 1999.

Australia-Zimbabwe Limited Overs Series : Australia clinched the Limited Overs Series 3-0 defeating Zimbabwe on October 24, 1999.

GENERAL

Japanese Grand Prix : Mika Hakkinen of Finland won the Japanese Grand Prix and retained his formula one World title leaving behind Eddie Irvine in Suzuka, Japan on October 31, 1999.

GOLF

Tour Championship : Tiger Woods of the US won the Tour Championship defeating David Love in Houston on October 31, 1999.

Lexus International : Jeev Milkha Singh of India clinched the Lexus International title defeating Zaw Moe of Myanmar and Taimur Hussain of Pakistan in Bangkok on October 17, 1999.

Nokia Singapore Open : Kenny Druce of Australia won the Nokia Singapore Open Golf Tournament title defeating Desvonde Botes of South Africa in a sudden-death play-off in Singapore on October 24, 1999. Jyoti Randhawa of India finished a joint-third with Kenny Druce (Australia) and Sammy Daniels (South Africa) with an aggregate 278 points.

Hero Honda Masters : Jyoti Randhawa of India clinched the Hero Honda Masters Golf title defeating Sammy Daniels of South Africa in New Delhi on October 31, 1999.

HONOURS

Vardon Trophy : Tiger Woods of the US was conferred the honour on the US PGA Tour when he was named the winner of the Vardon Trophy for best scoring average. Woods who capped a sensational season by winning the World Golf Championship in Spain on November 7, 1999 won the Vardon Trophy and registered the lowest adjusted average since the award format was changed in 1988.



Mika Hakkinen of Finland Winner of Japanese Grand Prix at Suzuka on October 31, 1999

250-Wickets Club : Leg-spinner Anil Kumble became the third Indian bowler to capture 250 wickets in Test Cricket when he trapped opener Matt Horne lbw in the second innings against New Zealand in Kanpur on October 24, 1999. Kumble achieved this distinction in 55th Test. The other Indian bowlers who took 250 or more wickets are Kapil Dev who has the distinction of 434 wickets in 131 Tests while left-arm spinner Bishen Singh Bedi achieved the distinction with a tally of 266 wickets in 67 Tests.

Billiards Player of the Year : Geet Sethi of India bagged the Fred Davis Award, as the Billiards Player of the Year 1998-99 in recognition of his fourth world professional title, which he won defeating Mike Russell at Ahmedabad in October 1998 and for the title victory in the World Matchplay in Bath (UK). The award was given by World Professional Billiards and Snooker Association (WPBSA). The ace cueist is the first Indian to receive the coveted award instituted by the WPBSA. The award carries a trophy.

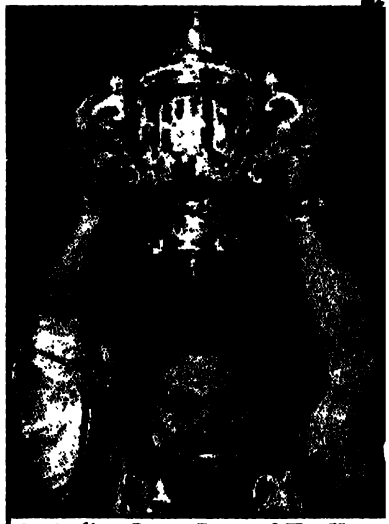
SQUASH

Phil Smart Mercedes Benz Women's World Squash Open : Cassie Campion of England won the Phil Smart Mercedes Benz Women's World Squash Open title defeating Michelle Martin of Australia 9-6, 9-7, 9-7 in Seattle on October 25, 1999.

TENNIS

Paris Open : Andre Agassi of the US won the Paris Open 7-6 (7-1), 6-2, 4-6, 6-4 defeating Marat Safin of Russia in Paris on November 7, 1999.

Eurocard Open : Thomas Enqvist of Sweden clinched the Eurocard Open title defeating the defending champion Richard Krajicek of the Netherlands 6-1, 6-4, 5-7, 7-5 at Stuttgart on October 31, 1999.



Australian Centre Forward Tim Horan holding the Rugby World Cup '99 in Cardiff on November 6, 1999. Australia defeated France in the final

ITF Satellite Tennis Circuit : Prahlad Srinath of India won the ITF Satellite Tennis Circuit singles final defeating Tom Chicoine of the USA 7-5, 6-4 in Pune on October 30, 1999.

Lyon Grand Prix : Nicolas Lapentti of Ecuador clinched the Lyon Grand Prix title defeating Lleyton Hewitt of Australia 6-3, 6-2 in Paris on October 25, 1999.

Kremlin Cup : Nathalie Tauziat of France clinched the Kremlin Cup defeating Barbara Schett of Austria 2-6, 6-4, 6-1 in Moscow on October 24, 1999.

Eurotel Indoor Tennis Tournament : Amelie Mauresmo of France won her first WTA Tour title beating Kim Clijsters of Belgium 6-3, 6-3 in the Eurotel Indoor Tennis Tournament in Bratislava, Czechoslovakia on October 24, 1999.

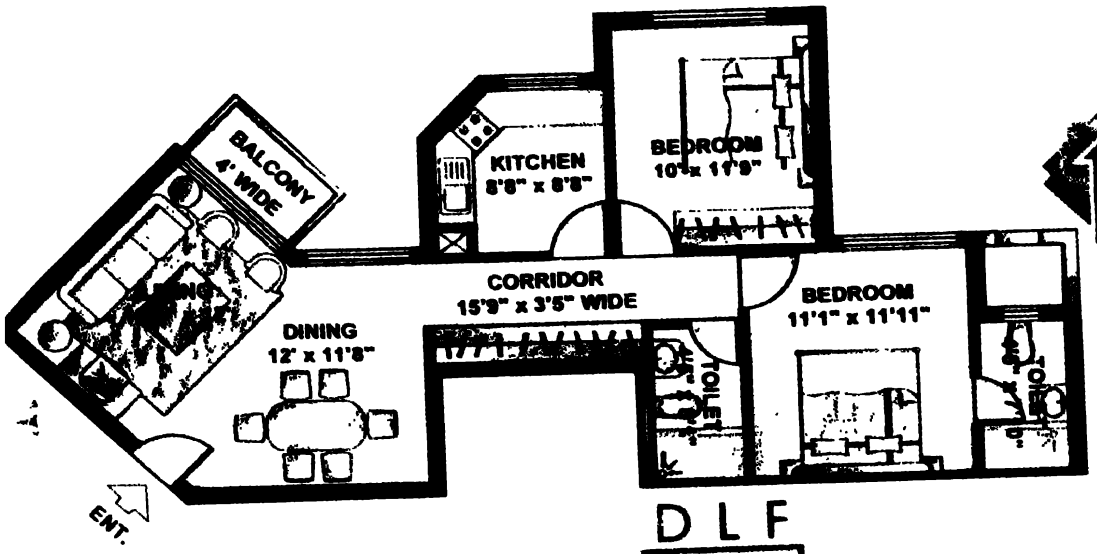
CA Trophy : Greg Rusedski of Britain won the CA Trophy beating Nicolas Kiefer of Germany 6-7 (5-7), 2-6, 6-3, 7-5, 6-4 in Vienna on October 17, 1999.

Singapore Open : Marcelo Rios of Chile retained his title defeating Mikael Tillstrom of Sweden 6-2, 7-6 (7-5) at the Singapore Open in Singapore on October 17, 1999. In the doubles final Max Mirnyi and Eric Taino of the US defeated Todd Woodbridge and Mark Woodforde of Australia 6-3, 6-4.

Swiss Challenge : Venus Williams of the US clinched the Swiss Challenge trophy defeating Martina Hingis of Switzerland 6-3, 6-4 at Kloten, Switzerland on October 17, 1999. ❑

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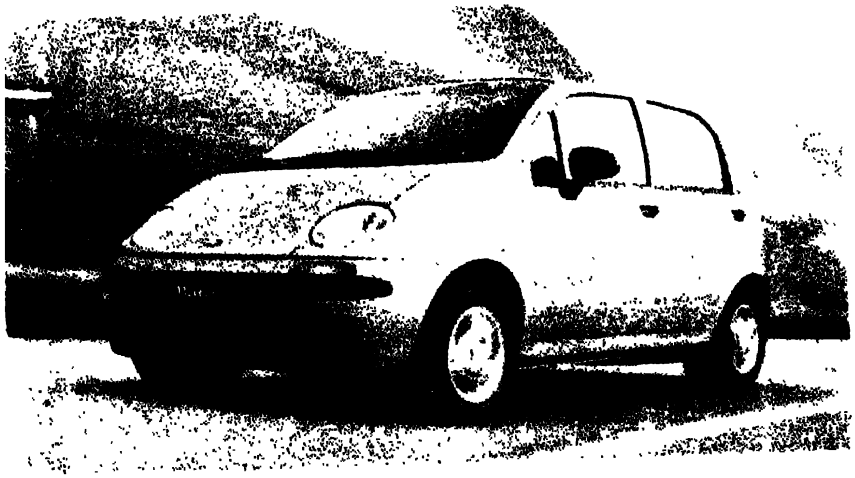




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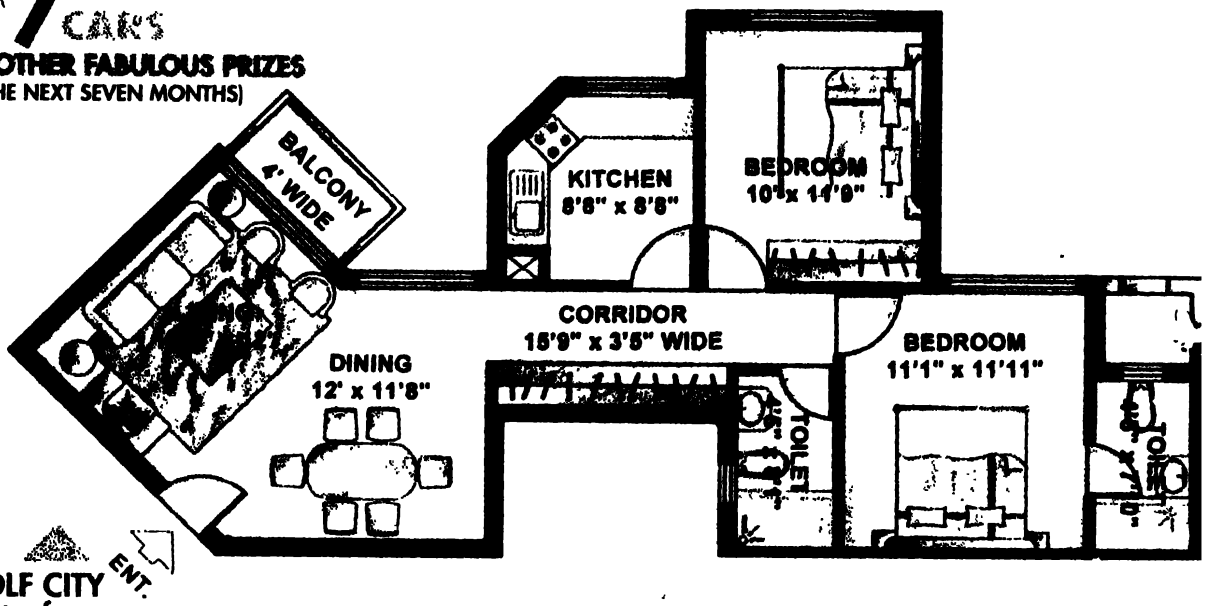
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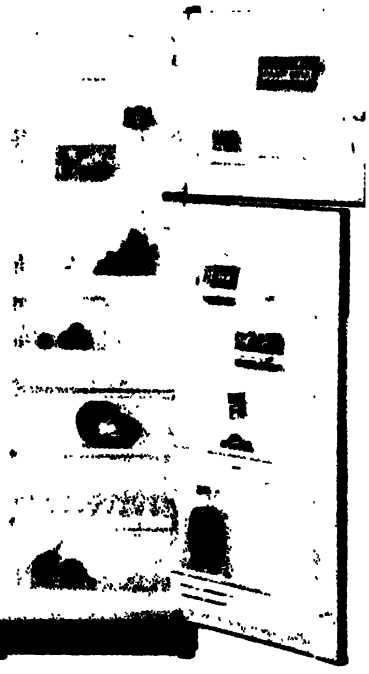
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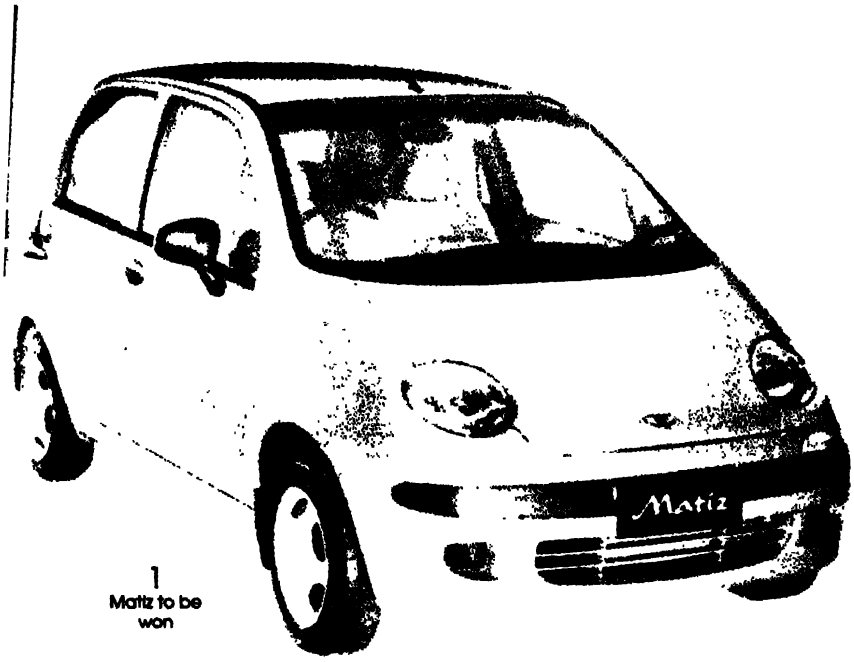


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Matiz to be won

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Matiz

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Daewoo Matiz Car - SD model

- World's Best Small Car (UK Motor Show)
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1
LML Select II Scooter to be won



LML

LML Select II
Real Style, Real Passion

New Powerful Xpress 5 Engine: gives lightning pickup, more power, more mileage, lower emission levels and enhanced engine life NIGHT VISION : for safest night riding Single gear cable for longer gear life and effortless gear shifting New Speedometer with quartz clock Adjustable back support: provides extra comfort on long drives Distinctive rectangular headlight

2
Videocon da Vinci palm top to be won



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da-inci
A better world is waiting !

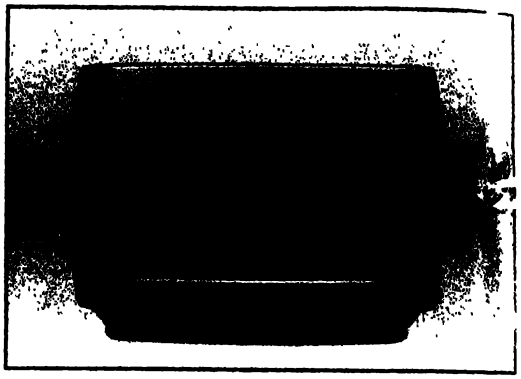
Videocon daVinci palm-top

Huge Capacity (2 MB) Touch Screen Access Handwriting Recognition PC Synchronization Phone Book Priority Based To-Do Lists Flash Notes Built - in Full function Calculator Expense Manager Backlight facility for night time viewing Calendar Memo Home / World Time Various Third party applications Fun games Synchronization with MS Outlook, Lotus Organizer, Goldmine ACT!

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VIDEOCON

3 Videocon Televisions to be won

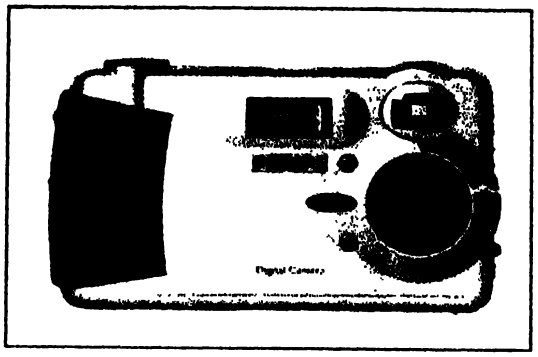


Videocon 5421R Challenger Series 2 Televisions

100 programme full auto search memory Channel scan 3 mode selectable picture Easy menu controlled operation Child lock for all programmes except zero Laser disc compatible Cable ready -S & Hyper Band tuner Personal preference -25 settings Message read/ write facility Programme swap

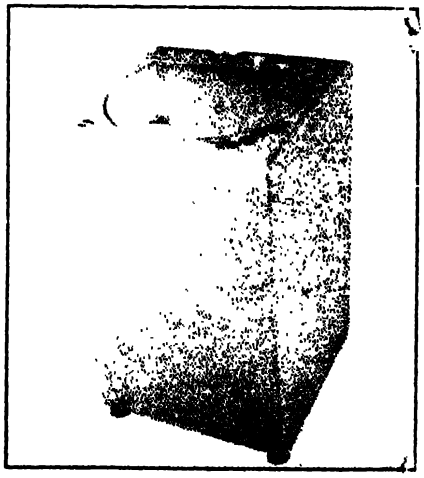
2 Philips Digital Cameras to be won

PHILIPS



Philips Digital Camera ESP60 Connet to PC and TV

VGA resolution, 640 x 480 pixels Optical viewfinder & TFT LCD screen 4 MB removable SmartMedia card PhotoStudio Lite software for PC/MAC Advanced automatic power save mode AC adapter and camera/TV remote control included PAL/NTSC switchable

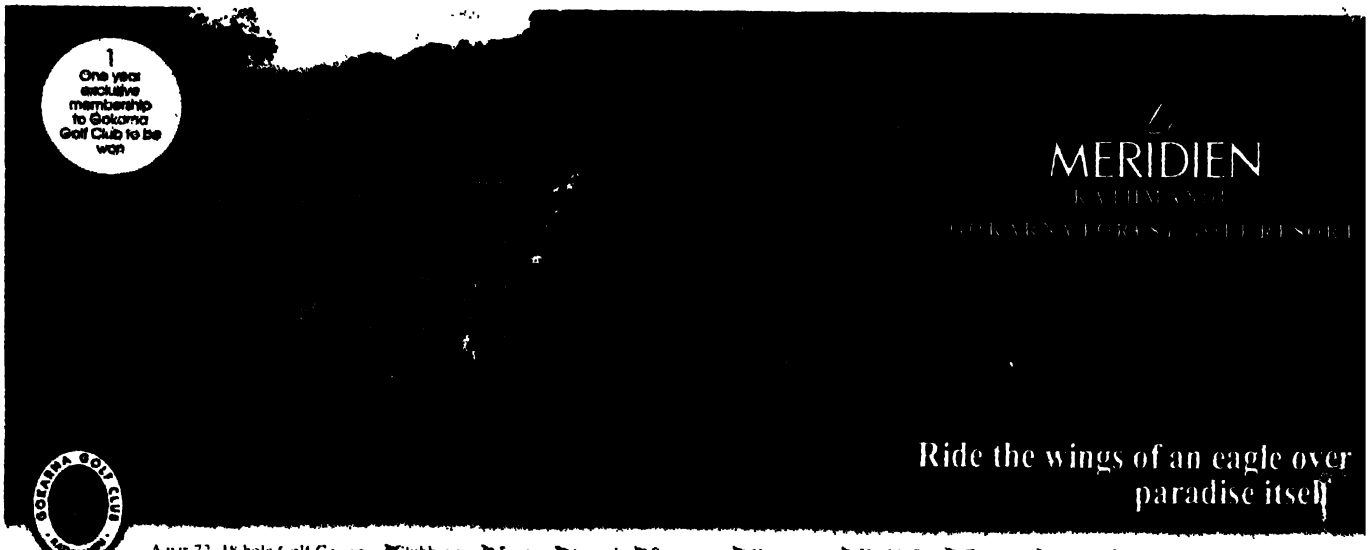


2 BPL Washing Machines to be won

BPL

BPL ABS 45 Super Deluxe Washing Machine

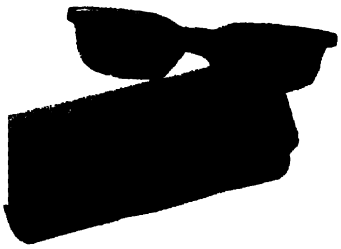
3 automatic Wash courses-Regular Heavy Duty and Delicate 51 different wash,rinse & dry combinations to wash the dirt away 4 perfect water control levels-High, Medium, Low2, Low 1 Lint filter Quiet Performer



A par 72, 18 hole Golf Course ➤ Clubhouse ➤ Tennis ➤ Squash ➤ Swimming ➤ Gymnasium ➤ Health Spa ➤ Trekking ➤ Safaris ➤ Adventure Trails A 100 room 5 star deluxe resort hotel ➤ Vacation Club Cottages ➤ Membership to an International Exchange Club for gateway to over 1600 exotic vacations.

One year exclusive membership to the Gokarna Golf Club at Le Meridien Kathmandu-Gokarna Forest Golf Resort

SPECTRUM



Benetton UCB Sunglasses

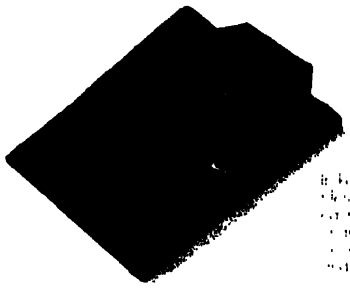
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Benetton sunglasses to be won every day

WIN 12 PRIZES EVERY-DAY



Videocon KT3113 Walkys

5
Videocon walkyt to be won every day



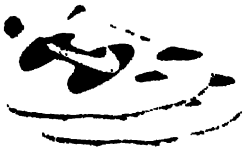
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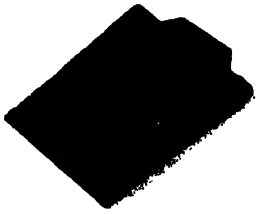
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1 Year	24	1200	1200	0%	Nil

Millennium Diwali Draw on Saturday, Novem[illegible] 1999
for response received till Friday, Novemb[illegible] 1999

Your 1st Draw on Saturday, Nove
for response received till Friday, Novem[illegible]

Your 2nd Draw on Monday, December 20
for response received till Sunday, December 19, 199[illegible]

Your 3rd Draw on Thursday, January 20, 2000
for response received till Wednesday, January 19, 2000

Check List For The Monthly Draws And Millennium Diwali Draw

Your 4th Draw on Sunday, Feburary 20, 2000
for response received till Saturday, Feburary 19, 2000

Your 5th Draw on Monday, March, 20 2000
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Draw to be held on Saturday, November 20, 1999

For response received till Friday, November 19, 1999

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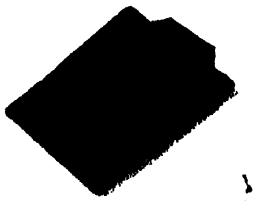
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Gift Voucher for a pair of
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CSR 1999

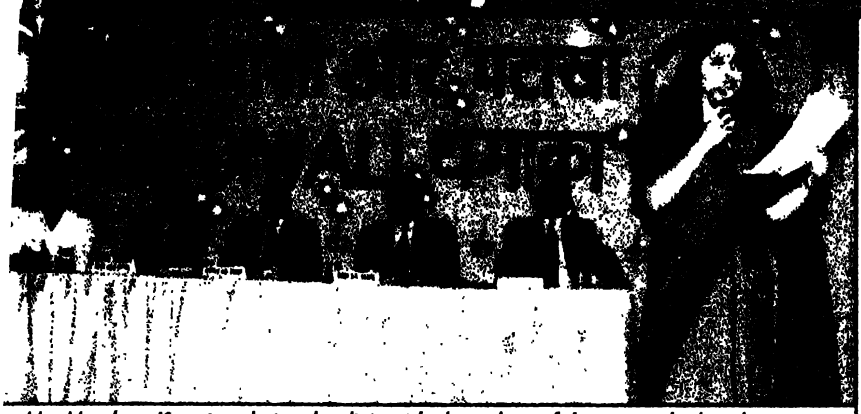
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CSR Mega Subscription Prize Distribution Function

Mumbai Lady Receives Maruti Car



Ms. Mandeep Kaur introducing the distinguished members of the jury and other dignitaries (From L to R) : Mr. Rahul Dev, Eminent Journalist, Prof. Asis Dutta, Vice-Chancellor, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Hon'ble Mr. Justice V.B. Eradi, Former Judge, Supreme Court of India, Prof. V.R. Mehta, Vice-Chancellor, University of Delhi and Mr. S.K. Sachdeva, Editor, CSR

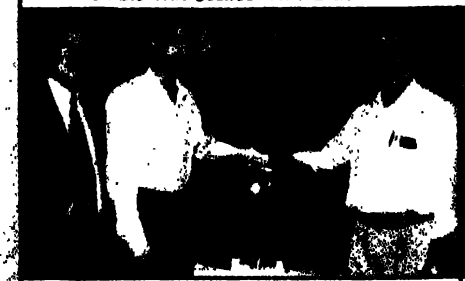
CSR Mega Subscription Prize Distribution Function was held on November 5, 1999 at Aravali Gardens, New Delhi. Hon'ble Mr. Justice V.B. Eradi, Former Judge, Supreme Court of India, Prof. Asis Dutta, Vice-Chancellor, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Prof. V.R. Mehta, Vice-Chancellor, University of Delhi and Mr. Rahul Dev, Eminent Journalist gave away the prizes in the presence of distinguished guests. *CSR* is pleased to bring to the notice of its readers that Mr. Justice Eradi and Prof. Dutta, who drew lots for the first and second slots earlier, also presented these prizes to the winners on November 5, 1999.



Ms. Lalitha P. Haran of Mumbai and her daughter receiving the MARUTI 800 CAR from Hon'ble Mr. Justice V.B. Eradi. Mr. S.K. Sachdeva, Editor, CSR is also with them



Mr. Pankaj Tanwar of Delhi receiving Yamaha YBX Bike (2nd Prize) from Prof Asis Dutta, Vice-Chancellor, Jawaharlal Nehru University



Mr. Rajiv Kumar Sahu of Delhi receiving Samsung Colour TV with Remote (3rd Prize) from Mr. Rahul Dev, Eminent Journalist



Mr. K.V. Venkateswaran of Chennai receiving Samsung Colour TV with Remote (3rd Prize) from Mr. Rahul Dev, Eminent Journalist



Mr. E.V.N. Rajan of Chennai receiving Yamaha YBX Bike (2nd Prize) from Prof. V.R. Mehta, Vice-Chancellor, University of Delhi

HAMARA ANGRAKSHAK



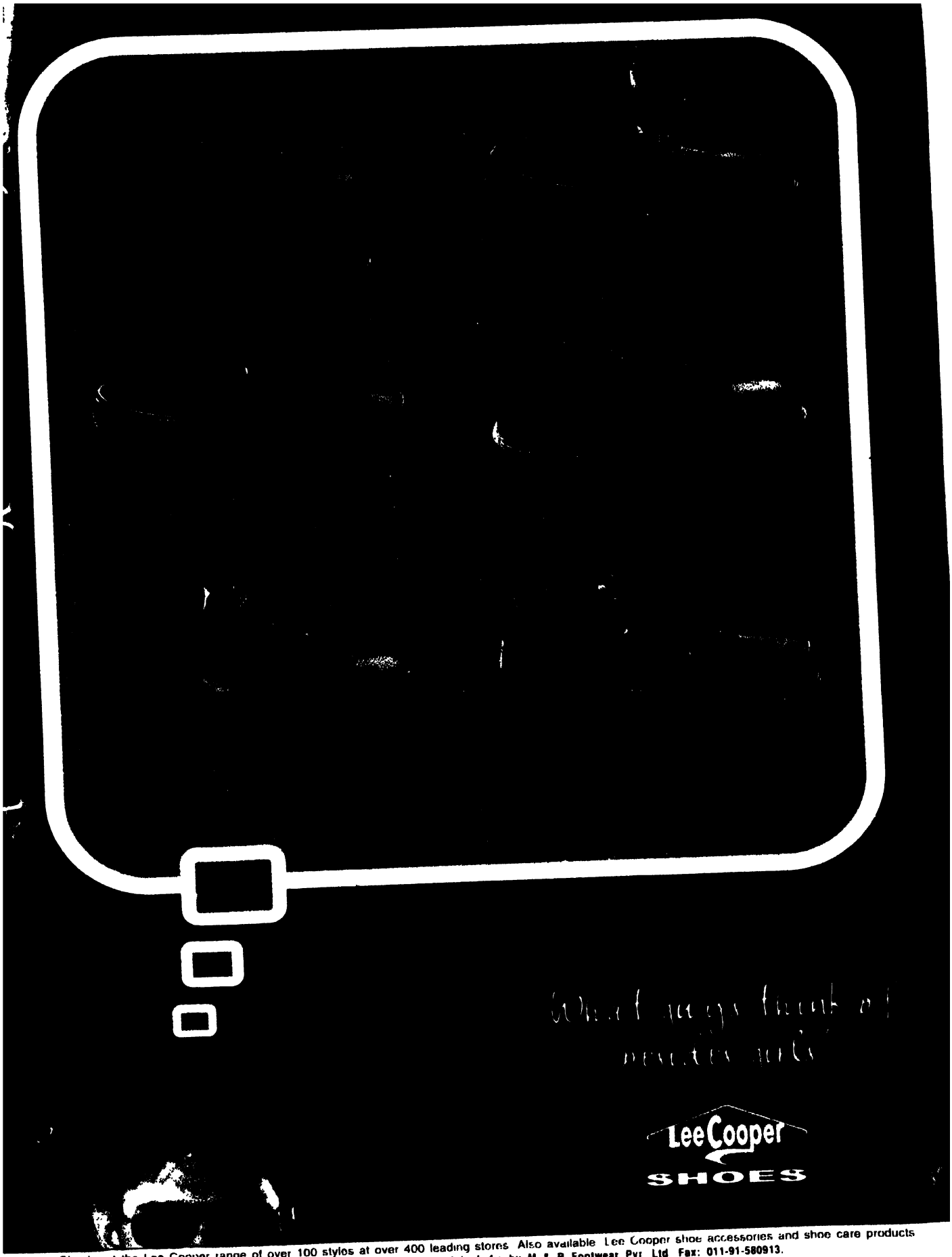
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